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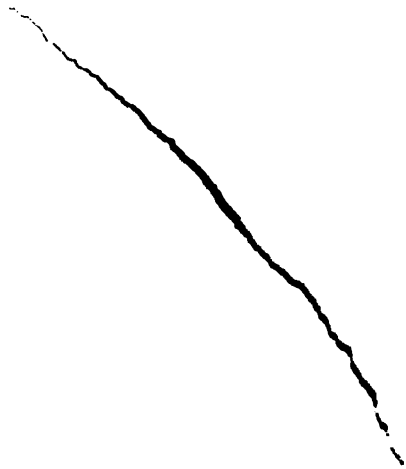

THE COLLEGE FROM THE LONDON ROAD

MEMORIALS

OF

OLD HAILEYBURY COLLEGE

BY

FREDERICK CHARLES DANVERS SIR M. MONIER-WILLIAMS

SIR STEUART COLVIN BAYLEY PERCY WIGRAM

THE LATE BRAND SAPTE

AND

MANY CONTRIBUTORS

With numerous Illustrations and Plans

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TO

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

VICTORIA

EMPRESS OF INDIA

THESE MEMORIALS

OF AN INSTITUTION WHICH HAS EXERTED A LASTING INFLUENCE
ON THE PROGRESS AND WELFARE OF HER MAJESTY'S

INDIAN EMPIRE

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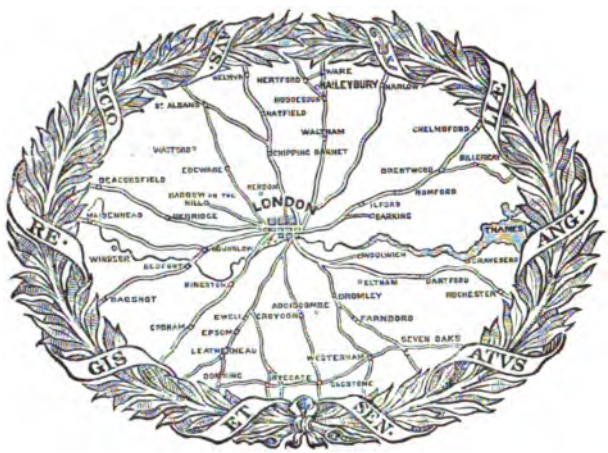
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INTRODUCTION.

ALTHOUGH each contributor to the present volume is alone responsible for his own contribution, and I am only answerable for my own portion, yet, inasmuch as the idea of compiling a series of Memorials of Old Haileybury College originated in a suggestion made by me at a dinner held by old Haileyburians on May 20, 1890,[1] I have consented to write a short prefatory chapter, explanatory of the manner in which the idea has been carried out.

To those who were present on that occasion the aim of the whole work and the sequence of its several parts will be

[1] This meeting of old Haileyburians, to dine together, had been an annual event for some time, and still continues to be. It took place on this occasion at the Grand Hotel, Charing Cross; and I may note here, at the outset, that it was a prandial gathering which has only, I think, been exceeded in interest by one other similar gathering, viz., that which took place at a meeting held in Calcutta on January 23, 1864, when 85 old Haileyburians sat down to dinner. An account of that meeting is given at pp. 89–95, and an accurate report of Mr. Seton-Karr's speech, as revised by himself, is there given in full.

sufficiently intelligible, but to general readers the compilation may appear deficient in unity of plan, or at least somewhat patchy and disjointed. Perhaps, therefore, the scope and connexion of its successive portions will be better understood if I begin by giving a short account of the speeches which led to its inception (condensing the Report which appeared in the "Hertfordshire Mercury" on May 24, 1890).

About eighty members of the Indian Civil Service, educated at old Haileybury College, were present. Sir Alfred Lyall was in the Chair and proposed the "Memory of the East-India Company."

He remarked that in his opinion history showed no better record of good government than was shown by the Company's period of administration of nearly a century, from 1773 to 1857—an administration in which those old Haileybury men whom he saw before him had taken part. The East-India Company, he added, had left a mark on the world; for it had shown how to undertake the civilization of uncivilized races; and it should be remembered that attempts were being now made to civilize Africa by the very means adopted by the East-India Company.

Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr next proposed the "Haileybury Civil Service," and in his speech maintained that the India of the East-India Company was an India of results. The old Company had found India in disorder and had left it, by God's providence, a country of peace, prosperity and progress. The members of the Service had directed their efforts to all aspects of Indian life; they had initiated many improvements in agriculture, commerce, etc., and had put down many barbarous superstitions, not only by their firm administration of the law, but by their personal influence and ascendency. The caprices of despotism had given place to a just and equitable rule.

Sir Alfred Lyall then retired (having engagements elsewhere), and the Chair was taken by Sir Frederick Halliday.

The next speech was made by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who proposed "The Professors."

The Rev. W. E. Buckley in reply said, that when he was appointed to one of the College Chairs the sword of Damocles was already hanging over the head of the Company.[1] He entirely agreed with the remarks that had been made in regard to the success of the Company's policy, and he often thought that it would have been better to have left the government of India in the hands of the Company, for then the jealousy of nations, which inevitably followed annexations to an empire, would not be provoked. But the days of the Company had long been over, and this reminded him that some of the great educational establishments in this country had their records of the eminent men educated in them, and he thought that there should also be a record of the famous men who had been educated at Haileybury and had served in India.

Sir M. Monier-Williams requested to be allowed to say a few words, not because he had anything to add to the thanks for the toast of the Professors, so well expressed by the late Dean of the College; nor because he had any wish to be a candidate for a "Great"[2] in post-prandial oratory; but because he had something to propose. Mr. Buckley had suggested the compilation of biographical records of the Indian careers of famous Haileybury men; and when he commenced making this suggestion he (Sir M. M.-W.) began to surmise that his own proposal was about to be anticipated. But it would be seen that he had a proposition of a somewhat different character to put before them. They remembered the speech made last year by their old friend Professor Heaviside, when he told them an amusing anecdote about the Persian Professor. He

[1] The Rev. W. E. Buckley was Professor of Classical Literature and Dean of the College for the concluding seven years of its existence.

[2] All old Haileyburians know that the word 'Great' was used in the current *argot* of the College (as well as in the official Reports) for "great proficiency," see note 2 to page 52 of this volume.

(Sir M. M-W.) thought at the time that he could have capped that anecdote by a still more amusing one about another Professor. This had put it into his head that in these days of "Reminiscences" there ought to be a book of old Haileybury College memorials—reminiscences of all the Professors, and of all the eminent men who had made the old College famous, as well as of the men who had been made famous by the training they had received under those Professors. He saw before him many of his own contemporaries, as well as old pupils, who were quite capable of compiling such a book, and there should be appointed an Editor or Editors, who would receive contributions, not only from any of those old Haileybury men who were present that evening, but from any who were absent. No time was to be lost for they were all growing old, and the energy of mind, and powers of usefulness which he was glad to see that they still possessed, could not last for ever.

This closed the proceedings, except that a vote of thanks to Mr. Brand Sapte, Mr. Percy Wigram, and Mr. A. B. Warden—the organizers of the annual gathering—was proposed by Sir Frederick Halliday; Mr. Sapte, in reply, remarking that there were still (in 1890) upwards of 400 members of the old Haileybury Service on the retired list, besides 32 on the active list, and that it would probably be a long time before the last member would meet to dine alone—occupy the high table alone—propose the toasts alone, and be the sole orator to thank himself for his own speeches.

An immediate result of this interesting gathering was that, in the Autumn of the year 1890, steps were taken to begin a volume of "Memorials of Old Haileybury College," in the compilation of which the Rev. W. E. Buckley, Mr. Brand Sapte, Mr. Percy Wigram and myself were associated as quasi-editors; Messrs. Stephen Austin and Sons being entrusted with the necessary printing arrangements.

We held several meetings in London both at Mr. Wigram's house and at my own, and decided upon the following division of labour :—

Mr. Buckley took upon himself the collection of all communications from old Students who were willing to contribute their reminiscences, and undertook also to contribute some of his own. He also expressed his readiness to visit the Rev. Canon Heaviside at Norwich—the oldest of the surviving Professors—with a view to the noting down of any memoranda or anecdotic recollections, which he might be able and willing to supply.

Mr. Percy Wigram's part of the work was to consist in tracing out the career of every Indian civilian educated at Haileybury. He was to note down the prizes gained by each at College, and the most important appointments held, and distinctions obtained, by each in India, and was to arrange the results in a complete chronological series.

Mr. Brand Sapte was to write short biographical accounts of the services rendered by every Haileybury man who had taken an active part in restoring order during the Mutiny.

My own share in the work was to consist in recording my own reminiscences of College life, in my twofold capacity of both Student and Professor, and in writing biographical notices of the Principals, Professors, and Oriental Visitors.

It was thus that the preliminary steps in the production of the present volume were taken, and its general scheme was arranged in the Autumn of 1890.

Unhappily, however, several unforeseen events and circumstances occurred, which operated to modify our plan and to delay its accomplishment.

In the first place, although Mr. Buckley visited Canon Heaviside at Norwich, as had been arranged, and obtained from him a few interesting anecdotic memoranda relating to the College; yet he received very few communications from old students, and none from other sources. In plain fact, our appeal for replies to certain questions and for contributions in the way of reminiscences — made, as it was, by means of printed circulars to all old students whose addresses could be ascertained—attracted unexpectedly scant attention.

Then, unhappily, Mr. Buckley, to the great grief of his friends, died very suddenly on the 18th of March, 1892, without writing a single line of his own personal recollections, as we had all hoped.

Moreover, about nine months previously Mr. Sapte also died quite suddenly (on the 6th of June, 1891)—not, however, till he had accomplished the greater portion of his own share of the work, carefully and conscientiously, though in a somewhat rough manner.

Lastly, Mr. Stephen Austin—the Head of the Hertford firm—who, although well advanced in his ninth decade, had taken a deep interest in the project, and had done all he could to further its progress, died on the 21st of May, 1892.

This left Mr. Wigram and myself burdened with the whole

responsibility of carrying on an undertaking which even in March, 1892, was in a very incomplete state.

And here I must admit that this state of incompleteness was partly caused by my own inability to give continuous attention to the portion of the work which had been allotted to me. Not that any blame could justly be imputed to me on that account, for it was not till the beginning of 1891 that I was able to find time[1] for the first noting down of any of my own reminiscences, and this I was obliged to do, at the outset, in a very fragmentary and tentative manner, because I felt that the extent of my own contributions to the store of College recollections would have to be regulated by the number and length of the contributions made by others. Nor was it until the death of Mr. Buckley, and until the communications received by him were transferred to me, that I discovered that they were none of them long enough to form separate sections, and that the only way of dealing with them was for me to incorporate them in my own division of the work. It was then, in fact, that I became aware for the first time that practically the whole reminiscence-portion of the book would have to proceed from my pen.

Moreover in the summer of 1891 I fell a victim to two successive attacks of influenza, which obliged me to pass the winter of 1891–92 in Southern Europe, at a distance from

[1] My duty to the University of Oxford obliged me to make the labour of working at the new edition of my Sanskrit Dictionary my paramount occupation.

all requisite books and documents, and cut off from all personal communication with my old Haileybury friends.

Nevertheless, before leaving England in the Autumn of 1891, I was able to do a little for the furtherance of our Haileybury project.

For example, I had many consultations with Mr. Wigram, and in conjunction with him concluded all arrangements for the printing of the work by Messrs. Austin. I made several visits to the India Office in search of records, and I persuaded Mr. F. C. Danvers, although not himself a Haileybury man, to write an introductory account of the circumstances which led to the establishment of the College—a task for which he was peculiarly fitted both by his ability and by his position as Superintendent of the Record Office.

I should state, too, that shortly before Mr. Sapte's death I began, at his request, a critical perusal of his biographical notices of those Haileybury men who had assisted in suppressing the Mutiny by active service in the field; but I soon found that to prepare his manuscript for the press was more than I had time to accomplish; and, subsequently, at his decease, this additional labour was undertaken by Mr. Wigram, and carried through by him with the same perseverance with which he has executed his other work.[1]

[1] To give an idea of the additional labour involved, I here append Mr. Wigram's report on Mr. Sapte's manuscript when it was handed over to him by me:—"Sapte has left notes of 91 men, and since then I have at intervals made

Returning to England in the Spring of 1892, I addressed myself forthwith to the fulfilment of my pledges in regard to the Haileybury Memorials, but it was not till the year was well advanced that I was able to begin writing any really connected series of reminiscences, and no sooner had I applied myself in earnest to the work than I became aware that it was likely to grow under my hands, and to make considerable demands on my time and attention. For, in the first place, I discovered that the current of my own recollections, as it flowed onwards, became more swollen than I had expected by the tributaries from various sources, which, although too scanty to form separate streams, added considerably to the volume of the narrative with which they had to be blended.

And in the next place, I became aware that to make my own chronicles at all valuable, it would be necessary to resist the temptation to be simply amusing and anecdotic, and to combine with them some historical account of the working of the College—of the peculiar structure of its educational machinery, and of the embarrassments by which the action and interaction of its several parts were impeded.

The difficulty of making such a narrative really trustworthy may be easily imagined, and more especially as I failed to

out 42 more, either from the papers which he left, or from Malleson and other works. But there are 50 or 60 more whose career I should have to trace. Most of them did little or nothing, but if they did anything it ought to be recorded. To do this as Sapte did, from Malleson's and other works, or from the recollections of friends, will take much time and labour. And besides this, Sapte's notes will require thorough revision before they can be published."

obtain any satisfactory information from official documents, or from any records of a later date than Mr. Malthus' pamphlet published in 1817 (see Appendix I to the Reminiscences).

I was, however, greatly assisted by Mr. Le Bas' letters to Archdeacon Hale (see pp. 58; 102-105), and I should probably have finished my portion of the work in 1892, had not another and far more serious attack of influenza in the summer of that year obliged me to give up all brain-work and to pass another winter in the South of Europe. Before quitting England, however, I had sufficiently recovered to complete the first two Parts of my Reminiscences.

Meanwhile Sir Steuart Bayley had written an interesting section on Old Haileybury College literature, Mr. Percy Wigram had put the finishing touch to his portion of the work, and all arrangements were concluded for the publication of the volume by Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co., of Westminster.[1]

Returning once more to England in the Spring of 1893, I at length finished the third Part of my own portion of the Memorials, and added Supplements and Appendices.

The completed volume is now before me, and, inasmuch as some time has elapsed since the printing of the pages for

[1] Mr. Archibald Constable had for some time interested himself in the progress of the volume, and had personally helped in verifying points of detail, procuring illustrations and searching for documents. It is much to be regretted that his health has broken down from overwork. His place, however, has been effectively taken by Mr. H. Arthur Doubleday.

which I am responsible, I am able to criticize my own productions from the point of view, so to speak, of an outsider.

Needless to say, I see at once that much of what I have written is not likely to escape critical animadversion. By some critics I shall probably be blamed for occasional over-diffuseness; or perhaps for irrelevance or unnecessary exuberance of detail. By others, again, I may possibly be taken to task for omissions.

And here perhaps it is my duty to make known that the suddenness of Mr. Buckley's death led to some confusion of the papers in his library. The enormous mass of books, pamphlets, letters, and literary treasures of all kinds which were crowded together in his house at Middleton-Cheney, and had to be removed, made it very difficult for his Widow to separate the documents and manuscripts relating to Haileybury. Hence, it is possible that some were lost in the process of transmission to London, and a few were certainly mislaid on arriving there.

Among those which could not be found were two manuscripts of narratives of events that occurred in the Mutiny in very different parts of India. These narratives—written at the express instance of Mr. Sapte.[1]—have quite recently been

[1] The first and most important was a narrative of the action of the late Mr. George B. Seton-Karr, of the Bombay C S., who was Collector of Belgaum, and also Political Agent for the Southern Marátha Country, in 1857. The Emissaries of the Nana were then actively at work stirring up disaffection in that part of India, and the minds of the Chiefs and landholders had been much unsettled by the operation

discovered, but unfortunately the memoranda of the services rendered by others during the Mutiny, which had been previously compiled by Mr. Sapte and continued by Mr. Wigram, were already in the Printer's hands, and it was too late to include the recovered manuscripts in the series.

With regard to the notes, memoranda and answers to inquiries communicated by old Haileyburians to Mr. Buckley,[1] I can truthfully aver that all the material forwarded to me at his death has been interwoven by me, either in the body of my own narrative, or in supplementary notes and paragraphs, although I must admit that I have not always thought it expedient to give the names of the writers.

Again, I foresee the possibility of other critical animadversions. For instance, it may be said that I have needlessly opened out to view some dark pages in the history of the old College. But it seemed to me only fair and just to lay bare the peculiar character of the relations subsisting between

of the Inam Commission. Mr. Seton-Karr had only a few English soldiers and some artillerymen in the Fort of Belgaum, and he was not reinforced till the middle of August.

The account of the successful measures taken by him to preserve order would be full of interest should it ever be published.

The other referred to the district of Jessore, of which Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, brother of the above, was at that time (1857) Civil and Sessions Judge. A conspiracy of Nujeebs or Military Police was detected by the late Mr. E. W. Molony, the Magistrate of Jessore; and the ringleader was tried and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, under a special Act passed at the time vesting the Judges with the power of life and death. This one act of severity prevented any disturbance. I may add that this second narrative would also be full of interest, if published.

[1] Some notes and anecdotic memoranda were sent in the first instance, I believe, to Mr. Austin, of Hertford, and forwarded by him to Mr. Buckley.

the Collegiate Staff, the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors, and the Board of Control—relations which fettered the action of the Principal, Dean, and Professors, and made the management of the College a work of no ordinary difficulty.

In short, I have felt it right to draw attention to the grand initial mistake made by the founders of Haileybury, in creating a special educational Institution—in endowing it with special advantages, and expecting it to develop a healthy activity, while entangling it in a network of extraneous influences and connexions, which cramped its movements, hampered its freedom, and impeded its powers of usefulness.

I have felt, too, that the precept, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, even if it were always right to apply it to individuals, cannot be admitted to hold good in the case of defunct Corporations.

However that may be, I can in all sincerity declare that my only object in revealing the bad as well as the good points in the picture, has been to give a trustworthy historical delineation of a unique Institution which has long since done its work and passed away, and the exact counterpart of which has never existed before, and is never likely to exist again.

For it cannot be too emphatically stated that the present excellent Public School, although it has inherited the name, and succeeded to most of the material possessions of the old

College, has a history of its own, and Memorials of its own, which are wholly and radically distinct from those of its namesake, and must always remain so.

In the same way I can honestly say that, in my biographical sketches of the members of the old College Staff, I have not thought so much of aiming at felicity or picturesqueness of literary portraiture, as at faithfulness in depicting both light and shade,—perfection and imperfection—and of doing so in a manner not likely to cause serious injury to the memory of the dead, or to give needless offence to living relatives.

There is one final criticism which I must ask leave to make for myself, even if others do not make it for me; namely, that the "personal equation" is too apparent in my own portion of the present Memorials, and that the pronoun "I" occurs too frequently in almost every page. It is, of course, impossible for the writer of reminiscences to make the personal Ego, which is of their very essence, vanish altogether from the scene; but I have often regretted that I could not imitate German writers, and, by getting rid of the capital letter, avoid making the *grosses Ich* too conspicuous.

As to the portions of the work for which I am not specially responsible, their worth and interest will not be enhanced by any praise from me.

The interesting sections written by Mr. F. C. Danvers and Sir Steuart Bayley, will speak for themselves. Nor need I

point out how greatly the present volume is indebted to Mr. Percy Wigram, and how much its value has been increased by the extreme industry and accuracy with which he has traced out and recorded the careers of every old Haileyburian.

Death has claimed many victims since the printing of the following pages, and even while I am writing this Introduction, Oxford is deploring the loss of one of her leaders of thought, Professor Jowett, who is mentioned in my reminiscences as "now Master of Balliol" (p. 35), and as forming one of the Commission whose Report led to the abolition of old Haileybury College (p. 123). Had his death occurred before Part II of my Reminiscences had been printed off, I might have given some description of the visit of five days which he paid me at Haileybury in March 1856—when I was living as a Professor in the house, which I occupied for more than twelve years, at the North-east corner of the College quadrangle.

Mr. Jowett had even at that time achieved much celebrity as a man of "light and leading" among College Tutors, and my brother-Professors were in a state of considerable expectancy when I announced his intended visit. Their expectations, however, were doomed to be disappointed, for the celebrated Oxford Tutor scarcely spoke a word either during Hall dinner, or afterwards, during our more social meetings in the common room. To me, however, he was very communicative, and we had long conversations together about Indian affairs generally,

and more especially about the question of the best educational system for Indian civilians.[1]

With regard to some of the illustrations in this volume (a list of which will be found at p. xxvii) I may mention that they are from photographs taken by myself between 1854 and 1858, when I was in the habit of seeking relaxation from my Sanskrit studies in the cultivation of a little amateur photography. My efforts will not be severely criticized when it is borne in mind that the art was not so well understood in those days.

I may also point out that Appendices III and IV are simply verbatim "Reprints," inserted as historically interesting.

MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

DECEMBER, 1893.

[1] NOTE.—It will not be deemed irrelevant if I here put on record that, when I was elected to the Oxford Professorship, Mr. Jowett was the first to encourage me in my plans for the promotion of Indian studies in the University; and notably in my project for establishing an Indian Institute there, which should form a centre of Oriental teaching and research, and should constitute a kind of new edition of old Haileybury College—resuscitated for the benefit of all students preparing for Indian careers.

And I feel bound to add that this Oxford Indian Institute could not have been founded without the gracious encouragement of Her Majesty and the Royal Princes, and without the generous aid of several Indian Princes and many friends of India, including many old Haileyburians.

The Institute is now conspicuous among the new buildings in the centre of the University, and is already doing good service by ministering to the needs of the selected Indian candidates, and partially filling up the gap caused by the abolition of old Haileybury College. Its objects, however, will not be fully carried out till other generous donors furnish funds for the completion of the Museum, which is still only half finished.

MISS HARRIET MARTINEAU'S

RECOLLECTIONS OF OLD HAILEYBURY COLLEGE

SINCE the printing off of Part III of my Reminiscences my attention has been drawn to some interesting allusions to Old Haileybury College and its Professors in Volume I of Miss Harriet Martineau's Autobiography. I extract the following passages :—

"Of all people in the world, Malthus was the one whom I heard quite easily without my trumpet—Malthus, whose speech was hopelessly imperfect, from defect in the palate. I dreaded meeting him when invited by a friend of his who made my acquaintance on purpose. He had told this lady that he should be in town on such a day, and entreated her to get an introduction, and call and invite me; his reason being that, whereas his friends had done him all manner of mischief by defending him injudiciously, my tales had represented his views precisely as he could have wished. I could not decline such an invitation as this; but when I considered my own deafness, and his inability to pronounce half the consonants in the alphabet, and his hare-lip, which must prevent my offering him my tube, I feared we should make a terrible business of it. I was delightfully wrong. His first sentence—slow and gentle, with the vowels sonorous, whatever might become of the consonants—set me at ease completely.

"Before we had been long acquainted (in 1832–1834), Mr. and Mrs. Malthus invited me to spend some of the hot weather with them at

Haileybury, promising that every facility should be afforded me for work. It was a delightful visit; and the well-planted county of Herts was a welcome change from the pavement of London in August. Mr. Malthus was one of the Professors of the now expiring College at Haileybury, and Mr. Empson was another; and the families of the other Professors made up a very pleasant society, to say nothing of the interest of seeing in the students the future administrators of India.

"On my arrival I found that every facility was indeed afforded for my work. My room was a large and airy one, with a bay-window and a charming view; and the window side of the room was fitted up with all completeness, with desk, books, and everything I could possibly want. Something else was provided which showed even more markedly the spirit of hospitality. A habit and whip lay on the bed. My friends had somehow discovered from my tales that I was fond of riding; and horse, habit and whip were prepared for me. Almost daily we went forth when work was done, a pleasant riding party of five or six, and explored all the green lanes, and enjoyed all the fine views in the neighbourhood. We had no idea that it would be my only visit; but Mr. Malthus died while I was in America; and when I returned his place was filled both in College and home.

"I have been at Haileybury since, when Professor Jones was the very able successor of Mr. Malthus in the Chairs of Political Economy and History; and Mr. Empson lived in the pleasant house where I had spent such happy days. Now (in 1855) they are all gone; and the College itself, abolished by the new Charter of the East India Company, will soon be no more than a matter of remembrance to the present generation and of tradition to the next. The subdued jests and external homage and occasional insurrections of the young men, the archery of the young ladies, the curious politeness of the Persian Professor, the fine learning and eager scholarship of Principal Le Bas, and the somewhat old-fashioned courtesies of the summer evening parties, are all over now, except as pleasant pictures in the interior gallery of those who knew the place, of whom I am thankful to have been one." Vol. I, pp. 327–329.

There are other references both to Malthus and Empson, of which the following are examples:—

"Mr. Malthus, who did more for social ease and virtue than perhaps any other man of his time, was the 'best-abused man' of the age. I

was aware of this; and I saw in him, when I afterwards knew him, one of the serenest and most cheerful men that society can produce. When I became intimate enough with the family to talk over such matters, I asked Mr. Malthus one day whether he had suffered in spirits from the abuse lavished on him. 'Only just at first,' he answered.

From the time of my becoming acquainted with the literary Whigs, who were paramount at that time, I had heard the name of William Empson; and it once or twice crossed my mind that it was odd that I never saw him. Once he left the room as I entered it unexpectedly; and another time, he ran in among us at dessert, at a dinner-party, to deliver a message to the hostess, and was gone, without an introduction to me, the only stranger in the company. When his review of my Series in the Edinburgh was out, and he had ascertained that I had read it, he caused me to be informed that he had declined an introduction to me hitherto because he wished to render impossible all allegations that I had been favourably reviewed by a personal friend; but that he was now only awaiting my permission to pay his repects to me.

"There was such kindliness and generosity in the whole character of the man's mind; his deeds of delicate goodness came to my knowledge so abundantly; and he bore so well certain mortifications about the review with which he had taken his best pains, that I was as ready as himself to be friends. And friends we were, for several years. During my intercourse with him and his set, he married the only child of his old friend, Lord Jeffrey; and after the death of Mr. Napier, who succeeded Jeffrey in the editorship of 'The Edinburgh Review,' Mr. Empson accepted the offer of it, rather to the consternation of some of his best friends. His health had so far, and so fatally, failed before he became Editor, that he ought not to have gone into the enterprise, and so his oldest and best friends told him. But the temptation was strong; and, unfortunately, he could not resist it." Vol. I, pp. 211–214.

M. M.-W.

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTRODUCTION. *By Sir M. Monier-Williams* - - - vii

MISS HARRIET MARTINEAU'S RECOLLECTIONS OF HAILEYBURY COLLEGE - - - - - - - - - - - - xxiii

ORIGIN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVICE AND OF HAILEYBURY COLLEGE. *By Mr. F. C. Danvers* - 1

REMINISCENCES. *By Sir M. Monier-Williams.* Part I - 25

" " " " II - 97

" " " " III - 143

" Appendices I to IV - - - - 229

COLLEGE LITERATURE. *By Sir Steuart C. Bayley.* - - - 255

LIST OF PERSONS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. *By Mr. Percy Wigram.* - - - - - 311

NAMES OF ALL STUDENTS EDUCATED AT OLD HAILEYBURY, WITH NOTES OF THEIR SUBSEQUENT CAREER. *By Mr. Percy Wigram*—

BENGAL PRESIDENCY - - - - - - 324

MADRAS " - - - - - 472

BOMBAY " - - - - - - 531

RECORD OF ACTIVE SERVICES OF OLD HAILEYBURIANS DURING THE MUTINY. *By Mr. Percy Wigram.* - - - - 581

GENERAL INDEX - - - - - - - - - - 639

INDEX OF STUDENTS OF OLD HAILEYBURY COLLEGE - - 655

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	No. of Plate.	Faces page
THE COLLEGE FROM THE LONDON ROAD.—*Photogravure from an old lithograph* ..... Frontispiece		
HERTFORD CASTLE, EAST FRONT.—*Autotype from an aqua-tint engraving by W. Medland*	1	17
CHAPEL, LIBRARY AND COUNCIL ROOM.—*Calotype from a photograph by Sir M. Monier-Williams*	1A	46
QUAD, *A* AND *B*.—*Ditto, ditto*	2	48
QUAD, *C* AND *D*.—*Ditto, ditto*	3	50
COLEMAN.—*Autotype from a photograph by Sir M. Monier-Williams*	4	79
JONES.—*Ditto, ditto*	5	81
PETER CLEOPHAS.—*Ditto, ditto*	6	91
WARBOYS THE CARPENTER.—*Ditto, ditto*	7	95
THE REV. CHARLES WEBB LE BAS.—*Heliogravure from a mezzo-tint engraving by T. L. Atkinson, after a portrait by Andrew Morton*	8	146
THE REV. HENRY MELVILL, B.D.—*Heliogravure from a lithograph by Lowes Dickinson, after a portrait by John J. Napier*	9	152
WILLIAM EMPSON, M.A.—*Heliogravure from a mezzo-tint engraving by W. Walker, after a portrait by J. Linnell*	10	170
THE REV. RICHARD JONES.—*Heliogravure from a lithograph by W. West, after a drawing by J. Carpenter*	11	174
THE REV. T. R. MALTHUS.—*Heliogravure from an engraving by J. Linnell*	12	198
THE OLD EAST-INDIA HOUSE, LEADENHALL STREET.—*Electrotype from a wood-block*	13	254
OLD HAILEYBURY COLLEGE PRIZE MEDALS.—*Half-tone block*	14	580

ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT.

	On page
VIGNETTE MAP	vi
THE OLD RYE HOUSE.—*Original wood-block*	88
PROF. HORACE HAYMAN WILSON.—*Half-tone block from a photograph by Sir M. Monier-Williams*	209
"HAILEYBURY OBSERVER" WRAPPER BLOCK.—*Original wood-block*	289
,, ,, INITIAL LETTERS.—*Original wood-blocks*	292

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE ORIGIN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S

CIVIL SERVICE

AND

OF THEIR COLLEGE IN HERTFORDSHIRE

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OF THE ORIGIN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S

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OF THEIR COLLEGE IN HERTFORDSHIRE

BEFORE commencing an account of the late East India College, it may be interesting to give a few particulars as to how the Company's service in India was recruited previous to the establishment of that Institution.

The Civil Servants of the East India Company were originally called "Factors,"[1] and, by an order of the 24th September 1599, it was laid down that "no Factor or other officer to be employed in the viage shall be admitted or appointed thereto but by a generall Assemblie of the Adventurors and then elected by the consent of the greater number of them assembled." Amongst

[1] A Factor was the term applied to an Agent for another; one who transacted business for another; commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs. — *Johnson's Dictionary.*

"the Lawes or Standing Orders of the East India Company," dated 1621, the following relate to the Election &c., of officers:—

"CCXXVII. The Election, continuance, and change of the Presidents, Generals, Captaines, Counsels, Factors, and all other officers imployed in the affaires of this Company in the partes of the East Indies, shall be at the Discretion of the Governour, or his Deputy and Committees, to be performed by the order of the Ballotting Box, or by Erection of handes, as unto the greater number of them being assembled together shall seeme most convenient.

"CCXXVIII. All the said Commanders and Factors [as they are chosen] shall presently take their Oathes openly in a Court of Committees, and shall give Bonds with sufficient Suerties, for their true performance, as the said Court shall require."

The first instance I have come across on the Records of any appointment subordinate to that of Factor being made was in August 1661, when John Field was sent out to Fort St. George as an apprentice for seven years, at a salary of £20 per annum "for the provision of clothes." In February 1662, several young men and youths were also sent to Fort St. George, on salaries of £20 and £10 per annum respectively, "to be employed as you shall think fitting." These do not appear to have received any particular title, but evidently took rank below Factors.

On the 12th March 1665, the Council at Surat wrote home to the Court as follows:—

"We desire you to send us half a dozen youths of meane parentage who write good hands and shall be willing to be employed upon all occasions without murmuring."

The Court in reply [7th March 1666] said:—

"When it shall please God to send a Peace amongst us, that wee may again send you out shipping as formerly, wee shall comply with your desires in sending you out halfe a dozen of youthes, good Penmen, to bee imployed by you upon all occasions as our businesse shall require."

Accordingly, on the 27th March 1668, the Council at Surat was informed that the Court had sent out several Factors; twelve "Writers" at £10 per annum, "the one halfe to bee paid them in India;" and two "Apprentizes" at £5 per annum. This is, I believe, the first occasion of the term "Writer"[1] being employed with reference to the servants of the East India Company. After this date, Factors and Writers were sent out to the Company's several establishments in India regularly each year, but Apprentices seem to have been only occasionally appointed, although that class was still retained as a regular grade in the service.

The following extract from the Court Minutes of the 18th December 1674, seems to indicate that at that date the Court placed their Indian Civil Service upon a more regular footing than it had previously been, and laid down the salaries and conditions of service of the several grades of their officials on first appointment:—

On reading a Report from the Committees for the Coast and Bay, the Court approved of the establishment of salaries for the Apprentices, Writers, and Factors that are or shalbe employed in the Company's service in India, which follows in hec verba, viz.:—

"That all Apprentices that were to serve seven years at £5 per annum, doe receive the same quarterly during the first five years and to have £10 a year for the two last years; and when they have served out that time, to be entertained three years longer at £20 a year, the one half of the said £20 to be paid to them yearly in India, if they be found deserving in point of ability and faithfulnes.

"That all Writers whose salaries are £10 doe receive y^e^ same

[1] Sir George Birdwood in a note at p. 55, sec. ed. of his *Report on the Miscellaneous old Records of the India Office*, remarks: "The organization of the administration of their trade with the East by the Dutch was followed in almost every detail by the English East India Company. Their Civil Service took precedence of all others, and was divided into 13 grades, viz.: 1st, that of Schryver, or 'Writer, etc., etc."

quarterly in India, and when their covenanted term of 5 years is expired, to be entertained for 3 years longer at £20 per annum, one half thereof to be paid them quarterly in India, if they be found deserving in point of ability and faithfulness.

"That all Factors whose salaries are now £XX or £XXV per annum doe receive one half thereof in India, and when their covenanted term of 5 years is expired, to be entertained for 3 years longer at £30 per annum, one half thereof to be paid them in India, if they be found deserving as abovesaid.

"That all Factors whose salaries are now £XXX or £XXXV per annum doe receive one half thereof in India, and when their couenanted term of 5 years is expired, to be entertained for 3 years longer at £XL per annum, one half thereof to be paid them quarterly in India, if found deserving as abovesaid.

"And ordered, that the same be sent to the respective Factories on the Coast and Bay, and at Surrat, Bombay, and Bantam.

"It is also ordered, that when any of the Company's apprentices haue served out their term and are capable of preferment, the President, Agents, and Chiefs respectiuely, demand of them what security they can give us and to advise thereof, and if they have none to offer, they are to let us know how they have improued their time, and are qualified for our service; that the Court may give such direccõns therein as shalbe meet."

Apprentices were certainly continued to be sent out up to 1694, and some of these were youths appointed from time to time from Christ's Hospital, but the practice appears to have been discontinued after that date. The following entry appears in the Court Minutes of the 13th April 1694, with regard to the last appointment of youths from Christ's Hospital:—

"The Governour of Christ's Hospital moving the Court by Mr. Hawes their Treasurer that the Company would please accept into their Service Ten Hospital Youths, to be bred up in India as their Apprentices. The Court were pleased out of their Charity and respect to that Foundation to entertain them to serve the Company seaven years at the salary usually given to the Company's Writers, And whereas all other their servants do pay their passage outwards, The Company

are pleased to bear that Charge themselves, The Governours allowing the ffour pounds a Head, as was formerly done, towards their Transportation unto the Captain of the Ship, to make fresh Provisions for them in their Voyage."

Factors continued to be sent out regularly to the several Factories in India and the East until the 4th January 1765, on which date the last consignment was appointed for Bencoolen. After that date Writers only were appointed with one exception, referred to in Court Minutes of the 1st December 1769, where it appears that it was—

"Resolved by the Ballot that for the very particular Reason mentioned in the said Committee minutes Mr. Charles Fleetwood who was chosen a Writer for Bengal on the 6th October last be appointed the youngest Factor on that Establishment and to take Rank next below Samuel Lewis."

Candidates for employment were first nominated by one of the Directors and they thereupon submitted petitions to the Court for appointments.[1] These petitions were [1710] referred to the Committee of Accounts to examine the qualifications of the several petitioners and to report their opinion thereon, after which the candidates were elected by Ballot. Factors and Writers were sworn on appointment, and required to furnish two sureties in £500; and at a Court held on the 15th December 1714, it was ordered:—

"That for the time to come the Directors who recommend any Persons for Factors or Writers be desired to inform themselves of the sufficiency of the Persons to be their Securityes; and represent the same to this Court."

[1] For a facsimile of *The humble Petition of Warren Hastings, aged Sixteen Years and upwards*, see Sir Charles Lawson's Monograph, "Where Warren Hastings rests," in *The Journal of Indian Art and Industry* for July, 1892.

Previously to 1784 there does not appear to have been any limit of age for candidates for appointments to India, but at a Court held on the 16th July of that year it was—

"Resolved that no Writer nor Cadet shall be sent to India under fifteen or above eighteen years of age, except such persons as Cadets who shall have actually been one whole year in His Majesty's service, and then not to exceed the age of twenty-five years."

Subsequently, by Act 33, Geo. III, Cap. 211 [1793], Sec. lx, it was enacted :—

"That no Person shall be capable of acting, or being appointed or sent to India, in the capacity of Writer or Cadet whose age shall be under fifteen years, or shall exceed twenty-two years, nor until the Person proposed, or intended to be so appointed, shall have delivered to the said Court of Directors, a Certificate of his Age, under the Hand of the Minister of the Parish in which he was baptized, or Keeper of the Registry of Baptism of such Parish; and if no such Registry can be found, an Affidavit of that Circumstance shall be made by the Party himself, with his information and Belief that his Age is not under fifteen years, and doth not exceed twenty-two years."

The first exception to nominees being sent direct to India after their appointment occurred in 1789, with reference to Writers elected for Canton; and these, by Court Minutes of 18th February 1789, were ordered to be detained a certain time in England, in order to make themselves acquainted with the peculiarities of the tea trade. These orders were as follows :—

"The Court now according to order of the 13th instant proceeding to take into consideration a Report from the Committee of Correspondence dated the 12th instant, respecting the Establishment at Canton the same was read, viz. :—

"Pursuant to a reference of Court of the 4th April last, the Committee considered the state of the Residency at Canton, and they offer to the Court as their opinion that in the present situation of affairs, and in consequence of the extended state of the Tea Trade, an Establishment of Supra Cargos and Writers to the number of

twenty would be no more than sufficient for the necessary duties of that Residency if those duties are properly fulfilled.

"That upon this ground the Committee submit it to the Court to appoint four additional Writers for China this Season; and that these four, and all those who may be appointed in future for China be required to pass one of the five years they are covenanted as Writers in attending the warehouses at home.

"That for this purpose they shall be placed under the Head Warehousekeeper, who shall be accountable to the Committee of Warehouses for their attendance during the period the Teas remain upon shew at each of the four sales in the year of service at home; and that he shall be particularly careful to direct their attention to a knowledge of the different qualities of the Teas; and that some intelligent Broker be selected to instruct them in their modes of estimating the same, and forming their judgments on the nicer distinctions necessary to guide the buyers in their purchases.

"That the Warehousekeeper shall report to the Committee every quarter the attendance of the Writers.

"That the Warehousekeeper and Broker aforesaid shall report at the end of the year whether they have paid proper attention, and acquired a competent knowledge of the different qualities of the Teas, and the other objects for which they were placed as aforesaid which, if not satisfactory, they shall be liable to forfeit their appointment.

"That after this first year's service every Writer shall proceed to pass the four remaining years of his Writership in China under the direction of the Supra Cargos; and that at the expiration thereof he shall have free access to the records and to every branch of information in like manner as is now permitted to the Supra Cargos, under the Select Committee, but such Covenanted Servant or Factor shall not have the privilege of recording his opinion on any transaction or measure of the Select Committee, until appointed from home, in the station of Supra Cargo.

"That the Chief Supra Cargo, and the rest of the Members of the Select Committee be made responsible for the due execution of the standing Orders of the Company which there is too much reason to apprehend have been frequently disobeyed. That in the neglect or inattention on the part of the Chief and every other Member of the Select Committee to record such disobedience in order to enable

the Court of Directors to take due notice thereof, the same shall be considered, when fully proved, as a disrespect to the authority under which they act, and shall be punished by suspension from the Company's Service.

"That in order to distinguish between those servants who shall be diligent and attentive, and those who may become negligent or unfaithful in the discharge of the trust reposed in them, each Supra Cargo shall be required to affix his name to the different assortments of teas, at which he or they shall attend the packing or inspection, and when any great defects shall appear in any parcel of teas, which must have existed at the time of purchase, and that might clearly have been discovered, if proper attention had been paid by the inspecting Supra Cargos at China, one of whom at least must always be of the Select Committee, and the teas thereby rejected, those gentlemen shall in such case be liable to forfeit, to the amount of the Commission on such teas, from their respective proportions."

On the 9th February 1792, the Court "Resolved that in future no foreigner shall be admitted into the Company's Service as a Writer or Cadet."

In the distribution of patronage, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman always had the larger share placed at their disposal. Thus, in 1778, out of 47 Writers, the Chair and Deputy each had 8; members of the Committee of Correspondence 2, and other Directors 1 each. The proportions varied from time to time, but by an Order of the 14th February, 1806, it was laid down:—

"That of the nominations of Writers of this year the Chairs send out two each for Madras and Bombay; that each other Director send out one Writer for Madras or Bombay; and that the Board [of Controll] send out two writers for Madras or Bombay."

And that was the proportion in which the patronage was subsequently distributed. In that year, one-third only of the Writers were sent out direct; the remaining two-thirds being sent to the newly established College before proceeding to India.

Writers were obliged to serve in that capacity for five years, after which they were raised to the rank of Factors; from the sixth to the eighth year they were called Factors; from the ninth to the eleventh year, Junior Merchants; and from and after the twelfth year, Senior Merchants.

There are now in existence no "Factors'" Petitions, and the earliest "Writers'" Petition that has been preserved is dated 1749, of which the following is a transcript:—

To the Honble. the Court of Directors of the United East India Company.

The Humble Petition of Anthony Chester Sheweth that your Petitioner having been bred to Writing and Accounts humbly conceiving himself qualified for your Honours' Service.

He therefore humbly prays your Honours to entertain him a Writer at Bengal promising to behave himself with the greatest diligence and Fidelity and will give the Security your Honours shall require.

And your Petitioner shall ever Pray, &c.

Accompanying this was a certificate of baptism, and also a further certificate as under:—

And as a further Testimony towards being Qualified; the said Mr. Anthony Chester has learn'd the Rules of Three and Practice, with Merchants Accompts.

[*Sd*] *I. Willis.*

Thus it appears that in those days the qualifications required of the Company's Civil Servants were of a very moderate standard.

The attention, both of the Legislature and of the East India Company, had been attracted at various periods to abuses which were supposed to exist in the disposal of their patronage by

the Directors, in consequence of which, at the time when their Charter was renewed in 1793, each Director was required [33 Geo. III, C. 52, S. clx.] within ten days after his election to take an oath containing, among other engagements, the following:—

I do swear, that I will not, directly or indirectly, accept or take any perquisite, emolument, fee, present, or reward, upon any account whatever, or any promise or engagement for any perquisite, emolument, fee, present, or reward whatsoever, for or in respect of the appointment or nomination of any person or persons to any place or office in the gift or appointment of the said Company, or of me, as a Director thereof, or for or on account of stationing or appointing the voyage or voyages of any ship or ships in the said Company's employ, or for or on account of or any ways relating to any other business or affairs of the said Company.

For the same reason the following form of Declaration was thereafter required to be signed on every Writer's petition by the Director by whom the applicant had been nominated; before this there was rarely anything on the petition to show by whom the appointment had been given:—

"I recommend this Petition, and do most solemnly declare that I have given this nomination to . . . . . , and that I neither have received myself, nor am to receive, nor has any other person, to the best of my knowledge or belief received, nor is to receive, any pecuniary consideration, nor anything convertible in any mode into a pecuniary benefit on this account."

It is uncertain at what exact date this form of declaration was first introduced, but the earliest instance of its endorsement on the back of the Petition was in 1799, after which date that became the invariable practice.

During the administration of the Marquess Wellesley, the first regular Institution was formed for the education of the civil servants of the Company. In the year 1800, that dis-

tinguished nobleman founded the Calcutta College,[1] in order that ample means might be afforded to the junior civil servants to qualify themselves for the efficient discharge of the duties of the several offices to which they might be nominated. Provision was made for the study of the Oriental languages, and for lectures on almost every branch of literature and science. The plan, whilst it evinced the enlightened views of the noble founder, was considered by the authorities in Europe to involve an indefinite expense, to embrace far too wide a field, and to contemplate the acquirement of various branches of knowledge, the study of which, it was conceived, might be prosecuted with far better prospect of success at home. On this point it was remarked, that if general knowledge be necessary, as much of it as could be imparted in Europe consistently with the nature of the service should be so imparted, and that the presumption was in favour of the knowledge thus bestowed being found of superior quality, and obtained at a much smaller expense. The Indian Authorities had also proposed that every Writer, on his appointment, should in the first instance proceed from Europe to Calcutta, and there enter the College, although his subsequent employment might be either at Madras or Bombay; and that it should be left to the Governor-General for the time being to determine to which establishment of the service the student should be finally appointed. To this it was objected, that the three Presidencies were not on a similar footing; that a young man would more readily adapt his conduct to the manners and habits of the community of which he was to continue a member; that as Bengal might be considered the preferable presidency, the studies

[1] In after years a debating society was formed at Haileybury, and named *The Wellesley Club*, in honour of the Marquess. For an account of this society, *See* Sir Steuart Bayley's section.

of each servant would be directed to the acquisition of that species of knowledge best calculated to qualify him for that establishment, to the manifest injury of the public service at Madras and Bombay; and that, were the Governor-General to possess the power of selecting the servants for the presidencies, it would, in fact, be delegating to a remote authority the patronage of India, and vesting in an individual that species of influence to guard against which had been a leading object at each of the periods when a renewal of the Company's privileges had come under discussion.

The plan of the Marquess Wellesley, having been greatly modified, was finally sanctioned; the Writers for Madras and Bombay not being required to proceed to Calcutta, and considerable reductions being made in the proposed collegiate establishment.

The establishment of an East India College in this country had its origin in certain proposals sent home to the Court from their Factory at Canton, in a letter dated the 29th January 1804, wherein, commenting on the effects of the climate upon the youths sent out, it was suggested that it would be a great advantage, and to the interest both of the Company and of the Writers, if the arrival of the latter in China were retarded until they should have reached the age of nineteen years or upwards. Without interfering with the age of first appointment it was suggested that for two or three years after appointment—

> A completion of education and system of occupation under the direction of the Honble. Court might form them to be more capable servants of the Company and give them a chance to become more distinguished members of Society than they could be when quitting Europe at the very early age they frequently do.

These proposals were referred by the Court, on the 19th

September 1804, to the Committee of Correspondence, to consider of a proper system to be adopted for the education of such young men as might be intended to receive appointments for the Company's Civil Service in India.

The Committee, in their report, stated that the want of such an institution as was proposed from Canton had long been recognised, and that eight years previously certain members of the Court of Directors had suggested an outline of a Plan of Education proper for persons to be employed in the administration of the Company's affairs abroad, but that up to that date no adequate attempt had been made to form such an Institution. "It was," the Committee proceeded to state, "in defect of anything of this kind that the Court, in the year 1802, in giving their sentiments on the college established at Calcutta, expressed an intention of providing, on the part of the Company, what was found to be requisite of the same nature in England." The Committee thought that it was inadvisable to send young men abroad before the age of eighteen, and, after advancing arguments in favour of the establishment of a College, expressed an opinion that the education to be given there should embrace Classics, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Elements of General Law, &c., and Oriental learning. With the view of carrying the scheme into effect it was proposed that a suitable house should be procured in a healthy situation and within a reasonable distance of London; that the Head Master and Teachers should all be appointed and paid by the Court of Directors; and that each Pupil should pay for his Board and Lodging and Education one hundred guineas per annum.

The general principles laid down in the above Report having been approved, an educational Staff was appointed, consisting of—

The Reverend S. Henley, Principal.

Mr. Jonathan Scott, Oriental Professor.[1]
The Reverend Edward Lewton, M.A., Professor of Humanity and Philology.
The Reverend W. Dealtry, M.A., The Reverend B. Bridge, Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
The Reverend T. R. Malthus, Professor of General History, Politics, Commerce, and Finance.
Edward Christian, Esq., Professor of Law.
M. De Foligny, French Master.
Mr. Thomas Medland,[2] Drawing Master.
Mr. Bridgeman, Dancing Master.

Hertford Castle was first taken for the purpose of the College. But the estimate for the alterations considered necessary to adapt it for the full number of pupils to be eventually educated there amounted to no less a sum than £15,000, for which it was deemed probable a college might be erected from the foundation; and, moreover, the Castle itself and the grounds belonging to it were held on a lease having only twenty years to run, and the Court were unable to obtain an extension of that term. For

[1] Before the opening of the College Mr. Jonathan Scott tendered his resignation as Oriental Professor, whereupon Dr. John Gilchrist offered his services gratuitously until another Professor should be appointed, which offer was accepted. Dr. Gilchrist acted in that capacity from the 12th February to the 19th May, 1806, and was succeeded by Captain Alexander Hamilton as Professor of Sanskrit, and Captain Charles Stewart as Professor of Hindi.

Hamilton was one of that distinguished company who contributed to the early numbers of *The Edinburgh Review*. See p. 141, v. i. Cockburn's *Life of Lord Jeffrey*, Edin. 1852, where he is mentioned as "A Scotchman who had been in India; . . . of excellent conversation and great knowledge of Oriental literature."

[2] Mr. Medland drew and engraved in mezzotint, and published in 1808–1810, a series of views, three in number, of the College. These were dedicated *To the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Court of Directors of the reunited East India Company.*

these reasons, it was decided to do only so much to the building as would adapt it for the temporary purposes of the College.[1] It was further determined at once to purchase an estate and to erect a building especially adapted for the intended institution, and it appears that in October 1805, the estate of Haileybury in Hertfordshire was purchased for this purpose at a cost of £5,900. In March 1806, a design and estimate for the erection of the necessary building for the sum of £50,855, submitted by Mr. W. Wilkins of Caius College, Cambridge,[2] was accepted by the Court.

The first stone of the new building was laid on the 12th May 1806, by the Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, Edward Parry, Esq., assisted by Sir Francis Baring, Bart., M.P., and Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., the late Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Company.

THE EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HERTS, by which name this new Institution was called, was opened at Hertford Castle in February 1806,[3] but from the fact that no record is now extant of the precise day, it is to be presumed that its inauguration took place without any ceremony.

Besides this College, the Company patronized a School[4] subordinate to it, which was placed under the superintendence of the Principal, into which boys might be admitted at an early age, and in which they were taught the elements of general learning and such other accomplishments as formed the usual

[1] For a view of the altered Hertford Castle *See* Plate I., *East Front of Hertford Castle.*

[2] The Architect of the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square.

[3] For a reprint of what may be called the "Prospectus" of this College, *See* Appendix III.

[4] This School was carried on at Old Hailey Hall until the College was completed in 1809. It was then transferred to Hertford Castle until 1818, when it was abolished entirely.

objects of instruction in the larger seminaries of the country. Especial attention was also there given to such parts of education as were calculated to qualify them for public business and for the higher departments of commercial life. Although this School was designed as introductory to the College, the Company in no way pledged itself to make it the sole channel of an appointment to the College itself, and there was this further difference between the two Institutions, that whereas the College was exclusively appropriated to persons designed for the Civil Service of the Company abroad, the School was open to the public at large.

The move from Hertford Castle into the new buildings at Haileybury seems to have been unattended by any ceremony, as no trace can be found of the actual date on which it took place. It was, however, some time during 1809, for I find from the Court Minutes of the 1st December of that year that the first public examination of Students was held there on the 21st day of that same month.

By Act 53 George III, c. 155, it was declared [S. xlvi] that it shall not be lawful for the Court of Directors to nominate appoint, or send to the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, any person in the capacity of Writer, unless such person shall have been duly entered at Haileybury College, and have resided there four terms, and shall produce a certificate of having during the period duly conformed himself to the Rules and Regulations of the same. But, as it subsequently appeared, in 1826, that there was not a sufficient number of persons qualified, according to the provisions of this Act, to be appointed Writers to fill existing and probable vacancies, the Act 7 George IV, 1826, c. 56, was passed, under which it became lawful, at any time within three years from the passing of the same, for

the Directors to appoint and send out, as Writers, any one who should produce such Testimonials and pass such an examination as might be required. By Act 10 George IV, 1829, c. 16, it was further enacted that all time passed in the College after the attainment of the age of seventeen years, by those who afterwards proceeded to India, should be allowed to count as service in India.

By an Act 1 Vict., 1837–38, c. 70, it was laid down that no person should thenceforth be admitted to Haileybury College whose age should exceed twenty-one years, nor any person be appointed, or sent out to India as a Writer, whose age should exceed twenty-three years. Under the provisions of the Act passed in 1853, "to provide for the Government of India," 16 and 17 Vict., 1852–53 c. 95, the privileges of the Court of Directors, of nominating and appointing persons as Students of Haileybury College and to appointments in India, were withdrawn "as regards all vacancies which shall occur on or after the thirtieth day of April, 1854," and it was further declared that, subject to such regulations as might be thereafter made, "any person being a natural born subject of Her Majesty who may be desirous of being admitted into the said College at Haileybury . . . . shall be admitted to be examined as a candidate for such admission." And by an Act passed on the 16th July 1855, 18 and 19 Vict., c. 53, it was declared that no person should be admitted as a Student into Haileybury College after the twenty-fifth day of January, 1856, and that from and after the thirty-first day of January, 1858, the College should be discontinued and closed.

Accordingly on Monday the 7th of December, 1857, the East India College at Haileybury was closed by the distribution of prizes in the usual course at the expiration of the second term for that year. The Chair was on this occasion taken by Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles, M.P., the Chairman of

the Court of Directors, who in his remarks observed that as he was the first chairman of the East India Company who had been educated within the walls of that building, so he was the last ever to address any assembly there in that capacity. After eulogizing the system of education adopted at Haileybury, he paid a tribute to the services of former students of the College who had recently rendered distinguished service to the State, of whom he specially mentioned Mr. John Colvin, Sir John Lawrence, Mr. Robert Montgomery, Mr. Greathed, Mr. William Moore, Mr. Herwald Wake and Mr. George Ricketts.

The estate of Haileybury was sold[1] at the Auction Mart on the 30th August, 1861, and was purchased by the British Land Company for the sum of £15,200.[2]

F. C. DANVERS.

NAMES OF ALL WHO HELD OFFICE AT THE EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

VISITORS:

The Right Rev. the Bishops of London.	1814 to 1857

PRINCIPALS:

Rev. Samuel Henley, D.D., F.S.A.	1806 to 1815
Rev. Joseph H. Batten, D.D., F.R.S. (1817).	1815 to 1837
Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, M.A.	1838 to 1844
Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D.	1844 to 1857

[1] For a copy of the Particulars of Sale of the "Haileybury College" Freehold Estate, *See* Appendix IV.

[2] For an account of the founding and progress of the well-known Public School since established at Haileybury, see *Haileybury Register*, 1862–1891. *Edited by L. S. Milford, M.A. Second Edition. Hertford: Printed by Stephen Austin and Sons.* 1891.

DEANS:

Rev. William Dealtry, M.A. (1813), B.D., F.R.S.	1812 to 1813
Rev. Charles W. Le Bas, M.A.	1814 to 1838
Rev. James Amiraux Jeremie, M.A.	1838 to 1850
Rev. W. E. Buckley, M.A.	1850 to 1857

REGISTRARS:

Rev. William Dealtry, M.A. (1813), B.D., F.R.S.	1812 to 1813
Rev. Bewick Bridge, B.D., F.R.S.	1814 to 1816
Rev. Edward Lewton, M.A.	1816 to 1830
Rev. Henry George Keene.	1831 to 1834
James Michael, Esq.	1834 to 1837
Rev. Fred. Smith, M.A.	1838 to 1850
Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, M.A.	1851 to 1857

LIBRARIANS:

Rev. Edward Lewton, M.A.	1810 to 1830
Edward B. Eastwick, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.	1851 to 1857

DEPUTY REGISTRAR AND LIBRARIAN:

Robert Bellew, Esq.	1809 to 1811

EUROPEAN DEPARTMENT.

PROFESSORS:

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—

Rev. Bewick Bridge, M.A., B.D., F.R.S.	1806 to 1816
Rev. William Dealtry, M.A., B.D., F.R.S.	1806 to 1813
Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, M.A.	1813 to 1837
Rev. Henry Walter, M.A., B.D., F.R.S.	1816 to 1830
Rev. Fred. Smith, M.A. (Asst. till 1838).	1831 to 1850
Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, M.A.	1838 to 1857

Classical and General Literature—

Rev. Edward Lewton, M.A.	1806 to 1830
Rev. Joseph Hallett Batten, M.A., F.R.S., D.D. (1815).	1806 to 1815
Rev. James Amiraux Jeremie, M.A.	1830 to 1850
Rev. W. E. Buckley, M.A.	1850 to 1857

History and Political Economy—

Rev. T. R. Malthus, M.A., F.R.S. (1819).	1806 to 1835
Rev. Richard Jones, M.A.	1835 to 1855
Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., LL.D.	1855 to 1857

General Polity and the Laws of England—

Edward Christian, Esq., M.A.	1806 to 1818
Sir James Mackintosh, M.D, LL.D., F.R.S.	1818 to 1824
William Empson, Esq., M.A.	1825 to 1852
J. F. Leith, Esq.	1853 to 1857

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

VISITORS:

Sir Charles Wilkins, F.R.S., LL.D.	1807 to 1836
H. H. Wilson, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.	1837 to 1857

PROFESSORS:

Hindu Literature and History of Asia—

Alexander Hamilton Esq., F.R.S.	1807 to 1818
Graves Chamney Haughton, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.	1818 to 1827
Major James Michael.	1827 to 1837

Arabic, Persian, and Hindūstānī—

Charles Stewart, Esq.	1807 to 1826
Rev. Henry George Keene, M.A.	1818 to 1834

Arabic and Persian—

Mirza Mohammad Ibrahim.	1826 to 1844
Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.	1844 to 1857

Sanskrit, Bengālī and Telugu—

Francis Johnson, Esq.	1825 to 1855
Monier Williams, Esq., M.A.	1844 to 1857

Hindī, Hindūstānī and Marāthī—

Edward Vernon Schalch, Esq. [Asst. till 1837].	1827 to 1845
Edward B. Eastwick, Esq., F.R.S.	1845 to 1857

Assistants in Oriental Department—

Maulavī Abdal Aly.	1809 to 1812
Maulavī Mirza Kheleel.	1809 to 1819
Rev. Robert Anderson.	1820 to 1825
Mr. David Shea.	1826 to 1836

Oriental Writing Masters—

Moonshy Ghoolam Hyder	1809 to 1823
Mr. Thomas Medland	1824 to 1833

French Master—

Mons. De Foligny	1806 to 1818

Drawing Master—

Mr. Thomas Medland	1806 to 1833

Fencing Master—

Mr. Henry Angelo	1806 to 1816

Dancing Master—

Mr. Bridgeman	1806 to 1810

REMINISCENCES

HERTFORD CASTLE, EAST FRONT

REMINISCENCES

PART I.

MY STUDENT DAYS

WITH much hesitation I have consented to gather up and note down a few fragments of my reminiscences of the East-India College, Haileybury, in my capacity both as student and Professor. My reluctance has arisen from the difficulty of adding anything to Mr. Danvers' interesting account of the original constitution of the College, and of the circumstances which led to its foundation,[1]

[1] It may easily, I think, be proved, that one of the original objects aimed at by the first foundation of an East-India College in England was to serve as an ancillary and preparatory Institution to the College of Fort William at Calcutta, the foundation of which, by Lord Wellesley, has been alluded to by Mr. Danvers (see p. 13), and is described by me in the Appendix to these reminiscences (see Appendix II at end of Part III). At any rate these two Institutions, as is well known, were for a long time interconnected. It is not, however, so generally known that, according to the Marquis Wellesley's original plan, a grand Collegiate Institution, which would have made the establishment of Haileybury unnecessary, was to have been erected at Garden Reach, Calcutta, with the object of giving a good general education, as well as special instruction in Orientals, and that such a College was actually started by the Marquis in a provisional form in the year 1800; but the Court of Directors objected to the expenditure which was likely to be involved, and decided that Lord Wellesley's object would be better accomplished by the founding of a complete Collegiate Institution in England, and by the carrying on of his Lordship's project in Calcutta as an Institution for special studies only (that is, for instruction in Indian languages), under the name of "Fort William College," with a local habitation in buildings called "Writers' Buildings," in Tank Square, Calcutta.

without giving my own narrative too much of a biographical character, and so bringing my own personality and that of other individuals more prominently into the foreground than might be thought altogether consistent with good taste. Indeed, strive as I may, I fear I shall not be able to avoid exposing myself to the charge of making my own story too egotistic in its references to myself, while, in my references to others, I fear I may have to introduce a good deal of anecdotic matter which may appear to some critics a little too gossipy and discursive, and perhaps even a little too trivial and "scrappy" to be worth recording. At the same time, I feel that the fact of my being the only individual who has ever been connected with the Haileybury of the past, both as student and Professor, qualifies me in an especial manner to collect and place on record some of those distinctive details of inner academic life which helped to constitute the idiosyncrasy of the late East-India Company's College, and to invest it with an interest peculiarly its own. I feel, too, that the lapse of more than half a century since my student-days entitles me to speak with freedom of events which have now become historical, and to tell the plain truth about individuals who have long since passed away, and about an order of things which has long since ceased to exist.

At any rate it appears to me probable that if, as the sole survivor—with one exception [1]—of the Staff of the College, I decline to attempt this task, it will become very difficult for any

[1] The one exception is the Rev. Canon Heaviside, who, notwithstanding his age (84) and impaired health, has jotted down in an unconnected and fragmentary form a few of his own reminiscences, some of which he has permitted me to incorporate here and there into my own. The Rev. W. E. Buckley, the last Dean of the College, on whose assistance I had relied, passed away suddenly, on the 18th March, 1892, not long before the writing of these reminiscences.

one hereafter to rescue from the forgotten things of the nineteenth century even the more prominent and striking characteristics of a once vigorous but now defunct educational Institution, the memory of whose individuality as a separate and unique organism, if it has not yet quite faded away, is certainly liable to become merged in that of the more modern Institution which has inherited its name, occupied its local habitation, and profited by the prestige derived from the celebrity of the eminent men who, from time to time, have been connected with it.[1]

To begin, then, with my earliest recollections of what ought strictly to be called "The East-India College"—a distinctive designation which it is important to preserve, because both the old and the new Institution are identified with the same locality and it is to the locality, rather than to the Institution, that the name Haileybury (derived from the old Hertfordshire Manor house which once existed there[2]) properly belongs.

My recollections carry me back to fifty-four years ago, when I was an undergraduate at Balliol College, Oxford. It was in the beginning of November, 1839, after I had resided for more than a year at the University, that I received a communication from the India House—well-known at that time as the official

[1] This is acknowledged by a writer in the number for April 7th, 1880, of the 'Haileyburian,' a magazine published by the members of New Haileybury. After speaking of Mr. Le Bas he says "New Haileyburians will assuredly feel that they have a *Genius loci* to be proud of—that they tread on ground consecrated by bright examples, and that they have suceeded to noble associations."

[2] In the days of the old East-India College this old "Hailey House" was converted into two Professors' Houses, which in my time were occupied by Mr. Empson and Mr. Schalch, and more recently by Mr. Leith and Colonel Ouseley. I believe that before my time one of the houses was occupied by Dr. Batten. The old house, enlarged, has been converted by the present College Authorities into a boarding-house for the younger boys. Bury is a common Saxon term for inhabited places, and is cognate with Burgh and Borough.

centre of the old East-India Company's Government, in Leadenhall Street—informing me that I had been nominated by one of the Directors (Mr. Shank) to what was then called an "Indian Writership." No conditions or explanations were attached to the document. It was not till afterwards that I ascertained what it implied; namely, that—if I succeeded in passing a three days' preliminary examination at the India House; and if, after having done so, I was prepared to transport myself from Oxford to the East-India College at Haileybury, near Hertford; and if, during a two years' residence there as a student, I was able to pass four test-examinations[1] (two in each year) not only in Greek, Latin and Mathematics, but in three Indian languages, as well as in Law, Political Economy, and History—I should be allowed by the Directors of the Hon. East-India Company to proceed to India as one of their Covenanted Civil Servants, and perhaps eventually rise to the Lieutenant-Governorship of a province as big as England, or to a Judgeship in one of their Supreme Courts.

Of course, if all this had been communicated to me at the outset, and if the full import of an Indian "Writership" had been revealed to me all at once, it might have decided me against accepting an appointment which involved a complete reversal of my whole previous course of life, and long years of separation from my country and relations. Even a list of the

[1] The only test, till the appointments were made competitive, was that of intellectual and moral fitness. There was no medical examination either before or after the College course, so that a man, physically unfitted to bear an Eastern climate, was not in those days debarred from the Indian Civil Service. Even the series of examination-tests at Haileybury were only introduced by degrees, and, so to speak, wrung from the Directors of the East India Company, who were naturally interested in making the passage through Haileybury as easy as possible for their nominees. This will be shown in the sequel.

subjects of examination might well have alarmed an Oxford Undergraduate scarcely out of his "teens." Happily the long vista of hard work, self-discipline and self-abnegation, which even a partial insight into the future might have opened out before me, was hidden from my view. Nor was I at all aware of the potentialities latent in an appointment whose modest designation seemed to limit its requirements to an ability to write well, or at the most to discharge the duties of a Government Head-Clerk. I had, indeed, a hazy idea that an offer had been made to me of changing a probable hum-drum profession and comparative poverty in contracted and overcrowded England, for a more brilliant sphere of work and greater opportunities of earning money and distinction in a distant land. But I did not at all realize the vastness of the region in which my lot would be cast—a region nearly as large as all Europe (without Russia); nor had I the slightest conception of the importance of an Indian Civilian's work in its bearing on the well-being of the greatest empire which the world has ever seen.[1]

Naturally I felt that such an offer was not to be lightly

[1] I need scarcely here note the fact—which Mr. Danvers has well brought out—that at first the duties of the East-India Company's Writers were entirely commercial. They had even "to weigh tea, count bales, and measure muslins." It was not till the beginning of the present century that a Governor-General found himself compelled to state publicly that commercial knowledge was no longer necessary:—"Not only," he said, "is mercantile knowledge unnecessary, but Indian civil servants invested with the powers of magistracy are bound by an oath to abstain from every commercial pursuit." Then in a Minute of Council dated August 18, 1800, Lord Wellesley wrote as follows:—"To dispense justice to millions of people of various languages, manners, usages and religions; to administer a vast and complicated system of revenue throughout districts equal in extent to some of the most considerable kingdoms in Europe; to maintain civil order in one of the most populous and litigious regions of the world; to discharge the functions of magistrates, judges, ambassadors, and governors of provinces; these are now the duties of the larger proportion of the civil servants of the Company.

rejected. Its very novelty and the very uncertainties hanging over it were attractive to my youthful imagination. In real truth they furnished exactly the stimulus which my character then needed, and I doubt whether any less powerful force would have availed to convert a youth just escaped from the tasks and restraints of school-life, and beginning to be fascinated by the social pleasures of young Oxford—by its love of out-door amusements and its passion for athletic exercises—to the higher type of a staid and serious student bent on qualifying himself for a useful and honourable career.

At any rate from that day forward I began to awake to the earnestness of life, and the necessity laid upon me of battling with its difficulties, and the effort needed for the simple duty of acquitting myself like a man in the conflict. I felt, however, that to turn my back suddenly on my Oxford prospects and plunge precipitately into a dark future, without a little preliminary inquiry and investigation, would be an act of unwisdom. I was ready to take the leap, but felt it my duty to look about me beforehand. And the more so as I began to be painfully conscious that, when I attempted to peer from the four walls of my undergraduate's chamber into distant space, the outlook towards the Eastern horizon appeared to be shrouded from my view in impenetrable mist and obscurity. I had never before heard of the East-India College, Haileybury; I was utterly ignorant as to its geographical position, which might have been anywhere between the Land's End and John o' Groat's house; I knew nothing whatever about the India House or its system of examinations, and although I was born in India I was disgracefully in the dark about all that related to the land of my birth.

And let no one suppose that my case was an exceptional

one. I was only a typical example of the condition and attitude of mind of Englishmen generally, fifty years ago, in regard to all the affairs of their growing Eastern empire. Even at Balliol—one of the great centres of advancing knowledge and an admitted focus of enlightened ideas—no one seemed to look with the slightest interest in the direction of the far off East, or to regard it as the possible source of any kind of light whatever. Probably indeed it was the crass ignorance and gross apathy about Indian subjects at the Universities, which led the Directors of the East-India Company to found this special College of their own—first at a small county town and then on an isolated hill in the midst of a secluded heath—as a place of training for their own Civil Servants.

The historical importance of making the fact of this ignorance and apathy clear will, I trust, exonerate me from the charge of irrelevance and egotism, if I introduce here a description of the effect produced by the simple announcement of the change in my future destination on the minds of my friends at Balliol.

All the members of that celebrated College were in those days bound together like one family. We all knew each other personally. The College was ably presided over by the then Master, Dr. Jenkyns, who had a fatherly regard for all of us and lived for the Society over which he ruled, and the reputation of which he contributed in no slight degree to establish. We laughed at his little eccentricities but, for all that, we regarded him with a respect bordering on affection.

As in duty bound, I called on him immediately after receiving my Indian nomination, with the object of letting him know that it would oblige me to leave Balliol, and of ascertaining whether he could give me any information as to my best course of preparation for admission to the East-India College, Haileybury.

But India and Haileybury were to him as unknown regions as the centre of Africa, and, although he spoke kindly and encouragingly, he discreetly evaded all responsibility by parrying my inquiries and referring me to his College Tutors. My own personal tutor at that time was the then comparatively unknown Archibald Campbell Tait, the future Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury (Compare p. 136 of these memorials with note).

Though still young he was one of Oxford's best tutors and lecturers. He was also one of the most liberal-minded and wisest of men. Yet India with its languages and customs was to him too a *terra incognita* and nearly a total blank, and he prudently shunted me off to another eminent tutor, Robert Scott—afterwards to become Head of the College, and at that time well-known as a Greek philologist and joint author with Dean Liddell of the best Greek-English Dictionary extant.

By him a glimmer of light was shed on my course. The exigencies of Greek lexicography had forced him into the thorny region of Sanskrit studies, and the first words he uttered, when I asked his advice, were: "Oh! are you offered an appointment in India? Lose no time then; set to work and attack Sanskrit without delay!" "Sanskrit!" I said, "What is Sanskrit?" for I had veritably never heard the word before! "Well," he replied, "Sanskrit is the most difficult language in the world, but, once mastered, it opens the way to a knowledge of all the languages of the world. I have myself made an assault upon it; but have been beaten back ignominiously. I never could even master the letters. There are about 500 of them. They seem to warn off intruders like a barbed fence. I can remember comparing some of the characters to boot-hooks. Come to me to-morrow,

and I will give you a letter of introduction to our Sanskrit Professor, Horace Hayman Wilson, who will no doubt help you to break ground on a field of labour which will tax all your powers of brain and perseverance."

Here was my first piece of definite advice, and, it must be confessed, not a very cheering one. I went away somewhat disheartened, and meanwhile thought it might be useful to talk the matter over with a few of my fellow-collegians, whose opinion might be worth having; especially if any of them happened to have friends or relations in India.

Among the undergraduates at Balliol in my time were some who afterwards attained positions of great eminence. For example, Stafford Northcote (afterwards Lord Iddesleigh), Arthur Hobhouse (now Lord Hobhouse), John Duke Coleridge (now Lord Chief Justice of England), Benjamin Jowett (now Master of Balliol and Regius Professor of Greek), Edward Meyrick Goulburn (afterwards Dean of Norwich), Arthur Penrhyn Stanley (afterwards Dean of Westminster), Frederick Temple (now Bishop of London), Thomas Farrer (now Lord Farrer), William Rogers (now Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate), who was the wit of the College and a perennial fountain of dry humour.

Besides these I was surrounded by a number of other contemporaries who have since achieved success in life, all differing in character and endowments, yet all, as, in my ignorance, I felt justified in thinking, likely to furnish good materials out of which some kind of information about India might possibly be evolved.

I accordingly went about from one to the other, but only to discover that not a single individual among them had acquired any ideas about the East beyond what were to be

gained from the perusal of such stories as that of "Hajji Baba" or "Aladdin and his wonderful lamp."

To all of them the name India seemed chiefly suggestive of a confusion of kaleidoscopic pictures, in which black men, jungles, elephants, cobras and palanquins, were the leading elements. Some of the more thoughtful looked blank and bewildered when I told them of my probable future, as if they were uncertain whether to congratulate me or to condole with me.

Others of the less thoughtful uttered a few jocular exclamations, such as, "You're a lucky fellow, you're going to a land paved with gold, and will come back a Nabob." Others could not disguise their feelings of compassion, and, though pretending to sympathize with my good fortune, clearly regarded me with a kind of awe, as if I had been already transported outside the circle of ordinary human experiences, and deported to some outlandish region, where I should some day be either carried off by cholera, eaten up by tigers, strangled by Thugs, or fatally bitten by a rattle-snake hidden in my garments.

On some of my hunting friends (and in those days it was not uncommon to see at least a dozen Balliol men turn out in "pink" on a November morning), my bit of news had no other apparent effect than to stimulate their sporting instincts. A party of them remarked jauntily: "Look here, old fellow, you cannot take your boat to India"—I had a well-built two-oared boat of my own—"Let us raffle for it at once!"

A certain noble lord, with a gold tassel on his cap (for we had "tufts" at Balliol in those days), looked out of a window and cried out to me gaily: "You cannot take your dog to India!"—I happened to possess a valuable canine favourite—"I'll give you £10 for it." This last remark was the climax. It convinced me of the utter hopelessness of expecting to extract

from my fellow-undergraduates any ideas on any subject outside the usual routine of University topics. I therefore retired to my own rooms, collected my thoughts, and gave a little free play to the workings of my own mind, when the sudden entrance of my servant—that is to say, in Oxonian parlance, of the "scout,"[1] attached to my staircase—awoke me from my reverie.

In those days a head College "scout" held a position of much trust and of no little value, in respect of the various pickings and perquisites attached to the office. At Balliol all such servants were regarded as members of the Balliol family, and treated with much familiarity and even friendship.

Our staircase rejoiced in the possession of a demure looking individual, named M——. This good man was quite a character in his way and often made us smile by the air of judicial gravity he assumed. It was not only that his ordinary aspect was serious and sombre, the very tones of his voice, in performing his matutinal duty of awaking us, had a solemn ring. Indeed he was prone to deliver himself, as opportunity offered, of certain pious platitudes and even to admonish us in "goody" language, if an occasional fit of over-sleepiness resulted in our "cutting" morning chapel.

Upon my confiding to this superior person my interesting piece of news, I remarked with surprise that his usually dismal countenance beamed with apparently intelligent sympathy and interest. Here, thought I, was an uneducated man who seemed to know more about the advantages of an Indian career than

[1] 'Scout,' as most people know, is the Oxford slang term for an Undergraduate's Servant. In Cambridge the corresponding expression is 'Gyp,' said to have its origin in the Greek for 'vulture.' In the latter University women are also employed as bed-makers. This was the case, too, at the East India College.

the most learned Dons and cleverest undergraduates. I began to think that I had never before sufficiently estimated my excellent servant's wisdom, and never before appreciated to the full his unselfish concern for my welfare.

Shortly afterwards, however, I chanced to meet another friendly "scout" belonging to a neighbouring staircase, who, on hearing of my intended departure, revealed to me the secret of his brother scout's cheerful view of my change of prospects by blurting out unguardedly: "What a 'spec,' Sir, for M—— getting all your things!" This remark was made more intelligible to me on my final departure from Oxford, when I discovered that, by the unwritten law of immemorial usage, my worthy "scout" was entitled to appropriate as his own property all those articles of crockery, domestic utensils, and other light paraphernalia which I had congratulated myself on being able to take with me for use in my future quarters at the East India College.

The next day I went again to the Rev. Robert Scott, who gave me a letter of introduction to the Boden Sanskrit Professor, and then bade me good-bye with a deep and fervid earnestness of manner which at the time burnt itself into my memory, and has left a lasting impression upon my mind.

"Remember," he said, "that when you reach India you will probably be sent to some remote province, where you will be like a light set on a hill. Millions will watch your conduct and take their ideas of Christianity from your actions and words."

My first interview with the celebrated Sanskrit Professor was disappointing. No doubt my expectations were raised in rather an absurd manner. I knew that he had passed a great deal of his life in India, and while on my way to his private lodgings I pictured to myself the image of some grand old Sage with flowing beard and flowing robe, who, on hearing

my name announced, would probably rise with dignity from his seat, and having received me with Oriental courtesy, would promptly proceed to flash a few rays of Eastern light on the uncertainties of my future path.

What was my surprise to see before me a grave-looking, closely-shaven, rather dried up old gentleman not quite 60 years of age, dressed in plain clothes, and seated at a big table, surrounded by big books, and poring over an abnormally big book. My introduction into his presence had little effect on his imperturbable composure. He pointed to a chair, but remained for a minute or two apparently rooted to his own seat, and too absorbed in thought to break all at once the thread of his studies. Then at last looking up from his folios he eyed me for a moment with some little curiosity, glanced at my tutor's letter, and summarily cut short a long explanation on my part by disclaiming all ability to give me any information as to the India-House examinations. It certainly struck me as curious that he did not even mention Sanskrit, or offer to put me in the way of acquiring that language.

In fact it was not till a few months afterwards that I found out, that beneath that homely and somewhat icy exterior was hidden the fire of undoubted genius, as well as the warmth of a kind and generous heart; and although at first he appeared to sprinkle a little cold water on my youthful ardour, he became in the end my most willing teacher, my most disinterested benefactor, and a friend, whom to have known is still regarded by me as one of the most cherished possessions of a long and chequered life.

Undeniably, however, my first interview with the then sole representative of Indian Studies at the ancient Universities was anything but encouraging. At the same time it was full

of significance, as furnishing abundant proof that one of the greatest seats of learning in the kingdom, even with a celebrated Sanskrit Professor resident in its midst, was not at that time the place to learn anything whatever about the preparation needed for the career of an Indian Civil Servant.

Having at last had my eyes opened to this not very creditable fact, I, without more ado, packed up such goods and chattels as I could call my own, and went off to what appeared to be the only possible source of such information as I needed—the India-House in Leadenhall Street. There the East-India College Secretary (Mr. W. T. Hooper), a most good-natured, kind-hearted person, who was nevertheless prone to be a little fussy and pompous in his manner, gave me all the particulars of the preliminary examination, which had to be passed in about a month's time. I ascertained that no Indian languages were among the subjects, but the list included Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English History, Geography, and two books of which as an Oxford undergraduate I knew nothing—*Paley's Evidences* and *Paley's Moral Philosophy*.

I at once set about making a careful analysis of these works, and the good I derived from that process has remained with me to the present day.[1]

As to English History, that also was a weak point with the Oxford undergraduate of fifty years ago, but before my undergraduate days I had attended lectures on History at King's College, London, which enabled me to dispense with much preparation in this particular subject.

[1] *Paley's Evidences* is still, I believe, used at Cambridge, but I fear that in most centres of education Paley is now relegated to comparative, if not absolute, oblivion.

The Examination itself was conducted in a large room at the India-House, Leadenhall Street,[1] and the particular examination undergone by me took place at the end of December, 1839, and lasted for three days.

The names of the examiners on that occasion, with one exception (that of the Rev. Dr. Dale), have escaped my recollection.

The classical knowledge which had carried me well through the first University examination at Oxford was of course of great use to me at the India-House ordeal.

As to Geography, however, I fear I was foolish enough to think it a subject altogether beneath the dignity of an Oxford man. At any rate I was obliged to trust to the little knowledge I had picked up at random. I well remember that one of the questions was: "Where is Chioggia?" to which I rashly hazarded the answer: "In North America." This was pure ignorance, but I believe the Examiners thought that I intended it for "chaff," and attributed it to pure Oxonian "uppishness" and "bumptiousness."

Such at least was the inference I drew from the fact that at the end of the *vivâ voce* I was called before them, and, after a few words of commendation, made to understand that I might wreck my prospects of success at Haileybury by a proneness to self-conceit, and a tendency to think more highly of myself than I ought to think.[2]

[1] I learn from a pamphlet by the Rev. T. R. Malthus, published by Mr. John Murray in 1817, that the preliminary examination at that time was conducted by the Principal and Professors, and, therefore, I suppose, at the College.

[2] This admonition was intended, I suppose, to counteract any tendency to bumptious self-inflation consequent upon my being bracketed at the head of the list of thirty successful candidates with a youth named Key, who did not succeed equally well at the College examinations, and, I believe, died in India in 1844.

The next day all the candidates—about forty in number—were summoned to attend once more at the India-House.

There we were met by the College Secretary, Mr. Hooper, who read out in alphabetical order the names of the thirty fortunate individuals who were recorded as having passed successfully through the entrance-straits. To these he notified that they would be required to begin residence as students at the East-India College, Haileybury, on a particular day in the 3rd week of January, 1840.

I had been told that it would be a great advantage to me if I could secure a little start in Sanskrit, which formed an important department of the East-India College curriculum, and I had no sooner glanced at the programme of the College course than I saw at once that Sanskrit was the most formidable subject with which I should have to grapple at Haileybury, and that the great Oxford lexicographer, Robert Scott, was right when he recommended my setting to work at that language without delay. I saw, too, that if I could steal a march on my fellow-students before entering the College, I might find the road to distinction there more easy.

But to this end I needed a good tutor; for Sanskrit was at that time like a steep and rarely-ascended mountain-peak, which no one could hope to climb without a guide. Where then was such a guide to be found?

After making numerous inquiries I ascertained that only one competent Oriental "coach"[1] (to use the phraseology of the day) existed anywhere in all England.

He was a hard-headed shrewd Scotchman, named Duncan

[1] The word 'crammer' had not then come into vogue.

Forbes,[1] who at that time lived in a small street called Alfred Street, lying parallel to Tottenham Court Road.

He had gone out to India as a schoolmaster and had lost his health there. Forced to return home, he began to earn his livelihood by teaching Persian and Hindūstānī, to which he soon added Sanskrit and other Indian languages.

His industry, tenacious memory, and clear-headed grasp of linguistic subjects, commended him to the firm of W. H. Allen & Co., who commissioned him to write a Hindūstānī Dictionary as well as a Manual and Grammar, which, when published, rivalled those of Mr. Shakespeare and could be had for less than half the money. These were followed by the compilation of other grammars in other languages, such as Bengālī, Arabic, etc.

And here I may say in passing, that in those days the material equipment in respect of Grammars, Dictionaries, and Reading-books needed for any one who wished to embark on the study of any Eastern language, was so costly as to be almost prohibitive.

Not even the simplest grammar of any language was to

[1] With regard to Duncan Forbes, *The Dictionary of National Biography* informs us that he was born of humble parentage at Kinnaird, in Perthshire, in 1798, that his early schooling was very scanty, that he knew no English till he was about 13 years old, that when barely 17 he was chosen village schoolmaster of Straloch, and that he soon afterwards attended Kirkmichael School as a student. "In Oct. 1818 he entered Perth Grammar School, and qualified himself to matriculate two years after at the University of St. Andrews, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1823. In the same year he accepted an appointment in some Calcutta Academy, but ill health obliged him to return to England in 1826, when he became assistant to Dr. J. Borthwick Gilchrist, professor of Hindustani. In 1837 he was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in King's College, London." He was afterwards made LL.D. of his own Scotch University.

be had for less than three or four guineas. Dictionaries[1] ranged from six to ten guineas each. In Sanskrit, Wilkins' Grammar was the only one procurable; and although it swarmed with misprints and cost £3 3*s*., nothing was to be done in Sanskrit without procuring it.

Armed with this very imperfect instrument, I presented myself in due course at Duncan Forbes' door. I was ushered up a narrow staircase, reeking with tobacco, to an upper room also reeking with tobacco. There I was greeted by a strange-looking individual, very unlike my preconceived idea of the Eastern Magician who was to initiate me into the mysteries of Oriental lore.

In appearance he was a podgy squat figure of a man, little more than five feet high and almost as broad as he was long, suggesting a notion that he had been accidentally sat upon and flattened out during his babyhood. In other respects, with his dirty unkempt hair and untidy garments, his aspect was that of a man who had been suddenly called out of bed, and unable in his hurry to do more than huddle on a few clothes and make a very superficial acquaintance with soap and water. He, too, as well as every hole and cranny of his domicile, exhaled a strong odour of tobacco, while all the books, which were strewn in disorder about his study, appeared to be soiled and discoloured by constant exposure to the fumes of the same fragrant weed.

Seated at a table in the middle of the small room were three or four young men who were preparing for different Indian

[1] Some of the students were addicted to field sports; and it was a common saying in the college that such an one had gone hunting "on his Persian Dictionary." The Persian Dictionary could always be pawned for six guineas, which enabled the student to have six mounts, at a guinea each, from the hunting stables at Hertford.

careers. I was invited to sit near them, and was told that instruction in Eastern languages went on every day from ten to one, each pupil coming and going as he liked.

A more good-natured, clear-headed and efficient teacher than Duncan Forbes never existed. Yet his plan was simple enough. He merely passed from pupil to pupil, standing behind or leaning over each, answering his questions and helping him out of his difficulties.

The assistance which he gave me in Sanskrit enabled me to start with a great advantage over my contemporaries at Haileybury. I worked hard at the language for about four weeks, only giving myself one day's holiday, when I made an expedition to Hertford Heath, thinking it wise to visit the College before the beginning of the Term, that I might institute a few inquiries as to any arrangements which I might have to make in view of beginning my actual residence there.

The Great Eastern Railway to Cambridge was at that time in course of construction, but was not nearly finished. The proper station for Haileybury was Broxbourne. Thence the road led through the small town of Hoddesdon to the entrance of the College, which was three miles distant from the station, and was built close to Hertford Heath and about as far from Hertford and Ware as from Hoddesdon.

I well remember that I was a good deal impressed by my first view (see the Frontispiece to this volume) of at least one portion of the College buildings. Ascending the winding road between Hoddesdon and Hertford, I suddenly saw before me in the distance the vision of a long low stone edifice of considerable architectural pretensions, and sternly severe in its conformity to the purest and simplest Grecian style of architecture. Its handsome porticoes were supported by Ionic columns,

and offered to the eye a striking façade, bordered by a handsome terrace, which appeared to rise out of a park-like enclosure, well-situated on the high ground which on one side overlooks the valley of the Lea, and on the other adjoins Hertford Heath and the beautiful woods extending in picturesque variety towards Broxbourne.[1]

Its architectural outline reminded one of the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square; and was, in point of fact, the production of the same architect, Mr. William Wilkins, R.A.; though happily without the mean dome and unsightly pepper-pot cupolas, which are generally credited with the peculiar distinction of having spoilt the finest site in Europe. Here, however, all praise of any portion of the College buildings, so far as my estimate of their merits is concerned, must cease. The imposing Haileybury façade was, so to speak, a kind of architectural fraud. It was practically a mere show-front[2]—a sort of clever, artistic sham which seemed to have been erected with the sole aim and object of atoning for the utter hideousness hidden away in its rear. No one ever drove up to this façade and no one ever entered by it.

At one end, however, was a spacious house for the Principal; at the other, an equally spacious College kitchen; and between them (see Plate) were the Chapel, the Library (containing an excellent collection of standard works, both European and Oriental), the Council Room, which also served as the Professors' Common or Combination room—to which they retired after Hall-dinner

[1] The College, however, was really situated within the boundary of the parish of Amwell (properly called 'Great Amwell'), a most picturesque village not far from the banks of the river Lea.

[2] I believe this show-front added £10,000 to the cost of the entire College.

THE CHAPEL, LIBRARY, AND COUNCIL ROOM

—and the general Dining-Hall, with its three lines of tables, one on each side and one in the centre, and its high table, big enough to accommodate not only all the collegiate authorities, but any occasional friends invited by them.

The rest of the College might have been described as an attempt to construct a respectable academic quadrangle by adding to the line of the imposing show-front three sides of a square of dingy common-looking brick-buildings, pierced with small windows and roofed with cheap slates, the whole addition being of a pattern which would scarcely have been tolerable in a barrack, a prison, or a workhouse.

In short nothing could have been more out of keeping with the stately and classical façade than its mean and shabby three-sided addendum of bricks and mortar. An avenue of stunted horse-chestnuts led up to the ordinary working-day College entrance—an unsightly gateway—on passing through which one emerged on a dreary expanse of grass, intersected by gravel walks. This, of course, was the College "quad"; and it must be admitted that the simple superficies of ground enclosed by the bare brick-walls of old Haileybury had the merit of spaciousness; for neither the quadrangle of Christ Church, Oxford, nor that of Trinity College, Cambridge, could exhibit an amplitude of space so liberal and extensive. Two of its sides contained a hundred students rooms in four divisions of 25 rooms each, the four divisions or groups being marked respectively by the letters A, B, C, D. (See Plates 2 and 3.) In each group of rooms each room was entered by a door which opened out of a narrow dark corridor. Then every set of corridors was approached by four narrow passages, two leading to the ground-floor rooms, and two leading by a flight of stone steps to the upper rooms.

Between each section of rooms in the middle and at the corners of the quadrangle were the houses of the Professors; but the Dean's house, and the Registrar's, and the four not over-spacious lecture-rooms were on the same side as the entrance-gateway.

Possibly I may be told by some old Haileyburians that I have been too severe in my strictures on the architectural defects of the College buildings, but the severity of my criticism is borne out by a letter from Mr. Le Bas, who was Principal during my student days, addressed to his friend Archdeacon Hale. I here append a brief extract[1]:—

East India College, Feb. 16, 1843.

As for the form of the [East-India College] Building, I never think of it without being tempted to wish for an Earthquake to swallow it all up! It is neither more or less than a congeries of every imaginable defect. That the College should have existed so long, in spite of the evils occasioned by this one prodigy of blundering—this original sin of the place—is to me a source of perpetual astonishment. And, alas! the mischief is incurable. The very thought of it, sometimes, makes me more than half an Abolitionist.

But, to return to my own experiences on the occasion of my preliminary visit to the College. On applying at the Porter's lodge I was told that a room (No. 55) in letter C on the opposite side of the quadrangle had been assigned for my occupation. I was also told that all the rooms were of identically the same pattern—all of them equally small and all having only one small window looking either on the quadrangle or to the back. In the latter case the window was

[1] By the kind permission of his son, the Rev. H. V. Le Bas, Preacher of the Charterhouse, who has placed many others of Mr. Le Bas' letters in my hands, further extracts from which will be given in the sequel. Archdeacon Hale was Master of the Charterhouse and Archdeacon of London. He was celebrated as an Antiquarian as well as a Divine.

QUAD *A* AND *B*

guarded by strong iron bars suggestive of a prisoner's cell. There was no separate room for a dormitory, only a recess for the bed and a curtain to draw across it, and a cupboard on one side. My first realization of the fact that I should have to put up with these crib-like quarters acted as a useful corrective to my boyish Oxonian conceit. The mere limitation as to space was a kind of offence to the dignity of a Balliol man. It made me feel as if I were about to take a retrograde step and return to the discomforts and restraints of school-life. At the same time I was wise enough to accept the inevitable with resignation, and to content myself with inquiring whether I should be allowed any freedom in the furnishing of my student's chamber according to my own fancy.

Scarcely had I broached this inquiry when a tall, gaunt, perpendicular human figure of melancholy aspect and dismal visage, whose general appearance might have been described as a kind of compromise between that of a broken-down farmer and an undertaker come for orders, presented himself before me and informed me that his name was Lynes, and that he had authority from the College to offer his services as complete furnisher and universal provider, in respect of the apartment assigned for my use—and all for the modest equivalent of a ten-pound note.

On inspecting one of the apartments which the said Lynes had already furnished, I found that his £10 worth of goods comprised a carpet, table, tablecloth, window-curtains and four chairs, all of which seemed likely, with careful usage, to last out my two years studentship. It seemed wiser therefore to acquiesce in the good man's offer and trust to his making my room decently habitable, rather than apply to some grand urban

upholsterer, who would probably have smiled contemptuously at having to execute so small an order.

I learnt afterwards that this eccentric possessor of the name "Lynes," whose ordinary costume was a blue coat and brass buttons, was a recognized character in the collegiate entourage. He occupied one of a row of cottages in Hailey Lane, near the back-entrance to the College, where he combined a little trading in confectionery with his upholstery-business; selling cakes and soda water and ginger-beer to casual customers, as well as to any of the College students who might happen to come hungry and thirsty from the fives-court or cricket-field close at hand, or from boating on the river Lea, two miles distant.

No sooner had I begun residence at the College than I gave myself to an earnest consideration of my altered surroundings—of the changed circumstances in which I found myself placed, and of the position I was likely to hold relatively to my fellow-students, and especially to those with whom I should have to compete, that is to say, to the thirty men of my own Term, who were all new-comers or "freshmen" like myself.

I found that the then Dean of the College, Mr. Jeremie, was a most kind and courteous gentleman, ready and willing to give me every information as to the daily routine of College work, and the nature of my duties as a student, and the rules and regulations to which I was required to conform. From him I ascertained that at one time, in the earlier days of the College, students might be admitted as quite boys, or at any age ranging from 15 to 21, but that of late years the Haileybury system had been much altered, and had been framed more on Cambridge than on Oxford lines—all the authorities except the Oriental Professors being Cambridge men—while, at the same

QUAD *C* AND *D*

time, the necessity for adapting the curriculum of studies to the special requirements of India, gave the educational course a distinctive character of its own. So far, however, as I can remember, some of my student contemporaries in 1840 (for example John Strachey and George Campbell) were barely 17 years of age; sixteen being at that time the minimum. (See extract from Mr. Le Bas' letter, p. 105 of these Reminiscences.)

Next I ascertained that certain important new regulations in regard to the examinations had recently come into operation.

Before my time, a clever, hard-working student could, by attaining a certain standard in European and Oriental subjects, qualify himself to pass out of College and proceed to India in a year, or even, in rare cases, in less than a year.[1]

But, not long before I received my nomination—that is about the middle of 1839—every student, whether qualified or not, was compelled to reside two full years or four full terms at the College, and to pass a test examimation in both European and Oriental subjects at the end of each of the four terms. On the other hand it must have been about this time (*i.e.*, about the end of the thirties) that students arriving from Haileybury at Calcutta were excused from actual residence in a special building called "Writers' Buildings" at the college of Fort William. (See Appendix II at end of Part III of these Reminiscences.)

Every term it was the duty of each of the Professors at Haileybury, whether in the European or Oriental departments,

[1] I still possess a printed list of the students of the East-India College issued in my first Term (1840). In the fourth Term of that list there are only two names (Thornhill and Lillie), in the third Term there are eleven, and in the second Term ten names, marked with a star to denote that they belonged to the old system.

to fix some book as the subject of his lectures,[1] and to select the test for each examination out of this book.[2] Continuity of progress was secured by the monthly examinations, and by obliging the students to keep note-books, which were submitted to the Professors every month. Moreover, weekly written exercises were required in the Indian languages.[3]

At the end of each term, examination papers both in "Europeans" and "Orientals" were set by the Professors.[4] In

[1] This applied less strictly to European subjects, and of course in Law and Political Economy the range of books was wider than in other subjects.

[2] Every term's Oriental test included a knowledge of Grammar, and ability to translate a certain number of pages of the test-book into English, as well as passages of English into the language of the test-book. An extra quantity of the test-book, and other extra books, might be offered by those who aimed at distinguishing themselves. Regularity or irregularity at lectures, chapel, hall, etc., were denoted in four ways under the heading "Conduct," (1) by the word "Exemplary;" (2) "Quite Correct;" (3) "Correct;" (4) "Incorrect," appended to each name, as the case might be. The amount of proficiency attained in the various studies was also denoted in four ways, (1) by the word "Great," denoting great proficiency; (2) by the letter "G," denoting good proficiency; (3) by the letter "P," denoting sufficient proficiency; (4) by the letter "L," denoting little or no proficiency. Any student who had the fatal letter "L" appended to his name in any Oriental subject forfeited his Term, although in European subjects one "L" was allowed. Monthly examinations were held by the Professors and reports sent to parents and guardians, and in these reports the same expressions and symbols were used to denote regularity, or irregularity, or the amount of monthly progress attained.

[3] In addition to these exercises a subject for an English Essay was set once in every term by the Dean—who was also classical Professor—to be competed for by the whole College. In my first term the subject was the "Character of Demosthenes." Students of the Fourth Term might compete for the Gold Medals given to those leaving College as a reward for great proficiency. Those who competed for medals in the Indian languages had to translate set passages—perhaps from Shakespeare, Milton, or some standard historical work—into those languages.

[4] There was also an Examination at Easter, the marks given at which were carried on to Midsummer; but no prize was given, except one for general proficiency, and it is clear from Mr. Malthus' pamphlet published in 1817, that there was no Easter examination at that time. There were three Vacations — of about five weeks at Christmas, of about three weeks at Easter, and of about three months in the Summer. During the whole two years, in addition to his

European subjects the whole examination was conducted by the Professors, but in Oriental subjects Prof. Horace Hayman Wilson, my predecessor in the Boden Chair at Oxford (my first interview with whom has already been described), was the appointed Oriental Visitor, whose duty was to co-operate with the Professors, and to personally conduct the *vivâ-voce* portion of the examinations.[1]

I call to mind that being a stanch conservative of the old type, he always travelled down from Leadenhall Street to Hertford Heath in a post-chaise rather than by railway. He was good-naturedly, and perhaps wisely, reluctant to give a mark involving loss of term to those idle students who often richly deserved it. This made him popular among the young men. He was also a *persona grata* to the whole fraternity of Professors, and his visitation at the end of each term was welcomed as a pleasant relief to the monotony of collegiate life.

Then twice every year occurred the visitation of the Court

European subjects (Classics, Mathematics, Law, Political Economy and History), the student had to keep up the study of Sanskrit, and to pass four test-examinations in it. In his first term he was to pass in Sanskrit alone. In his second he was to add Persian to Sanskrit, in his third to add Hindústání to Persian and Sanskrit, and in his fourth he was to pass a still higher test in all three languages. I have always doubted the wisdom of making Sanskrit compulsory on all. In the majority of cases the knowledge gained was so slight as to be absolutely useless. The time wasted on this difficult language might have been profitably applied to the Vernaculars, or to Law and Political Economy. It should be mentioned that students going to Madras had to substitute Telugu for Persian. As to Hindí, Bengálí, Maráthí, and Tamil, they were not obligatory, but they might be offered as extra subjects. These details may seem wearisome, but I insert them because some record of the Haileybury educational system should be preserved.

[1] He succeeded Sir Charles Wilkins in 1837, the latter having held the office of Visitor from the opening of the College till 1836. In those days the Boden Professor was only required to reside three weeks in every term at Oxford, and was allowed to hold simultaneously the office of Librarian at the India House, and Oriental Visitor at Haileybury.

of Directors, which we students familiarly called "Di's day;" that is to say, at the end of each term (in the middle of June and middle of December) the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company, accompanied by numerous friends and old Anglo-Indians, and by the College Secretary, Mr. Hooper, came down in a body from Leadenhall Street to receive the official report of the Principal as to the success or failure of their nominees, and to distribute gold medals and valuable prizes of books, with perhaps a little too lavish a hand, to those who had distinguished themselves in the examinations. After the opening of the Railway the whole concourse of visitors travelled by special train to Broxbourne, where carriages of all kinds were in waiting to bring them to the College. On arriving they drove to the door of the Principal's house. There they were received by the Principal in full canonicals and by the Dean and Professors in their official attire and conducted to the Principal's dining-room. After the usual greetings, the Directors and College Staff adjourned to the Council-room, where Mr. Hooper read the Principal's Report of the result of the examinations for their approval. The Chairman then rose and led the procession of officials to the College Library, where he took his seat before a long table covered with handsomely bound standard works to be distributed as prizes. He was supported on the right by the Principal in his robes of office, on the left by the Deputy-Chairman (or Chairman-designate of the succeeding year), and again on the right and left by other Directors of the East-India Company, while a galaxy of distinguished visitors filled the seats arranged in rows behind them.

Then on the opposite side of the table were ranged the Dean and Professors, and behind them the students—sometimes to the number of nearly a hundred—and all in gowns which,

like those of the typical Oxford undergraduate, were usually shorn of their proper symmetry and proportions by accident or design.

At a signal from the Chairman the proceedings were commenced by Mr. Hooper, the Secretary, who read out the Report in clear and sonorous tones, dwelling with especial emphasis on the names of those to whom "medals, prizes and other honourable distinctions" had been awarded, and adding the rank of those leaving College.

Thereupon followed the reading of the prize-essay in English, and of the medal-exercises in the various Oriental languages, while the visitors were supposed to listen, and some even signified their approval by wise looks and gestures, albeit the youthful readers had seldom any knowledge of the arts of elocution or delivery. Moreover, a few old Indian civilians were always present, who were quite capable of understanding every word of the Oriental translations, and of passing judgment on their merits. This they were generally prone to do in awkward whispers loud enough to be heard by the Professors sitting near.

Next, the Secretary gave out the names of the prize-winners in regular order, calling upon them to come forward one by one, and taking care to pause while each Professor selected the prize or the gold medal awarded at the examination in his own department, and handed it to the Chairman, who thereupon presented it with a few appropriate words to the successful competitor, while each youthful recipient on retiring to his seat was more or less uproariously applauded, according to his popularity, by his fellow-students.

Not unfrequently some of the most distinguished students were so loaded with big prize-books, that even the first volumes

of the standard works awarded to them formed too heavy a pile for them to carry away unassisted.[1]

After the prize-distribution came the Chairman's address, which—allowing for variations caused by differences in the characters and personalities of the speakers, or by the special circumstances of the day—was generally cast in the same stereotyped mould. In most cases it began with congratulations on the state of the College, including as rose-coloured a view as possible of its moral and intellectual condition; and then branched out into much excellent advice tendered to the young men—both to those remaining in College and to those about to leave England for entrance on their Indian careers—and concluding with a warning to these latter that India was to be governed for the good of the natives, and with a due respect for their feelings, opinions, customs and prejudices—a warning, let me add, which many old Indians believe to be much needed at the present day.[2]

[1] Mr. Douglas Forsyth (afterwards Sir Douglas Forsyth), in the course of his Haileybury career, gained five gold medals and about fifteen book-prizes, each of which consisted of several volumes. See p. 4 *et seq.* of *Autobiography and Reminiscences of Sir Douglas Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I., F.R.G.S., edited by his Daughter.* London: 1887.

[2] Sir George Birdwood in a letter which appeared in *The Times* of the 3rd Sept., 1891, states that before he went to India, Captain Eastwick (one of the Directors of the old East-India Company) constantly gave him useful hints as to these points. The following is a portion of his letter:—. . . . . It is as well that Anglo-Indian officials, and English people generally, should from time to time be reminded that the Macaulayization, or Trevelyanizing, of India has not yet spread so widely, or penetrated so deeply, as a few masterful writers, and many more shallow politicians, would have us believe. India is still indeed, and most happily for its highest peace and content, India of the Hindoos; and there is still as much necessity, as ever there was in the days of the Honourable East-India Company, that young English officials on first proceeding to India should be most carefully instructed in the social manners and customs of the people they are appointed to govern. This was always a matter of the keenest solicitude with the members of the old Court of Directors. I remember the late Captain Eastwick, from

The address over, the Directors and visitors dispersed to walk about the quadrangle and precincts of the College, while the two Chairmen called on those of the Professors who had wives or households presided over by ladies. The proceedings closed with a luncheon in the Hall, when the health of the Principal and Professors was drunk, and in return a semi-official speech was made by the Principal.

Such is an outline of the educational system which I found established at the East-India College on my arrival there as a student.

It is right, however, that I should here place on record a fact, of which I was quite ignorant even in my professorial days, viz., that the establishment of the examination-tests was only brought about by degrees, and after much agitation on the part of the Principal and Professors, who found themselves obliged to put repeated pressure on the Court of Directors to restrain them from making the passage of their nominees through the College too easy a matter.

The following extract from one of Mr. Le Bas' letters to Archdeacon Hale reveals the history of the process, and will

whom I received my appointment on the Bombay Medical Establishment, constantly giving me such hints as these:—Never say to any respectable Indian servant, much less to an Indian gentleman, "Kyá-mángtá"—*i.e.* "What do you beg?" but "Kyá-chāhiye"—*i.e.* "What do you desire?" Never ask a Hindoo table servant to pour boiling water on an egg; when he has brought the egg, you must yourself pour the boiling water (which destroys the life therein) on it; never moisten a wafer with your saliva, but with water; never salute with the left hand; never receive a complimentary present without returning one of a like nature, being most careful never to give anything in threes. And so on; hints that from the first hour of my landing in Bombay secured me some of the truest friendships of my life. . . . No instruction of the sort is ever offered nowadays, and the result is the unwitting personal negligences and offences which do more than anything else to widen the social gulf between Europeans and their Hindoo and Mohammedan fellow-subjects in India.

give some idea of the difficulties with which every succeeding attempt to raise the standard of the examination-tests was beset :—

East India College, Jan. 20th, 1843.

. . . For the first seven or eight years after the College was established, there was no test of any sort, and the College had no power to impose one. If a man got through, without doing anything bad enough to merit expulsion, the College was obliged to give him his Certificate. The result was an awful amount of idleness, though the really good men did nobly well, as they will do under almost any system.

In 1813 a Test in "Orientals" was extorted from the Court, to be passed at the close of the last Term by those whose statutable residence was completed, on pain of detention for one or more Terms.

In 1820 a similar final Test in "Europeans" was agreed to very reluctantly. In 1821 we further extorted a Test for each Term; that is, a certain amount of proficiency, in certain departments, on pain of forfeiting the Term.

These concessions, though very insufficient, were drawn, like drops of blood, from our Legislators. But, moderate as they were, they had a very salutary effect. From that moment, I date a most essential improvement in the Institution.

About four years ago, we obtained another concession, namely an elevation of the *final* Test, those for the three junior Terms remaining as they were. We are now labouring to obtain something like a corresponding advancement of the Test for the three junior Terms also, and, about this it is, that the Court are now dawdling; I have recently endeavoured to quicken them.

. . . Without a statute for that purpose, no alteration in the existing Tests can be made by us. And no Statute can be passed, but by the India Board, who, by the last Charter-Act, are constituted our sole Legislators. The Court, however (or rather the Chairmen, in a sort of private half-official way), are at liberty to suggest any changes they think fit to the Board; and the Board may, if they please, adopt those suggestions as their own act.

The Board, however, know and care very little about us; and the Court, you may be sure, are never very impatient for changes, which may augment the difficulties and dangers of the middle passage through

the hated College; so that we are bowed down, like Issachar, beneath two crushing burdens. And yet, there are those who complain of the slowness of our paces!

You are not, however, to imagine that the Tests, once established, are subject to the discretion of the Court. They have the authority of Statutes so long as they remain unchanged. But, *we* cannot change them for the better without the sanction of the Board. And, of any intercourse between us and the Board, the Court is very jealous indeed.

The changes now in agitation were chiefly suggested by ourselves to the Court; and by the "Chairs" were privately submitted to the Board half a year ago. The Board adopted them, and sent them back to the Chairmen as an official emanation from the Board itself. And with the Chairmen and Committee they have remained ever since. And when they will become law, no mortal can divine. By Act of Parliament, the Court have no right to more than 21 days for considering any Legislative proposals from the Board. But between Board and Court this provision is a mere dead letter.

The same difficulties would attend any attempt to change our Chapel-system. The present system is matter of Statutable enactment. If we were to expel a Student for positively refusing to attend full service in the Chapel on any week-day, beyond all doubt the Visitor,[1] on an

[1] The Visitor was the Bishop of London, but—as I have mentioned at p. 131 of these Reminiscences—I cannot remember his ever having intervened in the College examinations. The following amusing story, however, was commonly current:—Sometime in the "forties," owing to a misunderstanding, the Bishop of London arrived about an hour before the other guests. To employ his time to advantage, he sent for a few students and asked them to write an essay on the theme: "A knowledge of the Classics is considered a necessary part of the education of an English gentleman. Why?" He left the room. On returning he saw that one student had evidently, as he thought, composed an essay, the paper before him being covered with writing. The Bishop said, "Ah! I will read out Mr. ——'s essay to you all." The laughter and amusement caused by the reading may be imagined when it is stated that all that was written on the paper was: "A knowledge of the Classics is considered a necessary part of the education of an English gentleman. Why? Because" — and here the composition ended. My recollection of the forties would make this story highly improbable, not only because I have no record of the Visitor's presence on any Visitation day except the last, but also because on that day all examinations were at an end, and every student had packed up his books and was ready to leave the College immediately after the visitation-ceremony.

appeal to him, must reverse our sentence, so long as the Statutes remain what they are. . . .

Although it appears from the above letter that an effort was made in 1843 to raise the standard of the Test-examination for the three junior Terms, yet I did not find that the examination system which was in force when I entered the College in 1840, was materially altered or increased in strictness when I went there as Professor in 1844. Moreover, the same rules and regulations continued to be operative during the whole period of my professorial connexion with the College (1844–58), that is to say, until its abolition by Act of Parliament, on January 31, 1858.

I now pass on to give some account of the daily routine of College life, which I found to be not very different from that to which I had been accustomed at Oxford.

The day began with a service in the College Chapel at 8 o'clock and closed with a similar service at 8 p.m. These services consisted of a selection of the Church prayers, read week by week in turn by one or other of the clerical members of the staff, of whom there were generally five. The services always included a special prayer for the College and the reading of one chapter of the Bible — the latter duty being usually performed by the Principal himself. The week-day prayers lasted for barely twenty minutes, but the Sunday morning service took place at 11 o'clock, and consisted of the full prayers, with a sermon by one or other of the five clerical Professors in regular rotation.[1] The Inspector, Jacks, always

[1] Sometimes the fathers of the students or the friends of the Professors were celebrated preachers, and were invited to preach in the College Chapel. I call to mind especially a wonderfully eloquent and striking sermon preached by Dr.

stood at the Chapel-door with a list of the students in his hand. His duty was to make a note of the absentees and report them to the Dean.

After Chapel came breakfast—which consisted of the usual "commons" of bread and butter, with tea or coffee, amplified occasionally by meat, jams and other accessories.

Sometimes two or three students formed themselves into a club to breakfast and mess together in the same room. Sometimes breakfast parties took place, where a standing dish was the excellent curried soles cooked under the superintendence of the Purveyor's wife, Mrs. Colernan. I may mention, too, that in my student-days the authorities winked at the existence of "the club" *par excellence*; that is, of a room enlarged by being cleared of its bed-recess and furnished with an extra number of chairs or couches and other similar luxuries. In that room eight or ten men met for breakfast and lunch, and in the evenings nominally for tea, but often to drink wine in too large quantities (although wine was in theory only allowed in special cases), and to indulge in forbidden revelries.

I learn, too, that in later times a whist club[1] existed, the members of which distinguished themselves on a particular occasion by assisting in extinguishing a conflagration.

McNeile, then of Liverpool. The five clerical Professors also took it in turns to hold a service on Sunday afternoons in the parochial School-room at the farther end of the Heath (see anecdotes in connexion with this in my biographical sketches, p. 143). This was for the benefit of those cottagers and their families who lived in what was called the Heath Street. The School-room was within the Parish of All Saints, Hertford, and the Vicar of that parish, who had the control of it, preached there in the evenings. Every Sunday morning a Sunday school was held there, at which, in after years, I myself helped to teach.

[1] It was called the "Wellesley Whist Club," and it met every Saturday night. For allusions to this and other College Societies, see farther on in these Reminiscences.

Breakfast was usually brought into our rooms by the bedmakers attached to the corridors. There were also male servants called "waiters," but no servants exactly corresponding to Oxford "scouts." Some of these were excellent types of what College servants ought to be.[1]

The bedmakers were generally elderly married women, or widows, or spinsters of a certain age. I well remember that in my time one or two of these staid females were exceptionally excellent servants. Especially has the unique personality of one of them, named Draper, stamped itself on my recollection.[2]

Between breakfast and the commencement of lectures at 10 a.m., the College tradesmen might be seen hovering about the quadrangle in an expectant and optative mood, hoping for orders from the young men. It is true that the range of our needs, as students, beyond the daily food supplied by the College Purveyor, was not very comprehensive, and was, as a general rule, limited to the departments of books, stationery, clothes, and hair-dressing. Certain persons were appointed to supply our wants under these heads. It soon, however, appeared that the regulations of the College permitted a good deal of competition among its own authorized trades-people. There were two tailors. I well remember that one of them, named Twaddle, was a tall, portly individual—a kind of walking advertisement of his own craft—whose showy waistcoats were

[1] One of them, Tom Dorset, is specially mentioned by Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr in his speech at the Haileybury dinner, which took place at Calcutta on 24th January, 1864. See the Supplement to Part I of these Reminiscences (p. 91).

[2] After the abolition of Haileybury, Mrs. Draper held the office of Matron of a Training School for domestic servants at Hoddesdon until the year 1891, when she died. An interesting and well written life of her, called *Mary Roper's Story, or what she told her Girls over the Class-room Fire*, was published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (with no date of issue), and will well repay perusal.

often the butt of our harmless jokes. The other, named Barrand, was a singular specimen of a tailoring Semitic scholar, who could quote Hebrew and Syriac while fitting you with a neck-tie. For the rest I can only recall the good-humoured face and aproned figure of the College barber, Shirrell, whose shop was at Hoddesdon. I seem to see him now standing with beaming face in some conspicuous part of the quadrangle, well in view of his best customers, and secure in the absence of all rivalry. In one hand was always a big basket filled with soaps, hair-wash, scents, and brushes. He well knew how to sustain the rôle of a gossiping barber, and was particularly fond of alluding to his conversion from drinking habits to teetotalism.

Soon after my arrival at the College the more pushing rival tradesmen began to knock at my door every morning and force their attentions upon me with an importunity which became rather oppressive. To secure peace, therefore, I appointed one or two of them to the not very lucrative honour of serving me with the few goods that I needed.

Conspicuous among the College booksellers was certainly Stephen Austin, of Hertford. He was also a publisher and printer, and the proprietor of the well-known "Hertford Mercury" newspaper. In my professorial days he became the publisher of more than one of my books, and was always regarded by me as a personal friend.[1]

But it must be borne in mind that my recollections of Mr. Stephen Austin go back to 1840, fifty-three years ago. In those days we students stood rather in awe of his handsome figure and dignified manner. We used to say of him, that he looked more

[1] Since writing the above, I regret that I have to record the death of Mr. Stephen Austin, on 21st May, 1892, in his 88th year.

donnish than any of the College Dons, and certainly not even the most roystering and rollicking of our student fraternity ever ventured to bandy jokes with him, as they often did with some of the tradesmen.

Another character who might be seen traversing the quadrangle, going his rounds from one room to another between breakfast-time and the first lecture hour, was the medical man, Dr. Norwood, or in the event of his absence his assistant, Dr. Richard Evans. The latter was one of three brothers, all medical men, born together. It was the business of these two functionaries —who were much liked and respected by all of us—to give or refuse "ægrotats" to those who asked for exemption from chapel and lectures by reason of ailments real or imaginary. The imaginary cases were of course numerous; for no one was excused from attending lectures except on the ground of illness, and the absentees were liable to be punished by the infliction of impositions or confinement to the precincts of the College. On the other hand the hard-reading men—(and there was more hard reading in my time at Haileybury than I ever remember to have seen at Oxford)—the men who frequently knocked themselves up by poring over complicated Oriental alphabets till the small hours of the morning—rarely applied for ægrotats, though they might often have pleaded their need of rest, and obtained a temporary exemption from lectures. In real truth they well knew that to miss a lecture was to diminish their chances of distinguishing themselves at the examinations.

It would certainly have been better had the Directors appointed a regular College Doctor, with the status of a Professor and a residence in the precincts. His salary and emoluments would then have been fixed, and his position on the staff would have made it impossible for him to grant ægrotats to

malingering students on insufficient grounds. In one of his letters to Archdeacon Hale, Mr. Le Bas writes as follows :—

East-India College, Oct. 11, 1842.

. . . I was greatly obliged by your account of the Carthusian *ἰατρικά*. It is painful to compare our own system with it. We have, however, a tolerably punctual medical attendance every day between nine and ten—very much more punctual, indeed, than, under all circumstances, could have been expected. Our medical man is Norwood, who has attended the College for twenty-seven years, and has the esteem and entire confidence of our Body. But he lives at Hertford, and his practice is considerably dispersed; so that we cannot always be sure of him before the commencement of lectures; and ægrotats, of course, ought to be given, or refused, before the daily work of the students begins. We should be bitterly sorry to lose Norwood, and we heartily wish that some arrangement could be made which might secure to us the advantage of his nearer residence. We have no dispensary, no separate rooms for cases of serious indisposition; nor any detached building for infectious cases. On these subjects we have repeatedly memorialized the India House, in vain.

I ought to mention here that in the event of the illness or of the death of near relations, or indeed, in case of any sufficiently urgent reason, the Principal (or, in his absence, the Dean) had the power of granting "exeats," which empowered a student to absent himself from the College for two or three days at a time, or even for longer periods.

It was said of a dissipated and plausible youth in my time that having killed all his relations, he had to rack his brains for other expedients, till he happily hit upon the artifice of pretending that, as there was no Chiropodist in the neighbourhood, it was necessary to go to London to have certain painful excrescences removed from his feet, and so facilitate his walking with due punctuality to chapel and lectures. This last

master-stroke of invention was tried once too often, and had eventually to give place to other less transparently false excuses.[1]

I pass on to speak of the daily lectures, which began at 10 a.m., and were generally finished by 1 p.m., although in some cases they went on till 2. Mondays and Tuesdays were set apart for Classics and Mathematics; Wednesdays and Thursdays for Law, Political Economy, and History; Fridays and Saturdays for Oriental languages; but there were also lectures in Persian on Thursdays.

The Professor of Classical Literature in my student days, and for a time also in my professorial days, was the Rev. J. A. Jeremie—afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and Dean of Lincoln. He was also Dean at Haileybury, and in that capacity presided over the discipline of the College.

I well remember that I always derived pleasure and profit from his lectures, although in reality I gave less of my time to the study of his subject than I did to Oriental languages; being able, so far as Greek and Latin were concerned, to live on the capital which I had brought with me from Oxford. He was the only lecturer who lectured in the Library. One could not listen to him without feeling that he was master of his subject, and that the extreme refinement of taste, gentleness

[1] A retired civilian, who held high appointments in India, in responding to an application for his reminiscences, writes as follows:—"It was in my term that the stoppage of what were called 'corn-exeats' took place. We were largely in the habit of getting exeats for London from the Dean on Tuesdays, during the absence of the Principal, for the alleged purpose of visiting our chiropodist. The Principal, remarking that this term was more painfully afflicted with corns than any other in his experience, forbad the Dean granting any more exeats on this plea."

of manner, and fastidious purity of speech, which were conspicuous traits in his personality, were due to the high degree of scholarship and classical culture to which he had attained. Every term he was in the habit of selecting some one Greek or Latin book as the subject of his lectures—one for each of his classes—and every member of the class was expected to prepare a certain number of pages of the test-book for each lecture.[1] In point of fact, however, only the best men prepared anything at all beforehand, and these were required to show their knowledge by translating portions *vivâ voce* in the lecture-room whenever they were called upon to do so.

Perhaps the most noticeable characteristic of Mr. Jeremie's method of teaching was its suggestiveness. Often during the progress of the lecture, he would leave his chair and walk from one shelf of the library to another, collecting a number of books from cognate Greek literature, or even from English literature, wherewith to illustrate his author.[2] Placing them on the table before him, he would then call our attention to parallel passages in these books, reading them to us, or recommending us to read them, or commenting upon coincidences of thought, or pointing out contrasts. At other times he would walk up to some one or more of his most promising pupils, and place some one particular parallel passage before each in turn, and merely request us to note it down in the note-books which we were all expected to bring with us. There can be no doubt that the wide and varied range of Mr.

[1] For example, I can remember that on one occasion he chose *Demosthenes de Coronâ* as his subject, and this book consequently became the term's examination-test for the division of the College.

[2] It must be borne in mind that the title of Mr. Jeremie's office was "Professor of classical and *general* literature."

Jeremie's reading gave him a remarkable power of illustrating one masterpiece of Greek and Latin literature by another, or by passages from English literature. In this way he would contrast Demosthenes with Cicero, or with Erskine or Brougham ; Homer with Virgil, or with Pope or other English poets. He would even sometimes make references to French literature, in which he was quite as much at home as in English. It may be confidently affirmed that few surpassed him in the power of interesting those he taught, and in stimulating their attention. No one, too, was more successful in winning the affection of his pupils, although his sensitive and nervous temperament unfitted him for the office of a strict disciplinarian.

The mathematical Professor was the Rev. John W. L. Heaviside (now Canon of Norwich). His lectures were given in the upper of the two lecture-rooms on the right of the Entrance-gateway. He is still alive, and there is a proverb: *De vivis melius est tacere.* But without entering into too minute particulars about a living man, I may be permitted to say that Mr. Heaviside was always listened to with attention and respect by those of his class who had mathematical ability enough to follow his clear and lucid explanations. I may add, too, that his lectures proved him to be a rare example of a great mathematical scholar largely endowed with practical common-sense, and able to make intricate problems intelligible to ordinary minds. He never attempted to teach us anything in advance of our needs or our capabilities, and for myself I can say that, although I had little taste for the analytical side of mathematical science, I learnt more algebra from Mr. Heaviside than from any of my previous instructors. Having said so much in commendation of his method, I may perhaps be excused for adding that he had one regrettable fault in lecturing and that was a

too good-natured tendency to overlook the interruptions caused by the idle members of his class.[1]

With regard to the Law lectures, I fear I have little satisfactory to record. They were delivered in the lecture-room to the left of the Entrance-gateway, which I afterwards used as my own lecture-room when I became a lecturer myself. The Professor, Mr. Empson, had in early life practised as a barrister in London, and combined with his professorial duties the Editorship of *The Edinburgh Review*, but his health was so feeble, and his utterance so low and mumbling, and his method of teaching so discursive that I am sorry to say I never took the interest in his lectures which they really deserved.

He was a most amiable and estimable man, and very attractive and worth listening to in private conversation. He was also a good lawyer, and had a considerable knowledge of Indian law. Those who took pains to follow his explanations have always borne testimony to the benefit they derived from his instructions. One of my fellow-students writes to me thus :—"Empson was a remarkable man. I am deeply indebted to him for his lectures and for the first germs which they gave me of my knowledge of law. In society he had a grave, fascinating manner." Another writes :—"He told us not only what the law, civil and criminal, was, but also what it ought to be."

The last among the teachers of European subjects was the Rev. Richard Jones, who was a Tithe-Commissioner as well as Professor of Political Economy and History. He was generally regarded by us students as the cleverest of all the

[1] This is noticed in giving a few particulars of his life in Part III of these Reminiscences.

Professors, and was perhaps the most popular. His popularity was no doubt based on certain points which will be touched upon in Part III of these Reminiscences. We all knew, however, that as a Political Economist he had achieved a high reputation by his lucid work on *Rent*, and that in Society he was held to be one of the most brilliant talkers of the day. His lectures were delivered in the lower lecture-room on the right of the entrance-gateway, and were greatly appreciated by all of us.

He never asked questions during their delivery, nor did he expect us to make any preparation beforehand. His only way of testing our progress was by examining our note-books once a month. Nevertheless, from the first moment he opened his mouth in the lecture-room we all knew that he would exact the most complete silence and attention, and would be intolerant of the slightest interruption. And, indeed, to do him full justice, it must be admitted that he was one of those who delivered his lectures so well, that it was difficult not to listen to every word he said. In History he was not nearly so well worth hearing as in Political Economy, and in real truth, so far as regarded historical teaching, he was not the right man in the right place. I can well remember that, when on one occasion he had to give us some lectures on Indian History, he simply shirked carrying out his programme, excusing us from attending in the lecture-room, and directing us to make an abstract of a certain number of chapters in Elphinstone's History of India, and to send him our abstracts as a substitute for the ordinary work of the Term. Whether, however, this arose from sheer indolence on his part, or whether from a feeling of inability to improve on Elphinstone, I will not undertake to say.

I pass on to the Oriental Professors.

Foremost among these I reckon Professor Francis Johnson, who taught Sanskrit, Bengālī and Telugu, and like his namesake was a great lexicographer, his great work being a Persian and Arabic Dictionary. He had never been at a University, had taken no degree anywhere, and could write no letters of any kind after his name, but he was one of the best, kindest and most single-minded and simple-hearted of men—endowed with a marvellous power of acquiring languages, an infinite capacity for work, a vice-like tenacity of memory and indomitable industry. Unhappily he was at the same time so humble and so distressingly diffident and shy that he was wholly incapacitated for maintaining order in his class-room. His lectures took place in the room situated above that used by Prof. Jones, and were given amid scenes of disorder, which no verbal description would enable an outsider who had never been present to picture adequately to himself. They consisted in merely dictating very slowly a translation and grammatical analysis of the Term's test, represented perhaps by eighteen or twenty pages of the Sanskrit book of fables called *Hitopadeśa*, sentence by sentence and word by word.[1] Every word was given out in stentorian tones of voice,

[1] This excellent and well-known Sanskrit class-book contains admirable fables in easy prose, but the prose is interspersed with difficult metrical precepts, and these were often the rocks on which dull men suffered shipwreck in the examinations. An amusing illustration of this is given by Mr. George Banbury as follows:—"One of our little difficulties in our early Sanskrit studies was what are termed 'Slokahs.' These are the philosophical and metaphysical utterances of some Sage, interpolated into the Story or Fable, and from their obscurity frequently very difficult for the young student to master. One very popular Eton boy, E. B. Molony, used to take such a persistently gloomy view of his future College career owing to his difficulty with what he termed 'those beastly Slokes,' that he henceforth went by the name of 'Slokes,' which stuck to him for the rest of his life. I remember at a Sanskrit examination one of our term had to translate a sentence in one of these axioms, to the effect that 'The good offices of women and servants are generally procurable by bribery.' He somewhat freely rendered it, 'You can generally get over

the more diligent and right-minded of his pupils writing down every explanation so dictated in their note-books, while the flippant section of the class either amused themselves by reading novels, or enlivened the dictation by a running commentary of jocular remarks, or by shouts of laughter and applause, or by holding loud conversations together on every subject except Sanskrit—all of which interruptions the Professor was quite impotent to repress. Indeed, some of the most mischievous of his pupils delighted in constantly inventing new devices for putting his good nature to the test. I could mention more than one outrageous breach of decorum, which it seemed incredible that any lecturer with any regard for his own dignity and self-respect, could have tolerated for a single instant.[1] It ought, however, to be recorded that Mr. Johnson's invaluable qualities as a private teacher more than counter-balanced his deficiences as a maintainer of order in his class-room. Speaking for myself I may say that it is impossible for me to exaggerate my debt of gratitude to him for the effective help which he cheerfully gave me in my efforts to acquire at least five Oriental languages—Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Bengáli and Telugu.

women-servants by gifts of money,' which as may be imagined caused some amusement in the middle of the dread ordeal. These pieces of Sanskrit 'proverbial philosophy' seemed to leave disagreeable memories in many cases, as a few days after my first landing in Madras, when driving with a young Haileybury friend, he suddenly said, 'Look! there goes a Sannyāsī or holy man, who used to cut in with one of those infernal Slokahs—I should like to get out and punch his head.'"

[1] His only form of protest was Mister! Mister! the name of the interrupter being never added. I always suspected, however, that notwithstanding his apparent indifference, the outrageous conduct of some of these class-disturbers often caused him great pain.

Mr. C. P. Hobhouse writes:—"Johnson's lectures were most disorderly. No one listened to him unless they wished it, and all talked as much as they liked. He did not seem to mind, but would go on with his explanations and translations with anyone who cared to follow him, and sometimes he was not followed at all."

Very different in character was Mīrza Mohammed Ibrahīm, the Professor of Persian and Arabic; a very able, clever, and resolute man, with an iron will and a vindictive temper, qualified by much latent good nature, which occasionally showed itself in an unexpected manner. He came from Persia knowing little of English, and yet in a short time mastered our language so thoroughly that he was able to speak it correctly and fluently, and with scarcely any accent. He was just the reverse of Professor Johnson, in possessing qualities which enabled him to maintain order and enforce attention. His class-room was at the end of the passage, on the right of the gateway as you entered the college, and the most rowdy students were like lambs in his presence. Yet his method of teaching had no particular merit. He would simply hear us translate the portion of the test appointed to be prepared for the day, and would launch out into a torrent of angry invectives if anyone—especially any pupil to whom he had taken a dislike—made bad mistakes. Then, after listening to and correcting our *vivâ voce* translations, he would proceed to translate the passage which had to be prepared for the next day's lecture, and his utterance would be so rapid that only the best men could follow him. Still, to me it was always a treat to hear him read his own language. In teaching grammar, the Mīrza of course made use of his own Persian Grammar,[1] for writing which the East-India Company —so at least it was commonly reported—paid him one thousand pounds. It was an expensively printed book, and the ability of the writer was conspicuous in its composition; but, like all works by natives of the East, it contained many inaccuracies.

[1] Published by Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1841. A beautiful piece of printing by Richard Watts. It is still a text book for the I.C.S. examinations.

In the dialogues at the end, English idioms were very cleverly rendered into Persian, and I recollect that we had to learn these as part of our first Term's test. The Mīrza was also an accomplished Arabic scholar. I can remember that I attended some of his lectures in that language, and that after hearing him read Arabic, I always came away impressed with the grandeur of the stream of sound which flowed from his lips, and convinced in my own mind that Arabic was the finest language in the world.

As to the Hindūstānī Professor, Mr. Edward Vernon Schalch, all that I can call to mind is that we thought him a clever man, and that he was a great talker, and that he often told his pupils amusing stories during the progress of his lectures, especially in the later period of his career, when he suffered from much morbid mental excitement. He was always very obliging and good natured, but his personality, except in regard to his loquacity and the tallness of his figure, has not impressed itself in a very marked manner on my recollection.

It should be observed that the Principal, Mr. Le Bas, took no part in the secular teaching of the College. He might have been regarded, however, as chief Divinity lecturer; that is to say, he led the way in preaching on Sundays. His sermons were extremely practical and useful, though a little too Johnsonian in diction. On that account, perhaps, most of us preferred the preaching of Mr. Jeremie. Both preachers were equally earnest and eloquent in the delivery of their sermons, but Mr. Jeremie's style was more elaborately polished, terse and refined.

Looking back, then, at the teaching which we received at the East-India College as a whole, I think my contemporaries will bear me out when I affirm that we students had every reason to be grateful to the Directors of the East-India Company

for their wisdom and liberality in making the emoluments of their professorial Chairs sufficiently attractive to secure the services of the ablest men—some of whom such as Mr. Malthus and Sir James Mackintosh were really men of European reputation.

Furthermore, I may say that, according to my own individual experience as student, the mental training which I gained at old Haileybury was so varied and excellent that nothing at all equal to it—at any rate in the diversity of subjects which it embraced—was to be had either at the Universities or elsewhere.

Many, too, of my contemporaries and fellow-students, whose opinion on this subject I have endeavoured to ascertain, are ready to testify that they learnt more during their two years' course of study at the East-India College than in any other two years of their lives. And, more than this, I feel sure that we are all of us ready to aver that under the stimulating influences exercised on our minds by the great diversity of intellectual food so well served up to us, and by the valuable prizes which the East-India Company wisely and generously provided for our encouragement, powers and faculties were evoked and stirred into activity, which otherwise in all probability would have remained dormant. Nay, it is not improbable that their very existence in us would otherwise have remained unsuspected by either ourselves or our most sanguine friends.

Nor ought I to omit to record here our sense of the extent of our personal obligations to all the members of the College Staff in their private and unofficial characters. Those of my contemporaries who survive will, I know, join with me in acknowledging that such successes as we may have achieved in our separate careers are largely due not only to the knowledge we gained from the Professors officially in their lecture-rooms, but

to their personal countenance and encouragement, and to their generosity in laying their stores of learning and experience under contribution for our benefit whenever we went to them privately for information and assistance.

The sketch which I have thus given of the nature and range of the teaching at the East-India College will make it easy to understand how it was that, when I began to attend the daily lectures of the Professors, I soon discovered that if I wished to rise above the level of the average student I should have a task before me compared with which my previous work at Oxford could only be regarded as child's play.

Not only was a high standard of proficiency required by each of the Professors at their several examinations; but apart from this I found that it would not be easy for me to hold my own—much less for me to gain a high position—confronted, as I found myself, with a number of able and hard-working contemporaries; for example, E. C. Bayley, John Strachey, Alexander Arbuthnot, George Campbell, W. S. Seton-Karr, R. N. Cust, and others who became afterwards eminent in India.

Of course those of us who were studious and aimed at distinction had to be diligent in attending every lecture and in taking copious notes. But that was not all. On returning to our rooms we had to write out carefully and digest the notes so taken. We had also to prepare for the following day's lectures, and furthermore we had to reserve time for working at extra subjects over and above the ordinary term-tests.

At one o'clock, therefore, when the lectures ceased, our labours by no means came to an end. They were often carried on to a late hour in the afternoon. Generally, however, we were able to close our books at 3 p.m., when even the most

plodding and industrious amongst us usually went off to the fives-courts, the cricket-field, or the river (two miles distant), or to take walks in the surrounding country, which had all the beauty of Hertfordshire scenery, with nightingales and singing-birds in every copse to increase the delights of spring and early summer. The only athletic exercises in which I myself personally indulged were fives, boating, and skating. The last accomplishment was practised during winter with much zest on a large pond in the Principal's field.

In regard to rowing on the river it was never very popular or much cultivated in my time, although the College had its four-oared and eight-oared boats, kept at the old Rye House[1]—that well-known resort of the East Londoners in the summer—and even its races.[2] The true reason of this no doubt was that the river Lea was too far off and its channel too winding and narrow, whereas two good fives-courts and an excellent cricket-field were close at hand. I have now before me a printed list of the Haileybury Cricket Club, beginning in 1841 (when E. Jenkins was *President*; W. S. Seton-Karr *Secretary*, and E. Anson *Treasurer*), and ending in 1850. To this is added a printed record of the cricket matches played during these years, and I find matches played with Cambridge, Harrow,

[1] See illustration on p. 88.

[2] As time went on, boating became a more popular amusement. Mr. Peacock writes that he was Secretary and afterwards President of the Boat Club in his time. Moreover that he was Captain of his term's crew, and that he had the good fortune to be able in both years to place it at the head of the river. I may mention here that I believe that I was the first to organise a boat-club in 1840. I can remember making a speech about it in the Debating Society's room in that year, and not long afterwards I myself took an oar in the first of the two eight-oared boats which belonged to the club. I think it was in the spring of 1841 that a memorable race took place between these two eight-oared boats, one of which was steered by myself; the stroke oar being assigned to a man named Maples. Subsequently only four-oared boats were used by the club.

Rugby, Charterhouse, Hertford, Ware, Clapton, and many other clubs—all showing that cricket was a favourite recreation at Haileybury. Football was also cultivated with success.[1] I cannot remember that we indulged in any other form of athletic exercises than those here mentioned; but it must be borne in mind that in my younger days to distinguish one's self as an athlete was not a young man's primary aim, nor did many of us adopt the creed of the modern would-be Hercules, "I believe in body, mind, and spirit, but the greatest of these is body."

I can remember, however, that it was the custom to settle quarrels by single-stick combats. Whenever these occurred (happily very rarely) the scene of the encounter was the fives-court, and the time chosen for the meeting of the combatants was generally as soon as possible after dawn. I ought to add that latterly there were gala-days for all sorts of athletic sports.[2]

[1] In more recent times the cricket ground was much improved. Mr. George Banbury thus describes the improvement: "Douglas Forsyth and I, who were respectively President and Secretary of the Cricket Club, obtained Mr. Melvill's sanction and support for our application to the Directors for the improvement of the Cricket Ground. The Court at once sanctioned the expenditure of £700. No doubt the estimate was considerably exceeded, but the ground was vastly improved, and subsequent additions since the Haileybury School was established have made it as good as could be desired. I played there in 1868, and it was very different to what it was twenty years previously, when long-stopping to Richard Breeks, our fastest bowler, was no easy task owing to the roughness of the ground behind the wickets. In the eleven was Edward Digby Neave, an Eton boy, of an old Essex family, an athlete and a great favourite. He was always called 'Dandy Jem,' from a song then in vogue. Not being a hard reader he thought an Ægrotat might stand him in good stead, and give him leisure to work; so he sent for Mr. Norwood the Doctor, who saw the athletic patient, and good-naturedly granted the Ægrotat; but when Neave gave his name, Mr. Norwood, who was a bit of a wag, said, 'Ah! if we prefixed a "K," and eliminated the first "E," I fancy we should obtain about the right appellation.' Cheery, popular 'Dandy Jem' was killed by a bear in the Bombay Presidency."

[2] Such as foot-races, obstacle-races, water-jumps, etc. Occasionally "drags" and "traps" were hired *on the sly* for Gorhambury races, etc., and some students were held to be accomplished "whips."

COLEMAN

At six o'clock came Hall-dinner. The food provided for us was good and wholesome as to quality, and sufficient in quantity, and was as a rule fairly well cooked. No doubt the full view which we enjoyed of the High-table *menu* tended to make us a little discontented with our own. It certainly seemed to us rather too luxurious by comparison; always including, as it did, soup, fish, and made dishes of various kinds, besides the usual "pièces de resistance." Before any one sat down to dine, a Latin grace[1] was said or read from a printed form either by the Principal or by the senior Professor who happened to be present.

Conspicuous in the Hall was the enormous bulk of the College Purveyor, Mr. Coleman (see Plate 4), whose weight as long as I knew him always exceeded 30 stone.[2] I seem to see

[1] The words, so far as I can recall them, were: Benedic, Domine, nos et dona tua quœ de largitate tua sumus sumpturi per Christum Dominum nostrum.

[2] The *Hertfordshire Mercury* (published by Stephen Austin & Sons) had an article about him in April 1865, from which I extract the following: — Died on the 8th April, 1865, at Rose Cottage, Hertford-Heath, Mr. George James Coleman, purveyor to the late East-India College, Haileybury, aged 77. Mr. Coleman was a rather remarkable person. A contemporary, speaking of him, says:— "He was connected with the Haileybury College almost from its foundation, and lived to recollect it as a thing of the past. The post he filled was one of no little importance; for as a man's history depends greatly upon his digestion, who can tell to how great an extent the successful careers of many Haileybury students, who have distinguished themselves in the Civil Service of India, were due to Mr. Coleman's dinners. Professors taught, but he fed the rulers of our Eastern Empire. They came and went, but he remained. There is not a living member of the Civil Service of India, educated at Haileybury, but has pleasant recollections of Mr. Coleman. Born at Hertingfordbury, of humble parents, he entered the service of the celebrated Mr. Malthus, who was Professor of Political Economy at the College, when it was housed at the Castle of Hertford, about 60 years ago, and he removed with the College to Hertford Heath. Here he found an excellent and able helpmate in the housekeeper whom Mr. Malthus brought with him from his Surrey home, and who survives him. There never was a better purveyor, as those who remember the half-yearly luncheons, when the directors met English Statesmen and Indian Princes, at the hospitable table spread by him in the great dining hall, will readily

him now—a huge mass of flesh supported on massive legs like pillars—standing majestically at the further end of the Hall in an attitude of uncompromising solidity, and with a visage of imperturbable complacency, as if defying every one of us to say that the beef or mutton which we were eating was not of the very best quality and cooked in the most artistic manner. When the time came for the entrance of the puddings and sweets, Coleman always thought it part of his duty to serve us himself. Hence, a waiter followed him about with an immense tray, whilst the gigantic Purveyor sidled about with a kind of rolling gait from table to table, putting the dishes before us himself, and taking an especial pride in his jam-tarts.

A remarkable contrast was the little wizened figure of Peter Cleophas, the College Butler, who flitted about from one end of the Hall to the other with quiet, stealthy steps. He had a dark West-Indian complexion and a peculiarly knowing look, leading us, perhaps unjustly, to think that he managed to make a good deal of money out of the bottled ale and occasional bottles of port or sherry, which he was allowed to supply to those who complained that the ordinary College beer made them ill, and were recommended beer or wine by their medical advisers.[1] Then again, the very homely,

allow. The situation was not an unprofitable one; and Mr. Coleman expanded in a manner which made his prosperity obvious. Haileybury has given to India many great men, but there is a sense in which it gave to England one of the greatest men who ever trod its soil. Mr. Coleman weighed 29 stone 11½ lbs. a few weeks before his death, and no hearse was large enough to receive the immense coffin which contained his remains. It was found necessary to remove the box of the hearse, and to substitute for it a sort of open car or stage, upon which the coffin was placed."

[1] An old Haileybury man writes:—"Peter Cleophas, the half-caste looking little man who dispensed appalling port and sherry at a high price, and was supposed to be mysteriously connected with some former Chairman of the Court of Directors."

ordinary-looking form of Neale, the College Steward, was always to be seen moving about from one table to the other with an air of dull stolidity, and passing round among the students written notices—generally referring to points connected with the lectures or to appointments for private interviews—which were generally issued every day by the Dean and Professors.

Conspicuous also in some part or other of the Hall was the tall figure (see Plate 5) of the under-steward, Jones.[1] Nor ought I to pass over the lank frame of Jacks, whose business was to note the absentees, and whose air was that of a man who had degraded himself by giving up his former more intellectual occupation of a barrister's clerk.[2]

After dinner in summer-time we had full liberty to wander about where we liked till eight o'clock chapel.

Then at nine o'clock the College gates were closed and everyone was required to be safely housed within the walls. To those of us, who "scorned delights and loved laborious days," the

[1] The *Hertfordshire Mercury* had an article about him in December 1874, from which I extract the following:—"Died on December 14th, 1874, Mr. Benjamin Jones, Steward of Haileybury College, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. Jones was promoted to be Steward of the East-India College at Haileybury a year or two before it was closed, and he filled a similar important and responsible post ever since the establishment of the present school, in 1862. Many a generation of Haileyburians, both of the old régime and the new, will never think of the College without recalling the tall, commanding figure, the almost military bearing, the prompt address, and the stern outside and tender heart, of Mr. Benjamin Jones. He was the model of a faithful steward; and never was service more purely or more unselfishly rendered. That Haileybury should flourish, and deserve to be honoured was the chief desire of his life, and to forward this purpose in his own department he did his unflinching best. It is no secret that the man who was buried with every mark of respect and admiration from the masters and scholars of the school, and from many in the neighbourhood, rose to his responsible position from a very humble beginning, by sheer force of character and devotion to duty."

[2] He had been clerk to Mr. Empson, when he practised as a barrister in London.

evening brought the necessity for hard study and generally solitary study, each in his own separate room; though two or three sometimes made an agreement to read together.

It was then, too, that those of us who had been elected to form the editorial Board of the College Magazine, called the "Haileybury Observer"[1]—printed and published by Mr. S. Austin, of Hertford—met together for consultation; and I call to mind that the difficulty of bringing out a new number every week led occasionally to the first rays of dawn surprising us while still seated in our editorial chairs.

There can be no doubt that this College Magazine—notwithstanding its somewhat fitful and irregular career—was more or less bound up with the life of old Haileybury, and not only furnished an interesting reflection of its character, doings and capabilities, but aided not a little in developing the literary tastes and talents of the more thoughtful of its juvenile inmates. I might easily enlarge upon this topic, but I forbear, because it forms the subject of a separate chapter written by Sir Steuart Bayley. One drawback to the employment of students as editors may perhaps be mentioned, so far, at least, as its effect on myself was concerned. The task of sitting in judgment on the literary productions of my fellow-students, and of supplying contributions from my own inexperienced pen to fill up blank spaces in the Magazine—however useful it might have been as an intellectual exercise—led to an injurious overstraining of my powers already overtaxed by the labour of satisfying the demands of seven Professors, and of battling for distinction against formidable competitors in the collegiate arena.

[1] Edward Clive Bayley (afterwards Sir E. C. Bayley) and James Farish (who gave up his appointment and died early in life) were appointed with me, as Editors, in 1840.

Of course I need scarcely record here that to the pleasure-seekers the evening brought the usual temptations of convivial parties with their accompaniments of jovial singing and drinking.

After nine o'clock watchmen took up their stations with lighted lanterns in the quadrangle. Their business was to keep vigil all night both inside and outside the College precincts and to report to the Dean any noisy gatherings, which might take place among the students, with the names of those present. They also undertook the duty of making early matutinal visits to some of the hard-reading men who wished to be roused from their slumbers at five or six in the morning.

I ought to mention, too, that the sub-inspector Jacks went his rounds every night at eleven o'clock, knocking at every door and asking in solemn tones: "Are you alone"? This closed the collegiate day and would naturally also bring me to the close of the first part of my reminiscences, were there not one question which I ought not to leave unanswered—a question which I have often had put to me since the abolition of the College:

"Was the state of discipline and general moral tone of the East-India College, Haileybury, really lower than that which prevailed at the other educational Institutions of the United Kingdom in the first half of this century?"

And here I must at once frankly admit that before I entered the College as a student many disparaging remarks were made in my hearing in regard to its unsatisfactory moral condition. Indeed, more than one well-meaning mentor among my friends thought it right to put me on my guard against falling a victim to the evil influences to which, I was assured, I should be exposed; and notably a certain distinguished Haileyburian, who had returned from India and became an M.P., wrote me a letter of warning,

advising me to avoid making any friendships, except with the Professors.

A tradition was even current among old Haileybury men and was gravely related to me that in the early days of the establishment of the College, the state of discipline among the students was so bad that on a particular occasion a kind of rebellion broke out, which became so serious and so much beyond the powers of the Collegiate authorities to quell, that, no police-force being then in existence, a detachment of soldiers had to be summoned from a neighbouring town to restore order. Then there were other traditions of riotous outbreaks, and especially of one in which gunpowder or explosives of some kind were used by the youthful rioters. I confess that, when these stories were related to me in the year 1839, I paid very little attention to them, believing them to be mere legendary exaggerations of puerile breaches of discipline.

Quite recently, however, I have received certain documents, notably Mr. Malthus's brochure already alluded to (see p. 41), and other printed pamphlets (see Appendix to Part III of these Reminiscences) which will convince any one, who will take the trouble to peruse them, that the rumours and traditions in regard to the moral tone and state of discipline at Haileybury rested on a solid foundation of fact, and amply justified my well-meaning friends in alarming me by their warnings.

It is certain that, in consequence of these warnings, I entered the College with gloomy forebodings of being possibly forced into contact with a good deal of moral pitch, which would probably adhere to my own character if I were not careful to maintain an attitude of stand-aloofness, isolation, and reserve in my student career.

Were then these dark prognostications borne out by my own

actual experience? To this I reply—Yes and No. On the one hand a very short residence at the East-India College convinced me of inherent and irremediable defects in its constitution, which made student-life at the College on Hertford Heath more fraught with moral evil than at Oxford.

On the other hand it must be borne in mind, that coming as I did from a College like Balliol, which was able to pick and choose men of a high standard, and had no difficulty in getting rid of all doubtful characters who might become sources of moral contamination, it was only to be expected that my first impressions of the state of discipline at Haileybury would be biassed and unfavourable. In real fact the black sheep in the Haileybury flock[1] were not different from the black sheep existing in all places of education, where young men are congregated in large numbers, and where the evil and the good must necessarily be intermixed. The only difference was, that at Haileybury there were special circumstances which made it almost impossible for the authorities to deal with the evil in the same autocratic and summary manner as at the best colleges of Oxford and Cambridge.

The "ne'er do wells" at Balliol were ruthlessly eliminated, while at Haileybury it was difficult to help accepting them as necessary elements in an altogether peculiar collegiate system.

[1] There is one point about which the plain truth should be told. During the first days of my residence at Haileybury after leaving Oxford, I was struck by the amount of profane swearing which I found prevalent among some of the students. Even good men occasionally caught the contagion from the bad ones. I cannot call to mind that at Balliol (or afterwards at University College, Oxford) our conversation was ever interlarded with oaths. Not because there was any affectation of a purism which did not exist, but simply because an oath would have been considered 'bad form.' See an anecdote (in Part III of these Reminiscences) contributed by Canon Heaviside, with reference to one of Dr. Jeremie's Sermons.

It was usual to call them "the Company's bad bargains," and unquestionably these bad bargains were tolerated and treated with as much leniency as possible, for the obvious reason that every official in the College felt anxious to avoid ruining the prospects of the sons or relatives or nominees of the Court of Directors and Court of Proprietors.

In plain truth it was a serious bar to the effective carrying out of the discipline of the College, that the Directors of the East-India Company not only appointed the Principal and Professors and granted their salaries and emoluments, but also nominated the students committed to their charge, everyone of whom was the prospective holder of as lucrative an appointment as could fall to the lot of any young man anywhere.[1] Furthermore it was a decided clog on the enforcement of discipline that the Directors, having appointed the Professors and nominated the students, held a formal official Visitation at the College twice a year, coming down in state from London to supervise and confirm, and, if necessary, comment on the work and events of every Term.

Still, notwithstanding all the hindrances with which the enforcement of discipline was beset (see Appendix I at the end of Part III), I can in all sincerity express my opinion that, so far as I was able to observe, the Principal, Dean and Professors courageously faced the difficulties of their position, and manfully fought with them. Rustications and in later

[1] Canon Heaviside writes:—"It was a common saying among the young ladies: 'Marry a Haileybury student, for at the worst he is good for £300 a year, dead or alive!' (alluding to the widow's pension). Once a young civilian wanted to marry a girl who rather recoiled. Her mother, who was anxious for the match, quoted the above to the girl by way of persuasion. She replied, 'Well, mamma, I should not mind marrying him if he were dead.'"

times even expulsions occasionally took place, and that too without consultation with the India House Authorities;[1] so that, in consequence, the relations between the College and the Court of Directors became not unfrequently a good deal "strained."

Moreover it is only right that I should bear testimony to the fact that the dark spots at Haileybury were not so dark as they were painted, and that even the "bad bargains" had their merits. It has been proved, that these idle and stupid men were often men of great courage and pluck. In some instances they certainly did better service during the mutiny than their more intellectual fellows. Sir John Lawrence is reported to have affirmed that he preferred weak-brained men, provided they had a strong physique and a firm seat in the saddle.

With regard to the warnings which I received against making friendships among the students, it is impossible for me to state

[1] We learn from Mr. Malthus's pamphlet that "in the original constitution of the [East-India] College, it was not thought expedient by its founders to intrust the power of expulsion to the collegiate authorities. As expulsion involved the loss of a very valuable appointment, the Directors wished to reserve it in their own hands; and in all cases of great importance the Principal and Professors were directed to report to the College Committee [at the India-house], and to wait their decision. It was in consequence believed by many students that, unless the offence was peculiarly flagrant, they would run little risk of losing their appointments, and that their powerful friends in the India-house would make common cause with them in defeating the decisions of the College Council." It appears that this rule was enforced for six years. When Mr. Malthus wrote his pamphlet in 1817 the College Council had only recently been invested with the power of rusticating and expelling in cases of serious insubordination.

Mr. C. P. Hobhouse has furnished me with a few interesting reminiscences, and relates how that on one occasion 'a lot of students went into mourning for a man who had been rusticated, and the Chapel costumes not being as a rule of the best, went to Chapel in evening clothes and white ties.' Referring to this, one of the Professors remarked in lecture that he had never seen the college dress so respectably before. In my time the men's gowns were sometimes hung out of their windows as a sign of mourning on the occasion of a rustication.

too explicitly that the sinister cautions of my candid and well-meaning advisers were not justified by the actual facts. On the contrary, I made friends among my contemporaries at old Haileybury, whose friendship I have valued throughout life quite as much as any of my Oxford friendships.

In brief, I emphatically repeat that, to the best of my knowledge and experience, the discipline of the East-India College was in my time carried out by the authorities, through good report and evil report, and often in the teeth of unusual hindrances and difficulties, with an amount of wisdom, tact and success which still excites my wonder whenever I look back upon it.

MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

The Old Rye House.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

As a fitting accompaniment to my own reminiscences of student-days at the East-India College, I here add some interesting recollections of old Haileybury which formed the substance of two speeches delivered at a Haileybury Dinner held in the Town-Hall, Calcutta, on January 23rd, 1864.

It appears from a report, afterwards published in pamphlet form, that on the occasion of an agricultural exhibition held at Belvedere, under the auspices of Mr. Cecil Beadon (afterwards Sir Cecil), Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, and an old Haileybury student, advantage was taken of the presence of numerous civilians from all parts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and even Benares, to get up a Haileybury dinner—a sort of re-union of the civil servants of the Government of India who had been educated in the old college in Hertfordshire. The gathering was full of interest. The Lieutenant-Governor presided, and eighty-five Haileyburians sat down to dinner, not in the order of their rank, but according to their years and terms at college, the dates ranging from 1827 to 1858. The report (slightly abbreviated) is as follows:—

The Chairman having given the "Health of her Majesty the Queen," rose and said: "I have now to propose a toast which I am sure you will all receive with acclamation, the health of her Majesty's Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence—an old

Haileybury man. This is the largest gathering of the members of the Civil Service that has ever taken place, and it is not probable that we shall see such a meeting again. We may, perhaps, have as social and pleasant a meeting of Haileybury friends, but scarcely so numerous a one. And it will be a memorable circumstance that this first, and perhaps the last, great Haileybury dinner, was held under the vice-royalty of one who was educated at Haileybury, who rose in the Civil Service, and is as proud of his order as his order are justly proud of him."

Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr then rose and said: "I propose to you the memory of the old East-India College, situated at Haileybury, in the county of Hertford. Now, whatever may have been the defects of architectural skill in the building itself in an academical point of view, I am convinced that we must all remember with tenderness the quiet beauty and the truly English character of the surrounding woods and fields. We must have pleasant reminiscences, I think, of the College Heath and its ferns and flowers; of a plunge in the Lea, immortalised both by the pen and the angle of Izaac Walton; of Amwell, equally immortalised by the pen of the poet Cowper; of the more distant woods of Panshanger, and of an evening stroll down that well-known lane, of the same name as our college, with its high banks, on the high road at the bottom of which that genuine historical character, the late Mr. Gilpin, rode on his memorable race from Edmonton to Ware. Indeed, so rapid is the process of thought, so vivid are the memories, and so numerous are the associations, called up by the sight of the many Haileybury faces which I have to-night the pleasure of seeing around me, that it requires but a slender stretch of imagination to transport ourselves once again to the fives court, to the cricket ground, or to the familiar quadrangle; to fancy

AUTOTYPE

PETER CLEOPHAS

that we can discern the dark form of Peter[1] moving mysteriously in some angle of the building; that we are again looking on the broad and beaming features of Patience[2]; that we hear the cheerful voice of the best of college scouts, poor Tom Dorset;[3] that we are listening anxiously for the footsteps of Jacks[4] on his nocturnal rounds through the stone passages, enquiring if we were alone or in company, wrapt in slumber or immersed in toil; and that amidst the knot of tradesmen and college servants gathered at the great gate of the college, we can again descry the portly form of Twaddle, the intellectual features of Austin, and the inimitable gaiters and blue coat of old Lynes

But whatever may be our pleasing remembrances of the beauty of the local scenery, or of those good old College servants, I am not sure that every other recollection of Haileybury will be either instructive or edifying. The College, I fear, will suggest to many of us recollections of infractions of discipline and of breaches of rule. The retrospect of College life will, to some, call up visions of the chapels that were not attended, of the hall dinners that were not eaten, of the lectures that were delivered to unheeding ears, of the caps that were not forthcoming, and of the gowns that were seldom worn. But there is another aspect to the picture. In the lecture-rooms of that quadrangle, there flowed forth from the mouths of many earnest, able, and eloquent men, a flood of information on all that was either profound in the wisdom, or attractive in the eloquence, of

[1] Peter Cleophas, General Inspector, in the employ of the College more than forty years, and the oldest College servant at its dissolution. (See Plate 6.)

[2] Another very old College servant.

[3] A College servant and cricketer who from his kindly nature and trustworthy character, was generally lamented at his early death by the whole College.

[4] Clerk to Mr. Empson, when practising as a barrister. He held the office of Inspector, and was also Deputy Librarian.

the great writers of classic Greece and Rome; on the problems and theorems of the more exact and severe sciences; on the rudiments and literature of those strange languages, written from left to right and from right to left, which were either held sacred or spoken by the various races with whom we should have to deal; on the Civil and Criminal laws which hold together the whole framework of modern society; and on those more recondite laws which regulate and preside over the division of labour, the accumulation of capital, and the distribution of wealth. Yes, gentlemen, whatever may have been the extent of our acquirements at College, to whatever depth the foundations of our knowledge were then laid; to whatever amount of proficiency or progress we then attained, we must have all felt it a real privilege to have heard the elements of legal knowledge expounded, not by some acute special pleader, but by one deeply versed in Roman, in Continental, and in English law (for such a one was the late Mr. Empson); to have had a strong light thrown on such intricate questions as are raised by the mention of capital, rents, wages, and population, by Malthus and by Jones; to have heard the genuine accents of the polished tongue of Ispahan delivered from the lips of the late Mirza Mohammed Ibrahim; to have had the rough and thorny ways of Sanskrit literature first smoothed by the efforts of the best and most kind-hearted of men —need I name Professor Johnson—and to have seen the study of the same language still further facilitated by one whom I am glad to claim as a Civilian of my own standing, and who now so worthily fills the Boden chair at Oxford;[1] to have found the lessons of history set forth with the felicity of illustration and the brilliancy of diction which marked all the essays of the late Sir

[1] Professor Sir M. Monier-Williams.

James Stephen; and finally, if I may for a moment advert to more serious topics, to have had, week after week, the highest truths of religion and morality enunciated with that justness of thought and that majesty and beauty of language which characterised such eminent preachers as Jeremie, Henry Melvill, and Le Bas.

But the College held out to us other advantages than literature, and fulfilled, at the same time, other important ends. It was there that we first became cognizant of the fact that we were members of the Civil Service, a body whose mission it was to rule and to civilise that empire which had been won for us by the sword; it was there that we first became firmly impressed with a conviction that, as members of such a body, there were certain traditions to be kept up and handed over to our successors, a political faith to be cherished, and a code of public and private honor to be rigidly maintained. There, too, springing out of similarity of tastes and pursuits, or created by the generous spirit of rivalry by which not an atom of bitterness was ever produced—there, too, I say, was laid the foundation of those firm and lasting friendships, which, in after years, remained proof against diversity of experience and difference of success; which, in many happy instances, were further cemented by nearer and dearer ties; and which, during a long period of service, whilst one man might be serving his country on the banks of the classic Hydaspes, and another might be relegated to the swamps of Eastern Bengal, endured to the end, uninfluenced by separation, undivided by opposition, and unimpaired by time. In short, whether we consider the extent and diversity of the lectures, or the ability and earnestness of the professors and of those who presided over the Institution, or the College friendships, or the bond of union amongst us all to which the Institution gave rise, our feelings, I think, on hearing of the extinction of the College, must have

been such as can only be expressed in the language of the late Principal, uttered just twenty years ago, on the occasion of his retirement from the College after an honourable period of thirty years' service; to use the quaint, but striking and characteristic words of Principal Le Bas, it was 'a disruption of many ties, and a dilaceration of many feelings.' The rapid efflux of events, and the speedy transition of one generation of officials after another, warn me that, as just now pointedly remarked by our Chairman, it is not probable that, even if this evening's entertainment were to be repeated, a similar number of Haileybury men would ever be gathered together in India, for the same common object, under the same roof. Every year must necessarily diminish the number of our race. For some years past all the junior posts in the Service have been filled, and filled efficiently, by a new order of men, who owe their appointments to tried competitive merit, and not to the accidents of private and political connection or of birth. I feel sure that we shall not content ourselves with a tardy acknowledgment of the claims of the new men, still less view the presence of 'new blood' with dislike or jealousy, but that we shall hold out to every fresh member the right hand of fellowship and wish him success in his work. We shall rejoice heartily if the promises of the new system shall be even more than fulfilled. We shall welcome the new men if they come, rich with honours gained on the banks of the Cam and the Isis, more highly gifted, more completely educated, and more scientifically trained. We shall be content to be far surpassed in talent, if we are only equalled in integrity and honour. I trust they will not disdain to adopt from us some of those traditions which it is now the fashion, in some quarters, to depreciate and disparage; and that, from the first, they will act steadily on the sure and simple maxim that we are bound to govern India, in trust for the natives, and for

THE CARPENTER

India itself. I trust the new men will be found to furnish persons qualified to sustain the character of the Service not only in all the various posts connected with the judicial and executive agencies of the Government, but also worthily to fill those high posts of trust, honour, and responsibility which we now see so happily filled by Haileybury civilians of the old school; by Sir Charles Trevelyan as Chancellor of our Indian Exchequer; by Sir Bartle Frere at Bombay; by Mr. Drummond at Agra; and by our honoured chairman in Bengal. But I will go a step further and utter the classic prayer,

"Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus."

I hope that the day may again come round when the highest post which it is in the power of her Majesty to bestow, out of England, may once again not be withheld from a member of the Civil Service, should any one, without high birth, aristocratic connections, and hereditary influence, have proved himself fit for the situation by independence of character, vigour of administration, and breadth and originality of view; and that a civilian, though not born and bred in the purple, may hereafter occupy the post, which has just been occupied by an old Haileybury civilian, under one universal shout of acclamation and applause."

. . . . . .

The party, before breaking up, gave three cheers for "the Professors" of Haileybury, and an additional cheer for "Coleman," the College purveyor.

NOTE.—Plate 7 is a portrait of the old carpenter who was employed about the College for many years.

REMINISCENCES

PART II.

MY PROFESSORIAL DAYS

IT was in September, 1844, that I returned to the East-India College, Haileybury, not as a student, but in my later capacity of Professor. For domestic reasons, I had been induced to give up my Indian Civil Service nomination, and, quitting Haileybury before the final examination at the end of the Summer term of 1841, I had returned suddenly to Oxford, where I attached myself to University College.[1] In the following year, however, the breaking down of my health, through overwork, obliged me to give up all my studies for a time and to pass the winter and spring of 1843 in Italy. Hence I did not take my degree at University College till May, 1844. For a short period afterwards I was much exercised in mind as to the kind of work for which my previously somewhat erratic course of education had best fitted me, and, whilst I was still doubting, I received a visit from Penrose Forbes (afterwards Bishop of Brechin), who had been a distinguished Indian Civilian in the Madras Presidency, but had retired through

[1] I preferred this to returning to Balliol, because good rooms, accidentally vacant at University, were offered to me, whereas only one small room was available at Balliol.

ill-health and had just taken an Oxford degree. He came to show me a letter from Mr. Jeremie—who, as I have already stated, was then Dean at the East-India College—urgently inviting him to offer himself as a candidate for a temporary Oriental Professorship at Haileybury. It appeared that Mr. Schalch, the Hindūstānī Professor, had begun to show signs of softening of the brain, and the Court of Directors had decided to appoint an Assistant Professor—as a provisional measure[1]—to take the junior classes in Hindūstānī, Persian and Sanskrit. It was proposed that Colonel Ouseley, who had been appointed Professor of Persian (in succession to Mīrza Mohammed Ibrahīm), should take the Senior Persian and Hindūstānī, and Professor Johnson the Senior Sanskrit. Penrose Forbes, however, did not feel justified in becoming a candidate for any appointment which would interfere with his preparing for ordidination in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and he therefore passed on Mr. Jeremie's invitation to me. I at once applied for the office, and after being summoned to the India House to be examined by Prof. H. H. Wilson as to my power of teaching Sanskrit, Persian and Hindūstānī, I was appointed in August, 1844, temporary Assistant Professor in those three languages. After a year of this temporary work I was elected to a permanent professorship, but my duties were for some time restricted to assisting Professor Johnson in Sanskrit, Mr. E. B. Eastwick being appointed Professor of Hindūstānī, and Colonel Ouseley being already Professor of Persian.

I should state here that, on beginning my professorial life at Haileybury, I discovered to my satisfaction that the educational curriculum which existed in my student-days was practically

[1] Mr. Schalch, however, never returned, and died not long after his retirement.

unaltered; but that in regard to the government of the College a great change had been introduced about the end of 1843—a change indeed of such importance in its bearing on the working of the entire collegiate machinery, that I feel it right to place on record a brief account of the causes which brought it about.

According to the second of the printed "Statutes of the College" dated 1823 (a copy of which I have in my possession), the power of carrying out the Statutes was at that time vested in the Principal, Dean, and Professors under the designation of the "College Council." This Council might propose new regulations or alterations in the Statutes for the consideration of the Court of Directors; but its chief business was to decide in all cases of breaches of discipline and acts of insubordination and to inflict punishments—such as solemn admonitions,[1] impositions, confinement to the College precincts, rustication with the loss of a term, or even actual expulsion. The Council was to assemble once a fortnight or oftener, if necessary, upon the summons of the Principal or at the requisition of any three members. The meetings were never to consist of less than four members, including the Principal and Dean, and—when cases involving loss of term had to be discussed—of not less than six members. The votes of the majority were to determine all resolutions of the Council, the Principal or Dean having the casting vote.

This Council, then, consisting of Principal, Dean, and the *whole body* of Professors, existed with little alteration till the year 1838. In that year a modification of the Statute was carried into effect which limited the number of those composing the Council to the Principal, Dean, and *two*

[1] Familiarly called Sole(mn)-moneos. See an example in the note to p. 107.

senior Professors. The wonder indeed was that a form of government, which was quite unsuited to an Institution,—established for the education of the nominees of the Court of Directors and equipped with an educative Staff also nominated by that Court—should have remained so long unmodified and should have had any success at all in enforcing collegiate discipline. Even after the modification introduced in 1838, which reduced the Council to four members, its deliberations seem never to have been carried on without a certain amount of internal friction, as might have been expected, considering that those who had to confer together upon delicate questions were eminent men — each with his own strongly marked personal character and each holding strong opinions.

But the chief impediment to the smooth working of the machinery of such a system arose—as I have already hinted in Part I of these Reminiscences—from the constant clashings between the resolutions and decisions of the College Council and the judgment and wishes of the Court of Directors, most of whom had sons or relations among the students, and naturally disapproved of any verdict of the Council unfavourable to their nominees.

Not only did the friction between these two bodies lead to frequent disagreements, followed by that state of tension commonly called "strained relations," but their harmonious action was made still more difficult by the occasional interference of a second Court—the Court of Proprietors—as well as by the operation of another antagonistic force represented by the President of the Board of Control, whose chief *raison d'être* seems to have been to serve as a living incarnation of censorious objection to all the words and actions of both Court and College. Hence every decision and recommendation of the Principal and

his Council had first to undergo the ordeal of carping dissection by twenty-four Directors, and a still more numerous body of Proprietors, some of whom were sure to criticize in a hostile spirit, and then had to be referred to the tender mercies of the President of the India Board.

I speak, however, of these several Boards in their collective capacity, for it must not be forgotten that many individual members of them were high-minded men, whom no one could accuse of either unjust bias or nepotism leading them to favour their relatives and nominees, to the detriment of the interests of the College. Such men invariably supported the Principal, Dean, and Professors in their efforts to enforce discipline.[1] Still, in discussing collegiate questions they were usually out-voted by a hostile faction, and a not infrequent result was, that the decisions of the College Council, if not absolutely reversed by the outside controlling powers, were either quietly ignored or, so to speak, deferred for consideration till the Greek Kalends. (Compare the extracts from Mr. Malthus' pamphlet in Appendix I).

It may well be imagined, therefore, that a Principal who had to stand at the helm and pilot the collegiate flotilla, first of all through all the disturbing influences which agitated it from within, and then through the Scylla and Charybdis of Leadenhall Street and Cannon Row, had a herculean task set before him, in the performance of which it was quite impossible to give satisfaction all round.

In proof of this it is only necessary to adduce the evidence of Mr. Le Bas himself, whose letters to his friend Archdeacon

[1] This will be clear to any one who reads the speeches of Mr. Cotton and of Sir James Weir-Hogg (the latter being one of the ablest and most impartial members of the Court), on the occasion of the visitations in 1843 and 1852. See extract from the former's speech at p. 108.

Hale[1] bristle with allusions to the difficulties of his position, and often give expression to his dread of succumbing under them. They also show that schemes for an entire change in the management of the College and the construction of its governing body, and even for the abolition of the whole Institution, on the nominal ground of its expense, were at different times brought forward by members of the Court of Directors and Court of Proprietors.

It is certain that all sorts of projects were freely discussed, and that at one time Archdeacon Hale, the well-known Master of the Charterhouse, was actually deputed by some of the more influential Directors to draw up a plan for an entire reform of the administrative arrangements of the College, on Charterhouse lines.

Notably it is clear that the College passed through an epoch of great perturbation and doubt between 1838 and the end of 1843, and the extracts from Mr. Le Bas' letters which I now give are of such interest and importance,[2] in throwing light on the nature of that crisis, that no apology is needed for introducing them, though the reader must make a little allowance for the somewhat too pessimistic language which Mr. Le Bas was inclined to employ when describing the condition and prospects of the College and his own position in it.

E. I. College, Feb. 21, 1842.

. . . . . .

At this moment the dreary pile on Hertford Heath is, really, in imminent danger of demolition, as it so often has been before. The bombardiers at Leadenhall are ramming a great gun nearly to the

[1] Kindly placed at my disposal, as I have stated before, by the Rev. H. V. Le Bas.

[2] They are the only historical record of this crisis that I have been able to discover.

muzzle, the wadding of which piece of artillery [is] a huge sheet of paper, written within and without, in characters of formidable arithmetic. In plain speech, the enormous expense of this illustrious establishment is the mighty gravamen now produced (for the 100th time);—an expense which the salary of a single Member of Council at Calcutta would pretty nearly cover!

It seems not at all improbable that the India Board may apply the match to the touch-hole of the 48-pounder, for their own Governor-General is Lord Ellenborough; and it is notorious that, in 1835—when he was President—his Lordship was bent upon demolition. For certain reasons, he then withheld his fire, only to reserve it for a more deadly opportunity. And, possibly, he may have left fatal instructions behind him.

For my part, if the ruin is to fall, I ardently wish it would fall quickly. At times, I am heartily tired of living with a huge and ponderous stone suspended overhead. How should you feel, if there were a similar load, dangling in the air over the *Domus Carthusiana*? A sense of constantly impending ruin is destructive of that entire free-agency and independence, without which what is any place of public education?

. . . . . .

The accompanying documents will show you that, exclusive of the cost of the building, the current expenses of this place, *communibus annis*, are little more than £10,000 a year—the salary of *one* member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta.[1]

. . . . . .

The thing that makes me almost despair of the place is its unavoidable exposure to so many sinister and disturbing influences, which not only threaten its existence, but bereave it of all honour and independence. As I have often said, we are like seamen incessantly toiling at the pumps to prevent the vessel from going down.[2]

. . . . . .

[1] Each student contributed 100 guineas a year towards the expenses, which was paid to the College Secretary at the India House.

[2] The two concluding paragraphs are taken from subsequent letters. Mr. Le Bas was fond of epigrammatic utterances and pointed quotations, and it is recorded of him that during this period of suspense he sometimes replied to the anxious inquiries of his colleagues with the words—"As dying and behold we live."

E. I. College, July 16, 1842.

On Tuesday last the question—College or no College—came on at the India-House, before a Special Court. We beat the adversary 2 to 1. The numbers were: Destructives, *six*; Conservatives, *twelve*.

I have reason to believe that the assault has strengthened rather than weakened us. The gravamen was the expense. I understand that there was scarcely a word of uncourteous disparagement uttered during the whole debate.

. . . . . .

Jan. 2nd, 1843.

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Perhaps you are not aware that the change which took place in our constitution [described at p. 99] in 1838 was bitterly impalatable to most of the brotherhood, and that very recently it was in serious agitation to address the Court on the expediency of reverting to the aboriginal system of a College Council, consisting of the Principal, and the *whole Body of Professors*.

Under these circumstances, and with such a spirit pervading the place, how outrageous is the absurdity of expecting the Principal to play the solitary autocrat![1]

Our grand evil is this: that we are brooded over by an External Body, very different from your Governors;—not only a constantly fluctuating body—but, in all matters relating to education, a very ignorant and narrow-minded body—a body, in short, without a soul. I cannot help thinking that some good may be done by the frank expression of an unbiassed and impartial opinion on the part of a spectator and observer like yourself. You have been pointedly invited to the office: and by your accepting it, some rays of light may, perchance, be made to penetrate "the palpable obscure!"

. . . . . .

E. I. College, Feb. 8, 1843.

. . . . . .

I am afraid that your project of assimilation to the Charterhouse System supposes what does not exist—a Body of Governors, resembling

[1] Mr. Le Bas here evidently alludes to the change which was to take place on his retirement, when even the reduced Council was abolished.

yours—enlightened and highly educated men—all of them loving and honouring the Institution, instead of gasping with impatience for its destruction,—and above all, with minds free from the action of that great disturbing force—personal interest.

Moreover, I greatly doubt whether it would be possible to introduce into this place the maxim of Louis XIV.: "L'état, c'est *moi!*" An *I by myself I* sort of Principal would hardly be endured by a Body of distinguished men like most of our Professors.[1]

. . . . . .

Having no endowments of our own, and no elements of what can justly be called *Independence*, the College may be said almost to live upon the high character and reputation of its Professors. And if the Professorships were to be conferred on an inferior description of men, it may be doubted whether it would maintain its existence for a twelve-month.

. . . . . .

I agree with you that, even according to the letter of our existing constitution, the position of the Principal here is essentially little more than that of *Primus inter Pares*.

. . . . . .

E. I. College, Feb. 16th, 1843.

. . . . . .

A note from Hooper this morning informs me that yesterday the Court adopted 17 instead of 16 as the earliest age at which they would give nominations to this place. We have long contended for 18: in which case there would be no *mere boys* in the College. But this is always the way. Concessions, in the line of improvement, are ever wrung from the Court like drops of blood.

The foregoing extracts give us, so to speak, a glimpse behind the scenes and reveal to us facts, the divulging of which half a century after their occurrence will scarcely, I hope, be deemed

[1] The successful régime of Mr. Le Bas' successor proved that there was no real cause for these pessimistic misgivings. It must always be borne in mind in reading Mr. Le Bas' letters that he was not of a sanguine temperament.

premature, seeing, indeed, that nearly every personage who took part in the drama has passed off the stage, and the East-India Company itself has ceased to exist. And the perusal of these extracts makes it easy for us to understand the important change in the government of the College, which—as already noted—took place at the end of 1843. It was then that the Council was wholly abolished, and Mr. Le Bas' retirement took place. It was then, too, that the celebrated preacher, Henry Melvill, was appointed Principal, and invested with absolutely autocratic authority, so that even Mr. Jeremie, the Dean, was deprived of his independence and converted into the Principal's agent, and made liable to dismissal from his office by him.

The accomplishment of this change seems to have been precipitated by a remarkable incident which occurred in the autumn of 1843—an incident which is described in a letter recently received by me from the Rev. Canon Heaviside, from which (with his permission) I make the following extract[1]:—

It had been arranged that the Queen, soon after her marriage, should visit Cambridge with the Prince Consort. She was to pass through Ware (two miles from the College) and change horses there. Le Bas, after communicating with the Court, obtained permission to present an address to her Majesty in the name of the College as she was passing through, she remaining in her carriage, and all the Professors and Students attending in their gowns, etc. All this came to pass as projected. The address was presented and graciously received, the ceremony lasting about five minutes. But the students finding themselves at Ware, naturally made a holiday of it. The greater part had a dinner in the town, with the usual result of this kind of youthful conviviality. They returned to College in a merry-making boisterous mood, and broke some windows in the quadrangle, Jeremie's and mine

[1] I trust that Canon Heaviside will pardon me for abbreviating the wording of his interesting letter.

among others. Next day Jeremie was indignant and made it a personal matter. I advised him to let it pass as a foolish frolic, which we had brought on ourselves, but he, though generally reluctant to punish, persisted in bringing the suspected ringleaders before the Council. The principal man suspected by Jeremie was Christian (afterwards killed in the Mutiny), who, in a literary sense, was the best man at the College. I think —— was the second man on whom suspicion fell, and he was also convened, and others. However, Christian was ultimately acquitted and others were rusticated. The lads, of course, knew the truth, and so did the Directors from them. It was said that we had given a very "Christian" judgment. Le Bas resigned, the Council was abolished, all powers of ultimate discipline was put in the hands of the new Principal (Melvill), who had even the power, in extreme cases, of dismissing the Dean from his office. I think, but am not certain, that all the sentences of rustication were abrogated by the Directors.[1]

In connexion with the above narrative I here give an extract from the Chairman's speech at the Visitation of the Directors in December 1843 (as published by Messrs. S. Austin & Son). It is interesting to compare the carefully studied official utterances

[1] One of the offenders on this occasion, on being applied to by the late Mr. Stephen Austin for his reminiscences, sent a reply, from which I extract the following:— "... I enclose for your perusal an original document called a '*solemn monco*' that I received for some folly about breaking windows at Haileybury. It is in the good old Principal's best style, and I seem to hear his voice as I read it:"—

"Mr. —— is *now* informed that, having been party, together with Mr. ——, to the gross outrage committed yesterday, will stand recorded, in the College Books, as formally and solemnly *Admonished*.

"Mr. —— is, further, recommended to dismiss from him the notion, that acts of such mischievous violence are to be considered merely in the light of pardonable frolics. They are highly injurious to the good order and credit of the College, and among the gravest violations of its discipline. It is not too much to add, that they may chance to be very dangerous. *No* Student, therefore, who desires to pass *safely* and creditably through the College, must persist in such disorders, be his literary, or other, merits what they may."

"C. W. Le Bas."

P.S.—It is not improbable that our sense of this gross impropriety will be further marked by an imposition, to be assigned by the Dean, and to be performed during the vacation.

of Mr. Cotton with the Canon's plain statement of facts. The Chairman's words were to the following effect:—

On turning to the Report which we have received of the state of discipline during the past Term, I feel myself compelled to speak in terms not only of dissatisfaction, but of deep regret and disappointment. I will forbear to enter into the details of the proceedings on the part of some among you, by which the late Term has been unhappily distinguished. It will be sufficient to state that the discipline of the College has been violated—the respect due to authority forgotten, and the credit of the institution, for the time, seriously compromised. I hope, however, that I am doing you no more than justice in assuming that you all now look back with much regret on those interruptions to the peace and good order of the College. By several of your fellow-students the consequences of this disturbance have been severely felt, and will no doubt prove most distressing to their relations and friends. Of the justice and necessity of the punishment inflicted by the governing body here there can be no question; and you may rest assured that the firm and proper exercise of the power vested in that body will never fail to meet with support.

I now return to my own personal reminiscences of the College under its altered circumstances; that is to say, under the autocratic régime brought about by the troublous period which ended in 1843.

It was in September, 1844, soon after my arrival at Haileybury to begin my professorial work, that I had an interview with the Principal, Mr. Melvill, who informed me that one of the duties attached to my office would be to assist in maintaining the collegiate discipline. This announcement rather surprised me, seeing that I had been told that the new rules threw the whole responsibility for the enforcement of discipline on the Principal and his assistant the Dean. Moreover, it filled me with a good deal of misgiving, for I had had some experience in my student-days of Mr. Jeremie's extremely sensitive nature,

and I felt that to encroach in any particular on the confines of the Dean's department would be to jeopardize the cordial relations subsisting between us.

Nevertheless, I felt bound to carry into effect what Mr. Melvill declared to be an essential part of my duty. At the same time I considered myself free to fulfil it in the way which seemed least likely to interfere with the special functions of the Dean. My plan, therefore, was never to report officially any breach of discipline which happened to come under my observation, but to send for the offender or offenders and speak to them myself privately. As an instance of this I may mention that, immediately on my beginning professorial work at the College, I was assigned a seat in the chapel from which my eye could command all the students who occupied the seats on the opposite side, and I soon discovered that some of these youths were in the habit of whispering and laughing together during the reading of the lessons and prayers. I watched them for two or three days in much uncertainty as to whether it was my duty to intervene, my reason being that the Dean, Mr. Jeremie, who sat near me, and had the same opportunities of observation as myself, appeared to be quite unaware that any breach of decorum was taking place close to him. Probably his sight and hearing were not so sensitive as those of a much younger man.

Naturally I felt that such irreverent behaviour ought not to be allowed to continue, while at the same time I was conscious that any hyper-censoriousness in religious matters, on the part of so young a censor as myself, would probably be scoffed at as mere pious priggishness, and do more harm than good. Ultimately I solved the difficulty by inviting the offenders separately to my room, and reasoning with them in a friendly

way. And I need searcely say that I found every one of them amenable to the influence of a little amicable conversation.[1]

Far greater difficulties confronted me on the occasion of my first formal lecture. One of my classes consisted of about thirty students, and these had been previously pupils of the Senior Sanskrit Professor, my esteemed and excellent friend, Professor Francis Johnson. His great merits as a private teacher have been already described by me, but I have also described his absolute impotence as a disciplinarian. It was notorious that his lecture-room was to most of his hearers a mere place of amusement, and a constant scene of turbulent merriment.

Indeed I well knew from my own experience as a student, that every one of his pupils was certain to have become more or less demoralized by the license which he, in his good nature, had permitted them to enjoy, and by the habits of idleness and inattention which he had suffered them to contract under his far too tolerant régime. Here, then, I had a formidable task set before me—a task which seemed likely to put my mettle to a severe test. Being myself a young man—not much older than some of my pupils—I had to bring back a number of frolicsome youths — many of them mere boys — to a state of serious attentiveness, or at least to make them understand that, although I was the junior Professor, they would have to behave in an orderly manner when transferred from the senior Professor's lecture-room to mine. Happily my own room was so arranged with rows of seats rising one above another that I

[1] I find by looking over some of the reminiscences which were forwarded to the late Dean, Mr. Buckley, that my efforts to assist in maintaining the sacred character of the College Chapel, and in other respects to aid in preventing breaches of discipline, led the young men to distinguish me by the (to me honourable) nickname of "solemn moneo."

was able to command the whole class with my eye. My first experiences in battling with the elements of disorder are never likely to be effaced from my memory. Of course I took care to repair to the lecture-room some minutes before the appointed time, that I might, so to speak, collect my own forces and arrange my plan of campaign. Settling myself in my professorial chair I buckled on my armour with as much calmness as I could master, knowing that a critical conflict was imminent. Punctually as the quadrangle clock struck the hour, some of the steady ones began to present themselves, entering the room with a respectful air and taking their seats near me, as if determined to give me a fair hearing and to profit as much as possible by my instructions. Next came the more doubtful set—youths who evidently intended to shape their conduct according to circumstances, but had made up their minds to side with the steady ones, in the event of my making it clear that I possessed sufficient courage and tact to hold my own and maintain my authority.

Lastly came the unruly folk, some sauntering in with an air of complete nonchalance, others sweeping past me with airy, jaunty glances, as if their whole object in coming to the lecture was to amuse themselves, and not to listen to anything I might have to teach them. When all had settled down in their places I began by calling over every name from a printed list which was always placed before the lecturer, taking care to fix my eye, as I did so, on each individual, and to let him see that I was scrutinizing his physiognomy and general demeanour with the utmost care and attention. Then came the real business of the lecture, and I had scarcely uttered two sentences when a knot of three or four young fellows in a corner began to talk and "chaff" together in the usual way, or rather in the way to which both they and I had become accustomed under Professor

Johnson. Singling out the youth who seemed to me to be the ringleader, I at once met his impertinent gaze by looking him full in the face and then addressing him by name in the following manner :—"Mr. Blank, I perceive that you are saying something amusing to your neighbours ; pray let us all benefit by it. Gentlemen, I call upon every one of you to keep silence and pay great attention while Mr. Blank speaks to us ; he has evidently something instructive and entertaining to communicate which will be better worth hearing than my lecture." Of course the immediate result of this sarcastic attack on Mr. Blank was a dead silence, followed by the utter collapse of the offender and a general sheepish look in the countenances of his aiders and abettors. I then seized my opportunity and spoke out boldly, informing the whole class that my fixed intention was to be master in my own lecture-room, and that any student who was not prepared to submit to my authority would have to leave the room. After this first brush with the enemy I had little further difficulty in dealing with the forces of disorder, my experience teaching me that my two best weapons were the power of the human eye and the judicious use of sarcasm.

But having thus secured the maintenance of order in the lecture-room, I felt that my next duty, as Professor, was to enforce regular and sustained attention to the subject of the lectures. To effect this end it seemed to me necessary to make a rule that a portion of every Term's examination-test should be properly prepared for each lecture, not only by the steady and industrious members of the class, but by the indolent, pleasure-loving procrastinators, whose usual habit was to idle away the greater part of the Term, and cram all their work into the week preceding the examinations. And here I must confess that having made up my mind to enforce continuous assiduity

in my own department of studies, I found this a much more difficult duty than the enforcement of order. It was, in fact, a task not much less hopeless than that of attempting to square the circle. My plan of action was as follows:—Before myself explaining the portion of the test appointed for each lecture, I called upon every member of the class in turn—but not in the printed order of the names—to translate a few lines, and to answer a few grammatical questions. If my call was not responded to, I made a note against the name of the defaulter, and required him to stay behind after lecture, and to give me some good reason for having neglected the requisite preparation for the day's work. In addition to this I held an examination every month, and gave no good mark in the monthly report to any student who did not satisfy me that he had made as much progress as could be expected of him in four weeks. I was also extremely strict in requiring periodical written translations of selected English passages into the language which was the subject of my lectures.

Moreover, I endeavoured to insist on another point of academical discipline, which was really, I admit, of minor importance in comparison with those I have described. It is a point, however, which has been misunderstood, and I think it due to myself to insert here a true account of the circumstances. Soon after entering on my official life at the College I observed that many of the students were in the habit of coming to lecture attired in coarse, light-coloured shooting-jackets—not mere light-coloured coats, but genuine sporting costumes, such as would be considered *de rigueur* on a Scotch moor. A lacerated college-gown,[1] or merely a few

[1] In Mr. Malthus' time the wearing of caps and gown even outside the College walls seems to have been enforced; for he says: "With regard to caps and gowns,

shreds of that academical vestment, thrown over the top of this costume, served only as a foil to intensify what appeared to me its utter incongruity, and I therefore inquired of the Principal and some of the older Professors, whether such an unsuitable combination of garments—a combination which was quite unknown in my student-days both at Oxford and Haileybury, and would have been regarded by every lecturer in those days as a breach of academical propriety, disrespectful to himself —had become a recognised usage. The reply I received was that it had only recently come into fashion among some of the students, and that it was clearly right to make a stand against it, and, indeed, that most of the Professors had agreed to try to prevent what they all regarded as an objectionable violation of academical good taste. Moreover, it was pointed out that such a costume was especially undesirable at a College surrounded by the country seats of large landed proprietors, who, according to Mr. Malthus (as noted in his pamphlet), were originally hostile to the Institution, mainly on the ground that the students were likely to trespass on their game-preserves. On hearing this I, also, did my best to resist the innovation. My expostulations merely took the form of requesting the young men to wear more suitable garments than sporting costumes under their gowns. I may add that my suggestions in regard to this point were generally listened to and followed, but that in the end I had to give way, because I was not backed up either by the Principal or by the very Professors who had urged me to take action with them in an endeavour to resist what

they are useful in discipline by rendering concealment more difficult, and pointing out the individuals who may be occasionally seen without them as bound upon some expedition contrary to the regulations of the College" (see his pamphlet).

seemed, to say the least of it, an infringement of academical etiquette.[1]

These, then, were some of the chief difficulties with which I was beset at the outset of my career. At the same time I can only speak in terms of the highest praise, and with the greatest thankfulness, of the general good behaviour of the young men placed under me for so many years. During the entire course of my collegiate life as Professor—from 1844 till the abolition of the East-India College at the end of 1857—I can only remember being once troubled by a case of real impertinence, and even on that occasion the offender was easily made to acknowledge his error by the exercise of a little firmness and tact.

Undoubtedly the strictness with which I endeavoured to take my part in enforcing obedience to College rules, and attention to the work of my own department, led to my incurring a good deal of unpopularity.

But I can truly say that my one dominating aim was to assist in elevating the tone of the College—in protecting the young men from evil, and in guiding them into good habits. Certainly it never occurred to me for a moment to allow any thought or motive of gaining or losing popularity to enter into my mind, or to influence my actions in the discharge of what I believed to be the duties of my professorial office.[2]

[1] No doubt the ideas of young men on the subject of dress have undergone a great change since my Haileybury professorial days. These ideas were then in a transition state, and in the end it became clear that it was better to accept the change as inevitable, however opposed to the notions of good taste prevalent among persons of the old school.

[2] I think it right here to insert an extract from a letter of Mr. Leslie Probyn in reply to a request made to him by the late Mr. Buckley, for a few of his reminiscences:—"This incident [referring to what happened at a particular lecture when the class annoyed a certain Professor by acts of more than ordinary inattention] is typical of the whole system of Haileybury teaching. The

Doubtless the students of the East-India College suffered from one great drawback. The College had been built on a lonely heath in a rural district, and was, therefore, completely isolated and, so to speak, cut off from the outer world. Necessarily, therefore, the young men were deprived of the advantage of that wholesome intercourse and useful attrition with the members of other Colleges, which are admitted to be an important instrument for moulding and refining the character at Oxford and Cambridge. Nor had they, at least in my time, any opportunity of seeking some substitute for home-influence by mixing with the social life of the neighbouring towns.

It ought, however, to be recorded that the Principal and all the married Professors did their best to counteract these disadvantages. They threw open their homes to all those young men who appreciated the amenities and refining influences of domestic life, and arranged frequent social gatherings to which they were invited. I call to mind that when I was myself a student I valued this privilege highly, and I need scarcely say that, when I became a married Professor in 1848, our house at the corner of the quadrangle had its door always unlocked, so that any student who wished for a quiet evening could always enter, invited or uninvited, and join our family-circle. On Sunday evenings we often had a gathering of six or seven young men who came to us of their own accord. Doubtless there are old Haileyburians still alive who would gratefully admit that the

Professors almost gave up in despair those who showed no inclination to learn; and devoted themselves *con amore* to their best men. It was our own fault, not theirs, that we did not learn a great deal more. Monier Williams was perhaps an exception to this—and this I daresay made him less popular than some of the others. He used to be "*at*" us all. One peculiarity of his was his dislike to what he called 'not proper academical costume.' His particular *bête noire* was a light check shooting-coat, which one of our own term persisted in wearing with a fragment of a gown."

cordial welcome with which they were always received at the homes of the Professors was useful in softening their characters, in brightening the monotony of collegiate life, and possibly in acting as a restraint on the development of irregular habits.

For my own part, in my position as the youngest Professor at Haileybury, I soon discovered that the very isolation and rusticity of the College was not without its advantages. Thrown on their own resources, and shut up within the four walls of a rather dreary quadrangle, the Professors and their families seemed determined to make themselves agreeable to each other, and to cultivate under all circumstances a mutual *entente cordiale*. And, as a matter of fact, I feel justified in affirming that we constituted in our combined households, a very sociable and neighbourly society or community of human beings, living together in the utmost possible harmony and concord. Of course, misunderstandings between members of our social circle occasionally occurred, but were never allowed to last long, and all petty vexations and bitternesses were soon consigned by general consent to the limbo of oblivion. But, besides this, many of the Professors had eminent friends who visited them for two or three days at a time, and the privilege of being brought into social contact with such men as Dr. Whewell, Sir John Herschel, Lord Jeffrey, Lord Cranworth, Lord Brougham, Mr. Nassau Senior, and other celebrities, was one the value of which it would be difficult to over-estimate.

Mr. Le Bas, in a letter to a friend written as long ago as 1818, has described this in his own peculiarly characteristic style thus :—

E. I. College, Hertford, Nov. 12, 1818.

The advantages we enjoy here are in many respects very rare. For persons who are not anxious for the perpetual vicissitudes of gay and fashionable life, it is a signal blessing to have within reach a few well-

informed, enlightened neighbours, disposed to meet frequently in an easy, confidential, unambitious manner, and most of them united by that similarity of habit and feeling and principle, which residence at an University is sure to communicate to those who are not wholly unworthy of its benefits. This circumstance, together with our moderate distance from London, which secures us the occasional society of some of our most valued friends, fills up all our wants and wishes as gregarious and social beings; and above all things, we ought to be fervently thankful that it relieves us from one of the most tormenting instruments for the mutilation of existence—the quadrille-playing, gossiping, tea-drinking, scandal-talking society of a country town.

Canon Heaviside, in his anecdotic recollections of the East-India College which I have quoted before, has expressed his own view of these advantages in the following manner:—

The life at Haileybury was socially a very delightful one for the Professors, at least I found it so. It was not always smooth sailing; the surface of the waters was sometimes a little disturbed, but whilst I was there, from Sept. 1838, to the winding-up of the College, I experienced nothing to make life less agreeable than it would have been in other callings. Of course there was something of jealousy and envy and temper and disagreement, incidental to a state of society in which men of different dispositions and ideas were bound, with their families, to live together, each with specific duties the greater part of the year, but on the whole, the storms that ruffled us were not very enduring. At least, I may say of myself that I never had any permanent hitch with any of my colleagues, but that I was privileged to enjoy their society and to share in their intimacy throughout, in almost perfect harmony. Let me say, too, that during the twenty years I lived in the College, whatever friction disturbed our peace, was due entirely to the men amongst us. Even when there was, for a time, coolness amongst the Professors, or individuals amongst them, there was never the slightest strife between their wives and daughters.

During term-time a good dinner was provided for the Professors at the high table in the hall at six o'clock, the students (generally about 90) dining in the same hall at their respective tables. The provision for meals, both as respects the Professors and Students, were

apparently modelled on the system prevailing at the Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge. Owing to the proximity of Haileybury to London (about twenty miles), and I may add, to the reputation of the Professors, many distinguished men in Church and Law and State were frequently in the habit of visiting the College as guests (particularly for the weekly holidays of Saturdays and Sundays), dining in the hall, retiring afterwards to the combination room, and giving us the advantage of making some sort of acquaintance with men who had become noted in the world. The Directors of the East India Company, too, came down twice a year to the College to distribute the term prizes, generally attended by a large party, especially sprinkled with Indian celebrities, whom it was a pleasure to have seen and known and to have conversed with for ever so brief and passing a moment.

Lord Brougham and Lord Campbell (the latter having for a time a son named Hallyburton at our College) became frequent visitors at Haileybury, and to these may be added Lord Jeffrey,[1] the Judge and Scotch Reviewer, father-in-law of Mr. Empson; Lord Fullerton, a Scotch Judge; Baron Alderson, the English Judge; Bellenden Ker, a man of much ready wit; Baron Rolfe, afterwards Lord Cranworth, the Chancellor; Sir G. Cornewall Lewis; Lord Ashburton; Sir J. Herschel (who had a distinguished son at Haileybury), and many others, and Indian magnates without number.

Returning to my own recollections of professorial life at the East India College, I have little further to relate. Its monotony was rarely broken by noteworthy incidents, and rarely by any serious infractions of collegiate discipline. Indeed, the uneventful routine of chapels, lectures and Hall dinners caused time to glide away in a too rapid stream. Nevertheless, occasionally

[1] For many very charming Jeffrey-Empson letters, and other records of their intercourse, see Cockburn's *Life of Lord Jeffrey*. Edinburgh: 1852. It is very touching to note in them the yearning Jeffrey had to be with his daughter and her husband at Haileybury. Strange enough the beauties of his own refined and beautiful surroundings at Craigcrook did not diminish these longings—this almost *heimweh*. Witness his letter to Mr. Empson, p. 255, vol. ii. *op. cit.*

stirring events agitated the even current of our daily life. A few of these I now proceed to chronicle :—

The first event worth recording is that September 28, 1849, was a day appointed by the Church for prayer and humiliation throughout the United Kingdom on account of the prevalence of cholera in London and other parts of the country. On that day our Principal, the Rev. Henry Melvill, preached an eloquent sermon in the College chapel, his text being: "Be careful for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God" (Phil. iv. 6).

In the course of this sermon he alluded to the well-known objection of Scientists that prayer cannot alter the unchangeable laws of nature; "but" he went on to say, "there must be laws of nature unknown to us as well as known laws, and by prayer to God we may act on certain unknown laws which may be capable of affecting the known laws. We in this College" he added, "have good reason to join thanksgiving with our prayers, because so many of us are gathered together from different parts of the country, and yet not one of us has been hitherto attacked by the disease even in its mildest form." In proof of my own special cause for thanksgiving, I may mention that during the vacation I had been staying with my family at Boulogne, where cholera was raging, and afterwards at Sandgate, one of the healthiest places on the south coast, where some were cut off in the prime of life.

Then on November 15, 1849, another day was appointed by the Church for general thanksgiving on account of the abatement of the cholera. This was an occasion for another eloquent sermon from Mr. Melvill, on the text "Rejoice in the Lord."

The 16th of February, 1850, was to our small society a day

of some excitement, because on that day Mr. Jeremie was elected Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. This of course involved his resignation of his Haileybury Professorship and the appointment of a new Professor and Dean in his place. Mr. Jeremie, however, remained in office till the beginning of the following May, when the Rev. W. E. Buckley, of Brasenose College, Oxford, succeeded him as classical Professor and Dean, and Mr. Smith having at the same time retired from the Registrarship, Professor Heaviside was appointed Registrar in his room.

On Sunday, March 17th, of the same year, Mr. Jeremie preached a kind of preliminary farewell sermon[1] in the chapel, his subject being the penitent thief on the Cross. Many who heard that sermon thought it superior to any of Mr. Melvill's most eloquent efforts. Among the audience on that occasion was Lord Brougham, who sat next to me and listened attentively, as if much impressed by the preacher's earnestness of manner. No doubt, Mr. Jeremie's success as a preacher was partly due to the simple pathos which he understood well how to impart to the tones of his voice, as well as to his tender, fervid mode of delivery, which always touched some sympathetic chords in the hearts of his hearers. After chapel, however, Lord Brougham's only comment on the sermon was that "all the thieves in London would have rejoiced and have been comforted had they heard it."[2]

The 28th of June, 1852, was one of our Directors' Visitation days, which has impressed itself on my mind, because the old

[1] It was not, however, his final sermon, which was not preached till the 12th of May, when he told us that he looked back on the past twenty years of his life with deep contrition of heart, especially when he reflected on his sins of omission.

[2] I give this on Canon Heaviside's authority. I believe the remark was made to Professor Jones.

Duke of Cambridge (father of the present Duke) was among the visitors. Of course the health of His Royal Highness was proposed at the lunch, to which at the termination of the proceedings, all the guests were invited. After returning thanks, the old Duke undertook to propose the health of the Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company, but unfortunately becoming a little mixed up in his ideas, he proposed the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, with whom the East India Company had no connection whatever, and not one of whom happened to be present. The Chairman at his side and others near him did their best to prompt the old man, but a Royal Duke was not to be so easily corrected, and their efforts to put him right only ended in his insisting more emphatically than before in toasting the Governor and Directors of the *Bank of England.* The toast was drunk amid general laughter, but this did not seem to disconcert the good Duke in the least. On the contrary, he appeared to take it as a compliment, and sat down with a smile of perfect complacency and good humour.

The 15th of September, 1853, is recorded in my diary as a day worthy of note. It was the first day of the Autumn Term, and on that day the new arrivals, constituting what was called the first Term, numbered 34 students. It was the largest number of freshmen, nominated at one time by the Directors, during the whole of my official experience. But the really notable point was that in 1853 an Act of Parliament was passed entirely depriving the Court of Directors of the privilege of nominating to the Indian Civil Service. The blow which had been threatened as early as 1824 (see the last extract, Appendix I, at end of Part III.) fell at last, after the lapse of nearly 30 years.

At the beginning of 1854 the war with Russia was at its

height, and the 25th April, 1854, was the day appointed for "general humiliation and prayer to obtain pardon for sin and send up supplications to God, imploring His blessing on our arms for the restoration of peace to her Majesty's dominion." As a matter of course our Principal, Mr. Melvill, preached one of his most eloquent sermons on the occasion.

But the year 1854 brought with it—at least to the inmates of Haileybury—other causes of gloom and despondency. It was then that the first "handwriting" significant of its approaching doom appeared, so to speak, on the walls of the College. Sir Charles Wood was in that year President of the Board of Control, and under his Presidency a Commission or—as it was officially styled—"a Committee" (consisting of Thomas Babington Macaulay, Lord Ashburton, Henry Melvill, Benjamin Jowett, and J. G. Shaw-Lefevre) was appointed, "to take into consideration the subject of the examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of the East-India Company."

This Commission was in fact rendered necessary by the passing of the Act of 1853 (mentioned before) which enacted that the East-India Directors' privileges of nomination to Haileybury should cease in regard to all vacancies after April 30, 1854.

Of course the abolition of the College was really a foregone conclusion, but the Act abolishing it did not pass until July, 1855, and up to that date it was assumed that the admission of students to the College might continue—not only of all students nominated by the Directors before April 1854, but even of the successful competitioners who had not been so nominated.

The Commission examined a great many witnesses, and in November, 1854, sent in their Report—the greater part of which was believed to have been written by the hand of Macaulay himself. In that Report the Commissioners maintained "that

the 37th and 39th clauses of the Act of 1853 clearly implied that the College at Haileybury was to be kept up," but that, on the other hand, the 40th and 41st clauses clearly implied that the Board of Control would have the power "of making regulations to admit into the Civil Service persons who had *not* studied at Haileybury."

The following is a brief summary of some of their recommendations :—

We recommend that students be admitted to the College from the age of 18 up to 23, and that 25 be fixed as the latest age for going out to India (the present rule being that no person can be admitted to Haileybury under 17 or after 21, and no one can go out to India after 23).

As regards the appointments which are henceforward to be gained by intellectual competition, we hope and believe that among the successful competitors will be young men who have obtained the highest honours of Oxford and Cambridge. We are inclined to think that the competition for these prizes, which will be more valuable than University fellowships—especially as they will not be granted on conditions of celibacy—will produce an effect in every seat of learning throughout the realm—at Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Cork and Belfast, and that the number of competitors for probably 40 appointments every year, will be 300 or 400.[1]

The subjects of examinations and the marks to be gained in each ought to be such that no part of the United Kingdom, and no class of schools, shall exclusively furnish servants to the East-India Company.

The following is our recommendation as to subjects and marks :—

English language and literature (composition 500, History 500,

[1] Canon Heaviside writes to me (May 17, 1893): "When the Report was known, I said I thought that the Commission was grievously wrong in expecting that the best men of Cambridge and Oxford would compete, and so it has proved." He adds that although "H. Melvill was always outvoted on the Committee, the members of it professed to him that they were anxious to protect the interests of the Professors, servants, etc."

General Literature 500), 1,500; Greek 750; Latin 750; French 375; German 375; Italian 375; Mathematics 1,000; Natural Sciences 500; Moral Sciences 500; Sanskrit 375; Arabic 375; Total Marks 6,875. It seems to us probable that of that total no candidate will ever obtain half. A good classical scholar and a good mathematician, will be, as he ought to be, certain of success.

As regards the period of probation after the election of the successful candidates, we think that they should be considered as having finished their general education, and as bound to apply themselves during that period to special studies, and these should be distributed under four heads:—(1) Indian history; (2) jurisprudence; (3) commercial and financial science; (4) the Oriental tongues.

If some or all of the successful competitors are to go to Haileybury for their period of probation, then the discipline of that College must, we apprehend, undergo a change, suited to the change of age—as almost all the new students will be over 21.

Soon after receiving the above Report Sir Charles Wood wrote an official letter to the two Chairmen of the Court of Directors, dated November 30, 1854, enclosing them a copy of the Committee's Report and informing them that he concurred in its general tenor; moreover that he did not think the continued maintenance of the College at Haileybury desirable, and that a Bill would be introduced for its abolition; furthermore that an examination for twenty appointments to the Civil Service of India by examiners to be appointed by the India Board would take place in July 1855.

On the 26th of January, 1855, occurred the death of Professor Jones. He was not long ill, and was not more than 65 years of age, but it was generally believed that he had tried his naturally vigorous constitution somewhat imprudently. On the Sunday following the Principal introduced at the end of his sermon a touching allusion to the death of this popular member of the College Staff. Both Sir John Herschel and Dr. Whewell

were present at his funeral. The interment took place at the village of Amwell, about two miles distant from the College.

Sir James Stephen, who for many years had been the chief permanent official at the Colonial Office, and had ruled there—so at least it was said—with a "rod of iron," succeeded Professor Jones as Professor of Political Economy and History,[1] and occupied the same house in the centre of our side of the quadrangle. I call to mind that, on the occasion of his first dining in Hall, I was much struck with the brilliancy of his conversation. It was not, of course, so racy as that of his predecessor, but did not depend on alcoholic stimulants, and was really better worth hearing. In one respect he was like the great Macaulay, who, I believe, never opened his mouth to talk without expecting every one present to stop talking, and listen to him.

In July, 1855—just two years and a half before the breath was out of the body of the moribund College—took place the first examination of Competitioners—or Competition-Wallas[2] as

[1] He had before been appointed Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. He was a brilliant writer, especially of Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography and Lectures on the History of France. His two distinguished sons, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen (the Judge) and Mr. Leslie Stephen, were naturally often amongst us at Haileybury. (See my brief biography, Part III of these Reminiscences.)

[2] It is commonly believed that the first *Competition-walla* entered the Indian Civil Service after the establishment of the existing system of examination. This is not so. To Mr. C. T. Buckland, who is happily still to the fore, belongs that distinction. The following narrative, dated 5th December, 1892, kindly furnished by Mr. Buckland himself, details at length the interesting facts of the case:—

The story of my appointment as the first competition-walla in the Bengal Civil Service is as follows:—Mr. Butterworth Bayley, as Chairman of the East-India Company, placed a writership in 1841 at the disposal of the Head Master of Eton, for competition among the boys. Mr. Bayley, himself an old Etonian, did this out of regard for his old chief, the Marquess Wellesley, who was an enthusiastic Etonian all his life. It happened that I was then nearly at the top of the school, and had gained a position in the Newcastle scholarship examination, which was known to the other boys, and almost

they were called (*walla* being the popular form for *wālā* a man). Sir Charles Wood was no longer President of the Board of Control, but Mr. Vernon Smith was then reigning in his stead.

I was one of the first Competition-examiners appointed by the President. My subject was, of course, Sanskrit; and inasmuch as this first competitive examination was an event of great historical interest, I here give the names of some of the other examiners, according to a note made by me in my diary at the time, only regretting that I cannot furnish a complete list:— Sir James Stephen was for History; Frederic Temple (now Bishop of London) was for English Literature; George Rawlinson (now Canon of Canterbury) and Richard Congreve were for Classics; Arthur Cayley and George Gabriel Stokes (now Sir G. G. Stokes) were for Mathematics; Max Müller was for German; and Antonio Panizzi for Italian.

Our first meeting as Examiners was held at the India Board, Cannon Row, on July 2nd, 1855, Mr. Vernon Smith being in the chair. In the discussion which then took place, Sir James Stephen was certainly the most conspicuous speaker. King's

deterred other candidates, who would have had little chance against me. There were only two other competitors; one of them was Thring, the late Head Master at Uppingham. Imagine how different his career might have been if he had won the Indian writership; but I fear that I would not have done much for Uppingham.

Having won the appointment, I had to go to Haileybury for two years, where I fear that I was rather idle. There was no one in our term able to compete with me in Classics. The English Composition and Essay prizes were awarded to me, somewhat to my own astonishment, as I had never written anything but Latin and Greek at Eton. I learnt Sanskrit, so as to win prizes and medal, but in the other subjects I took no trouble. I was captain and stroke of the Boats at Haileybury, and was not very amenable to College discipline.

Mr. Buckland may thus claim to be "the first competition-walla," the title inscribed under his portrait in *The Indian Charivari*, an Indian "Punch," published in Calcutta, *circa* 1873-75.

College, London, was decided upon as the place of examination, and my examination was held there on July the 28th.[1]

Sunday, the 30th day of September, 1855, was appointed to be kept as a Thanksgiving-day for the fall of Sebastopol, but I believe that event took place about 3 weeks previously. Mr. Buckley, whose turn it was to preach, gave us as usual an excellent sermon in regard to form and matter, although, as a preacher, he made no pretentions to either eloquence or elocution.

On the 8th of November, 1855, my diary records the death of a student named Oswald Wigram, aged 18, brother of the present well-known Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. He had caught a severe cold by swimming in a match, which resulted in an attack of acute bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs. This was the only death of a student from disease which ever occurred in the East-India College, Haileybury, though many years previously, on August 23, 1821, a student, named James Grant, had been drowned while bathing in the river Lea.[2] On the Sunday following, as might have been expected, Mr. Melvill "improved the occasion" and preached a heart-stirring sermon on the text: "I am He that liveth and was dead." (Rev. i. 18.)

Sunday, April 4th, 1856, was the day appointed for general thanksgiving for the Peace just concluded with Russia. Again we had a sermon from Mr. Melvill which still dwells in my memory.

[1] I was also examiner in 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859.

[2] He was buried in Amwell Churchyard. A long piece of poetry on his tombstone extols "The talents bright, the manners pure from stain, the heart where gentlest graces wont to reign, the nature prompt to feel and to aspire," of this youth in his 18th year.

On June 27, 1857, came the terrible news of the mutiny of the Bengal army, and on June 29th the proceedings of the Directors' summer visitation were cut short by the overwhelming grief with which everyone present was more or less depressed. Canon Heaviside, in his anecdotic reminiscences, refers to this occasion in the following manner:—

The East India Directors were in the habit of visiting Haileybury twice a year, with a London party, at the wind-up of each of the two terms, to receive the official report of the state of things in College, and to distribute prizes, etc.

One Visitation I shall never forget. The Directors brought to the College the startling news of the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, and of the first outrages of the rebels at Delhi. The mutiny began at Meerut, and the mutineers soon marched on to Delhi. It happened that the Chaplain there (Mr. Jennings) was a brother of Mrs. Melvill, and he and his daughter had both been murdered. In consequence of the murders, Melvill did not appear at the luncheon, and I, being then senior Professor (except the shy Johnson), had to take Melvill's place, and to make a speech instead of him at the luncheon. What I said I cannot call to mind; but I well remember the Chairman saying to me beforehand: "Make no sign of fear or alarm, but speak of the mutiny, if at all, with courage and confidence." Who can forget the gloom of that day? It was overwhelming. What had passed was fearful enough; but who would anticipate the future or predict from the beginning of evil what was to follow? Some were sanguine, some in despair. Military men, retired or on furlough, were confident that the regiments in which they had served or were serving, would remain faithful; some were lamenting already (as in the case of the Melvills) the murder of near relatives, or the defection of a regiment in which they had confidently trusted. The way in which the handful of British in India, with few exceptions, behaved, the courage and endurance shown under appalling dangers—whereby the few triumphed over a vast population—and the way in which the Governor-General Lord Canning acted after the mutiny, without a deluge of bloodshed or a murderous revenge, must redound to the latest age to the honour of the British Government of India.

On Monday, September 14th, 1857, the students returned to the College for the last time, and only thirty-eight students were left to witness its abolition.

Monday, October 5th, 1857, was a day appointed to be kept as a day for fasting and humiliation, on account of our disasters in India. There was a printed form of prayer, which was required to be read in every church and chapel throughout the kingdom, and Mr. Melvill chose, as he frequently did, a singularly apposite text, on which to preach a stirring sermon.[1]

> "Sigh therefore, thou son of man, with the breaking of thy loins; and with bitterness sigh before their eyes.
>
> "And it shall be, when they say unto thee, Wherefore sighest thou? that thou shalt answer, For the tidings; because it cometh: and every heart shall melt, and all hands shall be feeble, and every spirit shall faint, and all knees shall be weak as water: behold, it cometh, and shall be brought to pass, saith the Lord God."—*Ezekiel*, xxi. 6, 7.

On Tuesday, October 27th, 1857, the news of the fall of Delhi reached the College. Of course there was general rejoicing, and the students celebrated the event by illuminating their windows at night.

So great indeed was the excitement that the Dean allowed the young men to light a huge bonfire in the quadrangle, and I call to mind that, to feed the flames, they did not scruple to throw in chairs, tables, doors, and every inflammable article they could lay their hands on. I remember, too, that notwithstanding the rather wanton destruction of personal and College property, which certainly took place, the universal jubilation

[1] Afterwards printed, "*at the desire of the Students*," as a pamphlet, with the heading "SORROW FOR SIN," in an 8vo. pamphlet. *Hertford: Stephen Austin.* 1857.

among Dons, students and servants made it quite impossible for the Dean to haul any culprit over the coals.

During the whole of this last term the work of the Professors was necessarily very light. My own share in it was confined to one class on two days of each week, and my last Haileybury lecture was given on November 14, 1857, soon after which day the last terminal examinations began. It was to me a subject of great thankfulness that I had never been compelled to miss a single lecture through ill-health, although for the closing two years of the existence of the College—owing to the retirement of Professor Johnson—the whole responsibility of the Sanskrit and Bengālī department, with four large classes every week, had devolved upon me.

On Sunday, November 22, 1857, Henry Melvill preached his farewell sermon. His text was Isaiah, li. 6, and his last words to us all were:—"May you all so pass through things temporal, that you finally lose not the things eternal."

The last Visitation of the Chairman and Court of Directors, which took place on December 7th, 1857, was naturally an occasion of much interest and of many sorrowful and regretful feelings. It was the only Visitation at which, during the period of my connexion with the East-India College, the Bishop of London, who held the office of Visitor, was ever present. I preserved the account of the proceedings, which appeared in *The Times* newspaper of the 8th December, and I here subjoin the greater portion of the report:—

The half-yearly Visitation of the East-India College, Haileybury, took place yesterday. The proceedings were invested with a more than usual degree of interest in consequence of this being the last Visitation by the Directors of the East-India Company. By the provisions of the Act of Parliament, somewhat erroneously called the "Charter," the system of nomination to appointments in the Civil

Service in India is from this time abolished, and the competitive system will henceforth prevail. This circumstance, in connection with the recent momentous events in India, attracted together a very large attendance of the friends of the students and of gentlemen who were more or less interested in the welfare of that portion of the British empire. The proceedings were presided over by Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., chairman of the Directors, the other members of the Court present being:—Sir F. Currie, Sir H. Willock, K.L.S., Sir J. W. Hogg, Mr. E. Macnaughten, Mr. W. J. Eastwick, and Mr. J. H. Astell. Among the visitors there were:—The Lord Bishop of London, the Marquis Townshend, Sir M. Farquhar, M.P., Mr. Nisbet, M.P., Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., Admiral Carnac, Colonel Plowden, etc.

The report of the Public Examiner and Inspector of Studies having been read by Mr. Hooper, medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions were awarded by the Chairman, Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., who then, having distributed the prizes awarded to the different competitors, addressed the following observations to the students:

Gentlemen, this is a somewhat melancholy occasion upon which we are met, and I feel that I have a painful duty to perform; but it is due to you to say that the Report of the Principal and Professors shows that you have done your utmost to mitigate the regret we feel at parting with you, with those around us, and I may at once say with this College itself. (Cheers.) Your conduct is reported to have been excellent. You have applied yourselves diligently to your studies, and generally I might say that the last term is one of the best, if not the very best, since this institution has been founded. (Cheers.)

It is with deep regret I now announce that this is the last time we shall meet in this place. I regret it on personal grounds, for it is a remarkable fact that I am the first Chairman of the East-India Company who was educated within these walls, and that I now happen to be the last Chairman who will preside over its proceedings. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to the education which I received in this college. I came here, I fear, an idle boy from one of the largest schools in England, and it was here that I received the first stimulus to emulation. The system of examinations and awarding of prizes could not fail to excite a feeling of strong emulation in the youthful mind; such at least was its effect on me. But I feel a far stronger regret on public grounds, because I am persuaded that it is to the

enlargement of the intelligence imparted, and to the stimulus given by the education they have received at this college, that those members of the Civil Service in India who have most distinguished themselves in every stage of public life may trace their character and habits of feeling. I cannot on this occasion refrain from alluding to a still higher honour which has been conferred upon that service during the great crisis which is now taking place in India. I would speak humbly, after the words which have fallen from the lips of the Queen with regard to that service. She has coupled them in her Royal speech with their military brethren, and they well deserved to be so united, for they have stood shoulder to shoulder with them in every scene of danger, and have shown that high civil moral courage which is a more rare and a more valuable quality than mere military virtue, and is, I trust, common to our race. (Cheers.)

I should like to mention a few members of this college who have specially distinguished themselves during the, I hope I may say, past crisis. I will first speak of a most valued friend, now no more, who died in the discharge of his duty—I allude to my distinguished friend Mr. John Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of India. A more high-spirited public servant, or a man more devoted to his public duty, or more zealous in advancing the good and honour of the Government he represented, never existed. In him the Government of India has sustained an almost irreparable loss; for, when these disturbances shall have passed away, I know of no man who can take his place in reorganizing those North-Western districts. The next, but second to none, who should be mentioned, is Sir John Lawrence. (Cheers.) How can one speak in sufficient terms of eulogy of such a man, who, under God's good Providence, may well be called the Saviour of India? (Cheers.) I believe that to him more than to any other individual, or a thousand individuals, do we owe the victory gained at Delhi, the timely rescue of Lahore, and the safety of our whole North-Western Provinces. It is not only that Sir John Lawrence sent troops into the field, but his almost superhuman exertion in order to this end is what constitutes the most important part of the whole—his government of the Punjab for years past, by which he has been enabled to achieve all this. (Cheers.) If his government had not been equally just and firm, if he had not won for himself the affections of the people, who must have felt him

to be a just and good ruler, he never could have denuded so great a province, and so lately conquered, of those troops which he sent to Delhi. Great, indeed, must have been the influence which he gained over the Sikhs. An officer, speaking of the siege of Arrah, said that a Sikh officer, who was engaged in that siege, had on his body seven or eight British wounds, which he had received when engaged in war against us, but that now that man was fighting with the greatest fidelity and courage on our side.

Many other instances of valour and eminent merit may be mentioned. The conduct of Mr. Robert Montgomery, who insisted upon disarming the native troops at Lahore at the very beginning of the mutiny, largely contributed to the saving of the Punjab. Had those troops been allowed to mutiny with arms in their hands I cannot venture to say what would have been the effect. Mr. Gregory also was another young man whose loss at Delhi we have to deplore, but there is no one whose loss I more lament than that of a young Mr. Moore, a son of a late colleague of mine. I have seen letters from two persons, written without concert, saying that if he had lived he would have been Lieutenant-General of the North-Western Provinces. That young man was basely murdered by the men whom he tried to conciliate.

But I must not forget, especially in the presence of the right rev. the Bishop of London whose near relative he is, my young friend Herwald Wake. That young man, untried in such scenes, knowing nothing of war, having nothing but his native energy and a resolution strong within him, did at the siege of Arrah, by his skill and address, and by the goodness of God's providence, escape, not only with his own life, but with the lives of all those about him, who had been exposed to the most fearful perils. This is the sort of stuff of which the Civil Service in India is made. (Cheers.) I call upon you to emulate these great examples. (Cheers.) I intend to propose to my colleagues to erect a tablet to the memory of the Civil Servants of the Company who were educated at Haileybury, and who have been murdered in this atrocious mutiny—(loud cheers)—and I trust it will go down to the latest posterity as a memorial of their own great deeds, and of the gratitude not only of the East-India Company but of the country at large for their services. (Cheers.)

Again I call upon you to tread in the steps of these men, and to

emulate their merits. But I must not disguise from you that you will have a more difficult task to perform and a far harder part to play in India than any of those have had who have preceded you. Hitherto, and up to the time of this fearful outbreak, mutual confidence and goodwill have subsisted between the governing race and the natives whom they governed. There was full trust on both sides, and we know that in many instances there has been even affection as well as confidence. But now, unhappily, that charm has been destroyed, and for many years to come there must exist distrust and suspicion at least, if not more bitter feelings, between those who rule and those who form the subject body. It is impossible it should be otherwise after the treacheries and the murders, and worse than murders that have been so rife throughout that land. But you are bound to struggle with those feelings, and subdue them. It will be your duty to do so; for, after all, let it be remembered that it is only an infinitesimal part of India that has been engaged in these scandalous outrages.

It is only by the Sepoys, by felons released from gaols, by the scum of the population of large towns, and by a few territorial tribes—it is only by these that all this dreadful mischief, this frightful outrage, has been committed. The great body of the population, it ought to be strongly impressed on our minds, from the highest chiefs to the humblest ryots, have been true to the British Government. The Rajah of Oudeypore, the highest and greatest Rajpoot chief in the country, has shown an unswerving fidelity. He has protected our fugitives, he has fed them, and sent them away with money in safety. The Maharajah of Gwalior, and Holkar have equally shown their attachment to our rule, while many zemindars, and many in humble life, have protected our fellow-countrymen. Therefore, it would be most unjust to charge treachery, rebellion, and murder on the whole population of India. But however that may be, it will be your duty to struggle against the natural suspicion and distrust which have been engendered, and to endeavour to win the affections of the people over whom you have to exercise power. If we are not able to govern India by those means we had better abandon the country altogether. If we are to govern India at all we must govern it for the people of India, and in a great measure by their instrumentality. I therefore call upon you, and I desire to impress it upon you as the last lesson you will receive on leaving these shores, that it is your bounden duty to attempt

to govern the people of India by their affections and not by their fears. (Cheers). We could not, if we would, govern them by their fears. We cannot have a British army stationed in every part of India; we must therefore govern them by their affections, and I believe, notwithstanding all that has passed, that it is possible so to govern them.

I now turn to another subject, and that is to point out to you that you are the last representatives of this college and of the system of nomination to the Civil Service in India. When you enter upon that service you will be subjected to competition with gentlemen older than yourselves, many of them trained at other institutions, and who are able to say that they have gained their situations by their own merit. I pray you, therefore, so to conduct yourselves in that competition as to do credit to the education which you have received at Haileybury, and to do no discredit to those who have nominated you to the service.

The Chairman then, in feeling terms, took leave of the Principal and Professors, bidding them a hearty and affectionate farewell. He expressed in his own name and on behalf of his colleagues their thanks and the gratitude they felt for the services which those gentlemen had rendered to the East-India Company and to the country at large. They had sent out to India admirable representatives of the nation. They had sent out men who had extorted from those in this country who were not very favourable to the East-India Company, and from foreigners who were not favourable to England, praises, which in the first instance they were unwilling to give.

The Bishop of London (Dr. A. C. Tait, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) then spoke.—After the address which you have just heard there remains little for me to say. The gentleman who has addressed you is able to speak with an intimate acquaintance both of this Institution and of India, to both of which I am altogether a stranger. My office begins to-day and ends to-day.[1] But though coming as a stranger,

[1] It is a remarkable circumstance that the very man to whom I applied for information in 1839 (see p. 34), and who then had to confess that his mind was a total blank both as to India and to the East-India College, should again have had to confess his ignorance in 1857, although during the interval he had become by a kind of irony of fate the accredited Visitor of the East-India College, and bound (if required) to mediate in its affairs. It is also a remarkable circumstance that

I am glad to find that I have been introduced to faces not unfamiliar to me elsewhere; and what I always believed has proved true, that those who conduct themselves well in one department of learning are pretty sure to distinguish themselves in other departments. I was glad to find names familiar to me at Rugby and Balliol. (Cheers.) It is always a melancholy thing to do something for the last time. When you leave this Institution no one else will come in your place. Without expressing any opinion as to whether it is wise that Haileybury College should cease to exist, yet, looking back to what this Institution has done for the last 50 years, we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that it has played no inconsiderable part during that period. It has certainly acquitted itself well. Without referring specially to the Indian service we are entitled to say that both literature and science are deeply indebted to this Institution, and that names which are connected with political economy, with law, and more especially with Eastern literature, will long keep alive in this country the remembrance of what Haileybury has done. I as a stranger may give my full testimony to the universal belief prevailing not only in the Court of Directors, but throughout the country, that the admirable way in which those who have been educated at Haileybury have conducted themselves in India has shown that the Indian Empire, as a scene of operations for men of talent, genius, and energy, is the noblest thing that the world can offer. It has been so at all times; but at this moment it is so more than ever. You, my young friends, are going to India at a time when the eyes of the whole civilized world are fixed upon you; you have to acquit yourselves not only in one civil department of the Company's service, but you will have thrown upon you duties that more properly belong to military life; and, permit me to say, to which will be added somewhat of the duties of a Christian missionary. (Cheers.) You go forth at a time when the very existence of the British Empire in India is imperilled. That Empire must be re-established in its perfect integrity, failing in which the cause of civilization in that portion of the globe must fall to

he was never called upon so to mediate except on the one occasion when he had to pronounce the funeral oration of the College on the day of its dissolution (compare p. 34). Of all public men known to me Dr. Tait was the most respected and beloved.

the ground. You, therefore, go forth at a time when your country commits to you a great and most serious mission. You will have to re-establish that which for a time appears to be shaken. You will have to fight in the vanguard of civilization in order to advance and prepare the world in the East for the coming of our Lord and Saviour. We say, therefore, that virtually you go forth as Christian missionaries. This is no exaggerated expression, for it is my conviction that far more will be done by you in the discharge of your civil functions, and in your own proper sphere, in showing by your conduct that you remember you are Christians, and that you have Christian duties to perform, than will or can be done even by the more direct exertions of the devoted men who go forth as specially professed missionaries. I hope and trust that the words you have heard to-day will be impressed deeply upon your minds, and that they have found an echo in your hearts. (Cheers.)

The company then retired to the great hall of the college, where a luncheon had been prepared.

The Chairman proposed the only toast given on these occasions—"the health of the Principal and Professors of the College."

The Rev. the Principal (Henry Melvill), who was received with applause, said: I trust that I may be allowed to be brief in acknowledging the kindness shown to myself and the Professors. I cannot attempt, I have not the heart to attempt, to say much on an occasion, which—to us, at least—is very trying and mournful. I do not at all exaggerate in using these words. For however generously we may be dealt with, and whatever other prospects in life may open before us, trying and mournful it must be, trying and mournful it ought to be, that a connection should be dissolved which has subsisted through so many years, subsisted with great advantage to ourselves and not—we venture humbly to hope—without some advantage to India. (Applause.) But, though I cannot say much, I may, and I must, express the deep sense of gratitude which we all entertain towards the East-India Company, for the great and unwearied kindness which we have received at their hands. They have been to us the most gracious and considerate masters—I only wish that we had been more deserving servants. But we have done our best; and I now ask pardon for all our deficiencies. I have also to express our earnest and unfeigned hope that the new system, whose operation sweeps this College away, may prove itself as good as the old. I ought

perhaps to have said, may prove itself better than the old. And gentlemen, if I did not say it, it was not from any cold or niggardly feeling. But when I think what the Civil Service has been, when I remember what the Civil Servants have done, amid those fearful outrages which have darkened and devastated India, indeed I feel that this is a mighty and comprehensive wish, that the system of competition may prove itself equal to the system it displaces. (Loud cheers.) I shall not attempt, after what has passed in the Hall, to enumerate the deeds whether of the dead or of the living—whether of those whose names will be graven on the tablet which you, Sir, have so gracefully proposed, or of others who still survive, to render, as we may hope, yet more service to the State. But I may be permitted to make an allusion. I think that, had I been a layman, I should have felt it a high honour to rise to be Chairman of the East-India Company. I think that, that being that, I should have thought it much to be also a member of the British Parliament. But I believe that I should have reckoned it better than all this, to have been the father of a noble fellow who took a wounded comrade on his shoulders, and bore him for miles from the field of battle till a place of safety was reached. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Gentlemen, though our connection with the East-India Company may now be said to terminate, our connection with the Civil Service of India does not come to an end. (Applause.) I think, and I believe, that, for many long years to come, numbers, who shall be serving their country most faithfully and most efficiently, will look back to Haileybury with gratitude and affection, and trace to some lesson received within its walls much of their usefulness as men, and their consistency as Christians. We shall carry this conviction with us into our retirement. It is a conviction which will cheer that retirement; it is a conviction that will dignify that retirement. (Applause.) Forgive me, if I do not say more. I think you must all feel, that if under circumstances like the present I could say much, I should be utterly undeserving of being listened to at all. I bid you all an affectionate farewell. I thank you all for your warm and cordial expressions of good-will. And with a hearty prayer that the kindness which you have shewn may be returned a hundredfold to yourselves, we, the Principal and Professors of Haileybury, lay down our offices—offices which, we trust, have not been sullied in our hands. We depart to seek new homes, but never—be assured of this—to forget old friends. (Loud and continued applause.)

I have thus placed on record the last official act in the corporate life of the East-India Company's College. That life barely extended beyond fifty years, and so did not even attain to the full limit of years alloted to an individual of average vitality. Yet, however justly we may ascribe the premature dissolution of the East-India College to inherent defects and weaknesses in its constitution, and however unfavourably the duration of its vitality may compare with that of other educational Institutions, this book of collegiate memorials will have been compiled in vain, if it does not prove that it would be difficult to point to any single one of our oldest and most venerable academic bodies, which could produce a better record of work done and results achieved during any fifty years of its career, than that presented by the East-India College, Haileybury, during the half century of its active and generally prosperous existence.

MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II.

The Act of Parliament which abolished the College is very short. The Bill—prepared and brought in by Mr. Vernon Smith and Mr. Danby Seymour—is dated 21 June, 1855, and the Act is headed 18 and 19 Vict.:—"An Act to relieve the East India Company from the obligation to maintain the College at Haileybury." It is dated July 16, 1855. Clauses 1 and 2 are as follow:—

From and after the 31st January, 1858, the said College shall be discontinued and closed.

No person shall be admitted into the said College after the 25th January, 1856.[1]

In one of Mr. Le Bas' letters to his friend Archdeacon Hale, he wrote thus:—

"By the merest chance I have alighted on an article in one of the weekly journals expressing much regret for 'the demise of Haileybury College:' so that, you see *Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt!*" Among other causes for lamenting its demolition, the writer mentions the following:—

"It may be questioned whether there will ever again be the same *esprit de corps* which has ever been a distinctive characteristic of the

[1] Clause III is as follows: — Every student at the period of the last examination in the year 1857 shall be examined in the usual manner for admission to the said Company's service, and all those who shall be certified by the Principal to be duly qualified in other subjects may be admitted to the service of the Company, notwithstanding such students may not have resided four terms at the College.

'exclusive' Civil Service of India. Men went out of old knowing one another—knowing many of those who had preceded them. There was one continued link of brotherhood from the *Senior Merchant* to the young writer in the *Buildings*. They were all of one *Guild;* the apprenticeship having been served at Haileybury."

And, after dwelling on the manifold advantages of this sense of brotherhood, the writer concludes:—

"We doubt whether for the real practical purposes of Indian administration, they (the competitioners) will ever prove themselves so well adapted as the old race of Haileybury students."

You will, I doubt not, cordially echo these words.

REMINISCENCES

PART III

MY COLLEAGUES AND THE OFFICIAL STAFF

IT remains for me to give a few brief biographical particulars of those members of the College Staff who were known to me in my two-fold character, both as Student and Professor, or about whom—not being my contemporaries—I have been able to collect any trustworthy information.

There were only four Principals, and those I now take in regular chronological order.

The first Principal was the

REV. SAMUEL HENLEY, D.D. According to the *Dictionary of National Biography*[1] Dr. Henley was born in the year 1740. He was, I believe, a distinguished alumnus of the University of Oxford, although in the notice of him given in the *Dictionary*

[1] The Editor of that exhaustive and admirably executed national work, which has now (Sept., 1893) reached Vol. XXXVI (Malthus-Mason), has given me leave to make a few extracts in several instances in which my own sources of information have been defective. In most cases, however, I have special knowledge of my own, and, in others, similar information to that in the *Dictionary*.

there is no mention of this circumstance, but only that "he commenced his career as Professor of moral philosophy in William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia." According to the same authority, the outbreak of the war of American independence brought him back to England, where "he obtained an Assistant-mastership at Harrow School." Subsequently he was Curate of Northall in Middlesex, and afterwards Vicar of Rendlesham in Suffolk. Not much seems to be known about his early life; nor indeed about his later career, except that he resided a good deal at Harrow and became well-known as an antiquarian and writer on classical and theological topics. The *Dictionary* states that "he published with notes an admirable English translation of the French romance called *Vathek*, and that he was a frequent contributor to the *Monthly Magazine*." He also wrote a few short poems for private circulation, besides publishing occasional special sermons and essays on theological and classical subjects. He was appointed to the Principalship of the East-India College at Hertford in 1805, and continued to hold that office when the College moved to Hertford Heath. He was Principal for ten years, but I have no information as to how he acquitted himself of his duties. He resigned in 1815, and died shortly afterwards.

The second Principal of Old Haileybury College was the Rev. Joseph Hallet Batten. He was born in 1778 at Penzance, Cornwall; and at an early age was sent to S. Paul's School, London. In his fifteenth year he was removed to Truro Grammar School, of which Dr. Cardew, a celebrated scholar, was then headmaster.[1] At both schools, especially the latter, he was

[1] The particulars of Dr. Batten's life were written for me by his daughter, Mrs. Coddington. The exigences of space have compelled me to abbreviate them.

distinguished for industry and intellectual gifts of a high order. In 1794 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge; in 1799 he took his B.A. degree as third wrangler, and in 1801 he became a Fellow of his College. When the East-India College was first established at Hertford Castle in 1806 under the Principalship of Dr. Henley, Mr. Batten was appointed to the Chair of Classical Literature contemporaneously with the appointment of his Cambridge friend, Mr. W. Dealtry (afterwards Chancellor of Winchester), to that of Mathematics, of Professor Christian to that of Law and History, and of Mr. Malthus to that of Political Economy.

On the removal of the College from Hertford to Haileybury in 1809, Professor Batten, who had been ordained shortly before his marriage,[1] occupied the Western half of the old Manor House of Haileybury. On January 18th, 1815, Dr. Henley retired and Mr. Batten succeeded to the Principalship, after receiving a D.D. degree by royal mandate. He was also Prebendary of Lincoln, in which Diocese his living of Gretford and Beesby (conferred on him by the Lord Chancellor) was situated. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1816.

Notwithstanding his election to the office of Principal, Dr. Batten continued to deliver lectures on Divinity and Classics to the elder students, who held him in high estimation as a lecturer. In social life the extensive range of his attainments and his brilliant conversational powers, fitted him admirably to preside over a circle in which moved Malthus, Le Bas, Sir James Macintosh, Jeremie, Empson, and others.

Early in the Summer vacation of 1837 Dr. Batten was

[1] He married a Miss Maxwell, who was a Scottish lady of good family, related to the first Principal, Dr. Henley.

suddenly attacked by paralysis. After an interval, during which he partially recovered, he was removed to Brighton, where he died in full possession of his faculties.

The Court of Directors had marked their appreciation of his long services by a considerable pension, but he did not live to enjoy it.[1]

The third Principal of the East India College was the

REV. CHARLES WEBB LE BAS. He was born in 1779, and was descended from French ancestors, as his surname indicates. They were Protestants, and are known to have settled at Caen in France about the year 1703, and eventually to have taken refuge with other Huguenots in England.

When the boy Charles was about ten years of age his father, who had for some time resided in London, moved to Bath. Thence he sent his son to Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, where he had for a schoolfellow Thomas Gaisford, afterwards Professor of Greek and Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. George Canning, the future statesman, had preceded him at the same school, and it is said that the Head Master, Mr. Richards, considered young Charles Le Bas the cleverest of the three.

In 1796, soon after entering Trinity College, Cambridge, he gained a College Scholarship. Then in due course he became

[1] Canon Heaviside has contributed the following amusing anecdote to the above particulars :—Dr. Batten, when at Haileybury, was appointed one year a select preacher at St. Mary's, Cambridge. It was then the days of coaches, and a man named 'Batten' being driver of the celebrated *Times* coach from London to Cambridge, a traveller on the box remarked to him that his namesake was going to preach at St. Mary's, and that he ought to go and hear him. "O, indeed," said Batten the coachman, "then I think I shall look in just to see *how he loads*."

THE REV. CHARLES WEBB LE BAS

Walker & Boutall Ph.Sc

Craven Scholar, Member's Prizeman, senior Chancellor's Medallist, fourth Wrangler and Fellow of Trinity.[1] On leaving Cambridge he was called to the bar, but a tendency to deafness began to develop very early in his professional career, and was thought likely to mar his prospects of succeeding in it. At any rate it appears to have been owing to this cause that he was induced to abandon a profession, in which his remarkable rhetorical powers and great command of language might have ensured him a position of the highest eminence.

The weakness of one of his senses, however, had no effect on his mental vigour. It seemed, on the contrary, to stimulate his activity, and to strengthen his determination to earn a competent livelihood by his own efforts. In default of any other suitable bread-winning employment he began by becoming private tutor to the sons of Bishop Tomline (Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards named Pretyman). In 1809, having taken orders, he was presented to the rectory of Shadwell, and subsequently to a stall in Lincoln Cathedral. Ultimately in 1813 he was appointed successor to Dr. Dealtry as Mathematical Professor and Dean at the East-India College, Haileybury. There in due course he succeeded Dr. Batten as Principal in 1837.

His duties both as Professor and Principal left him ample leisure for the exercise of his pen. He soon became known as the author of a series of useful biographies, such as the lives of Wycliffe, Cranmer, Laud, Jewel, and Middleton (first Bishop of Calcutta), all of which are remarkable for careful historical research, copiousness of diction, and fertility of illustration.

[1] I owe most of these details to an article in the *Haileyburian* for April 7, 1880, written by the late Mr. Hallett Batten, the data being supplied by Mr. Le Bas's son, the Rev. H. V. Le Bas, Preacher at the Charter House.

The depth of his theological learning was proved by about 80 articles written by him in the *British Critic* and contributed up to July, 1839 (John Henry Newman becoming its editor in January, 1838).[1] His vigour of mind and practical good sense were never better displayed than in his sermons, preached both in the East-India College Chapel and at Cambridge, three volumes of which have been published.

His retirement at the end of 1843 and some of the circumstances which led to it have been before described (see p. 106).

Naturally, his deafness was in some respects an impediment to the discharge of his duties as Principal, though, after all, so far as I was able to judge in my student days, this infirmity had not developed sufficiently to constitute any serious bar to his efficiency. I call to mind, however, that on one occasion it led to a peculiar contretemps in the College Chapel. Mr. Le Bas always himself undertook the duty of reading the chapter in the Bible selected for the daily services, but could not hear the prayers which preceded the lesson, and had therefore to watch for the right moment to begin. One day in a fit of absence of mind he surprised every one and caused a general titter among the students by beginning to read immediately after the general confession. The Professors near him tried by their gestures to apprize him of his mistake; but, supposing their signs to mean that he was reading the wrong chapter, and

[1] Mr. Le Bas was a high Churchman in the true sense, intensely loyal to the authority of the Church, yet glorying in the name of Protestant. Canon Heaviside writes:—"When I first went to Haileybury, Le Bas was a constant contributor to the *British Critic*, of which Newman was then the Editor. Newman had published his book on Justification, and asked Le Bas to review it in the *British Critic*. Le Bas replied that he could not do so, because he did not acquiesce in his treatment of the subject. 'Never mind,' said Newman, 'only review.' Le Bas did so, and Newman published his review in the *British Critic*, although unfavourable."

knowing that he had chosen the right one, he only responded to their hints by a louder and more emphatic delivery of the words.

I can remember also that at the evening parties, at which Mrs. Le Bas received us with genuine hospitality, amusement was sometimes caused by her husband's habit of asking freshmen to tell him their age. It was a little distressing to watch the bashfulness of some shy boyish youth, first trying to answer the question *sotto voce*, and then obliged to repeat his answer in a loud voice for the benefit, perhaps, of a room full of guests during a dead silence.

I call to mind, too, that Mr. Le Bas was fond of using a little dry sarcasm as a weapon in dealing with young men's foibles, and had a knack of employing grandiose expressions and a Johnsonian plenitude of diction, even in ordinary conversation. It was often his habit to coin some word derived from Greek or Latin as more forcible in its effect, especially on a youthful ear, than any Anglo-Saxon equivalent. For instance, stone-throwing in the quadrangle was forbidden, and if he happened to detect any one in the act he would send for the culprit and bewilder him by saying, "Sir, I perceive that you are a lithobolizer. Are you not aware that lithobolizing is prohibited? Go, Sir, and never lithobolize any more, or punishment will overtake you!" Or again, he would send for a youth against whom a charge of absence from all College functions, including perhaps a surreptitious visit to London on the previous day, had been brought, and say: "I must trouble you, Sir, for the full particulars of your yesterday's biography." Or again, if a student had been accused of impertinence: "I understand, Sir, that you have been vilipending the authority of the Professors."

Canon Heaviside has recorded that Mr. Le Bas was by

nature very lenient, and that when questions of rustication or severe punishment had to be decided in the College Council, he was always for a merciful sentence.

The great esteem in which Mr. Le Bas was held is proved by the fact that a few years after his retirement from the Principalship and long before his death a large sum (Rs. 19,000, or £1,920 three per cent. consols) was subscribed by Old Haileybury men in memory of his services. This was applied to the founding of the "Le Bas Prize-essay" at Cambridge.[1]

Perhaps Mr. Le Bas has never been surpassed as a copious, witty and vivacious writer of letters in the best Johnsonian English. The mass of correspondence in the possession of his son—extracts from which have been given in these Reminiscences—would form a bulky and interesting volume in itself.

As a public speaker Mr. Le Bas did not often come to the front; but, when he did so, he spoke with great force and fire. I remember on one occasion when his health was drunk at a public dinner, soon after his retirement, he sent an electric thrill of sympathy through everyone in the room by the simple earnestness and pathos of his voice and delivery, describing himself all the while as a "defunct man."

The report of his speech at the Visitation of Directors on December 15, 1843, just before his retirement, has been preserved and I here give an epitome of it. Addressing the Chairman he said:—

Sir, it was in the Autumn of 1813 that, by the choice of your honourable Court, I first joined this Institution,—the unworthy successor of one whose name is never to be mentioned without reverence and

[1] The Prize was confirmed by grace of the Senate in November 1848, the subject of the Essay being occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian Empire.

honour. I need scarcely say that I allude to Dr. Dealtry, who now sits near me. . . . . With this College I have, myself, remained connected during the whole intervening period,—a long space of more than thirty years; and, now, I am about to separate myself from it, for ever! . . . . The step is one which involves the disruption of many ties, and, consequently, the dilaceration of many feelings. In the first place, Sir, (if I may venture, for a moment, to allude to matters of mere private and domestic interest) it was in this place that I first set up my household gods, and became the father of a family. Within the walls of this quadrangle, all my children, without exception, were born; and several of them have known no other home.[1] Again, Sir, in this place we have been, during a long series of years, surrounded with all the delights that spring from intelligent, cheerful, and confidential society. It is here that I have enjoyed the inestimable privilege of familiar intercourse with many eminent, accomplished, and high-minded men. . . . . But, further, it is here that I have had the happiness of witnessing a very long succession of high-spirited young men going forth from these walls, in the pride of opening manhood, and, many of them armed and adorned with the noblest accomplishments, to fulfil their great and arduous mission.

Such, Sir, as I have described, are the scenes and interests from which I am about to separate. But, still, I cannot reconcile myself to the thought of being regarded, henceforth, merely as an alien and an outcast from this community. . . . . I can honestly affirm that, to the latest hour of my life, I should esteem it as a most signal privilege and honour to be spoken of, and thought of, and remembered, here and elsewhere, and always chiefly as an *old Haileybury man*. Finally, Sir, I cannot quit these scenes, without giving utterance to a fervent prayer for the continued usefulness, efficiency, and honour of this Institution.

The above extract furnishes a good example of the plenitude

[1] Canon Heaviside writes:—"It is said that when Le Bas occupied a small house as Professor, and his family was increasing, he petitioned the Court of Directors for a new house; his petition beginning:—It having pleased Providence in His wrath to visit me with twins, etc."

of Mr. Le Bas' oratorical style, but, of course, gives no idea of the force and fervour of his delivery.

On his retirement he was awarded a considerable pension, and he lived at Brighton for many years afterwards. He always had a thin, spare, wiry frame, and was only of medium stature, but his constitution was vigorous, and he lived till January 25, 1861, when he was nearly 82 years of age. I saw him at Brighton not long before his death and found him still hale and energetic in mind and body.

The fourth and last Principal of Old Haileybury College was the

REV. HENRY MELVILL, B.D. He was appointed to the Principalship at the beginning of 1844,[1] and brought with him a great reputation for pulpit eloquence and the earnest discharge of parochial duties, but had not, even at Cambridge—so far as I am aware—acquired much experience in the difficult work of superintending and controlling the discipline of a College.

I have not been able to discover that any memoir of his life has been published. Nor have I been able to ascertain many particulars of his early career, except that he was second wrangler at Cambridge in 1821, and that in the subsequent examination he gained the victory over the Senior Wrangler and became Smith's prizeman. He was originally a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, but after taking his degree migrated to Peterhouse, of which College he became fellow and tutor. It

[1] No doubt his appointment was mainly due to the influence of his brother, James Cosmo Melvill (afterwards K.C.B.), who was Chief Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by his great abilities and knowledge of Indian affairs had made himself indispensable to them.

THE REV. HENRY MELVILL, B.D.

Walker & Boutall Phot.

was then that he began to build up for himself a reputation for preaching, which led to his giving up his prospects at Cambridge and accepting a church at Camberwell. This he was the more ready to do as, soon after his election to a fellowship, he had engaged himself to be married, and marriage was in those days incompatible with the prosecution of a University career.

His renown as a preacher soon spread everywhere, and crowds flocked to hear his Camberwell sermons. It is even said that a line of Sunday omnibuses was instituted for the convenience of his numerous admirers in the outlying parts of the Metropolis. Of course he was greatly in request for preaching special sermons on behalf of religious societies and philanthropic institutions. I remember that, when quite a boy, I went to hear him deliver a sermon for some charitable object in the centre of London, little dreaming that I should one day be intimately associated with him as a colleague. I had to be at the church more than an hour before the time, and even then a crowd had gathered at the doors. The sermon was on a remarkable text,[1] "I drew them with cords of a man, with bands of love" (Hos. xi. 4), and was, no doubt, wonderful as a feat of eloquence. But its mere eloquence was not its chief merit, or it would not have remained imprinted on my memory, as it has remained, to this very day. (I should state, however, that I heard the same sermon delivered again in Haileybury chapel.) Every word seemed, so to speak, on fire with earnestness. No doubt the secret of success in a preacher must always to a great extent depend on the impression which he gives of the fervour of his

[1] It was Mr. Melvill's habit to choose uncommon texts. One of his finest sermons was on the text—'Ephraim is a cake not turned' (Hos. vii. 8).

own sincerity, and it is certain that Henry Melvill, while almost overwhelming his hearers with the torrent of his words, appeared to be so thrilled through and through with the ardour of his own enthusiasm, that all who listened to him could scarcely fail to feel their hearts stirred with sympathetic thrills of emotion.

Another secret of his success in preaching lay in his power of arresting the attention by his wonderful faculty of what may be called magnetizing or fascinating the ear, by the rhythmical flow of every sentence he uttered, by his clear and distinct enunciation, by his skill in the management and play of a fine bell-like voice, by his mastery over the art of varying its tones and modulating the rise and fall of its every cadence.

But Melvill's preaching was far more than mere earnestness of delivery—far more than the mere skilful use of what some might regard as the ordinary artifices of rhetoric and elocution. Each sermon had much of the character of a mathematical demonstration, clearly stated and lucidly expressed. It began with a text of Scripture, as with a theorem to be mathematically proved, and then, proceeding onwards, expanded into a succession of closely-reasoned demonstrations, each terminating with a re-statement of his original text—just as a proposition in Euclid terminates with its Q.E.D.—and each extorting the assent of his hearers; till at the end of the series he, as it were, clinched his chain of reasoning by gathering the links into one irresistible conclusion in which he seemed to establish incontrovertibly the truth of the Scriptural statement from which he started.

I can remember that in the early period of his popularity his sermons often lasted for a full hour or even more; yet the attention of his congregation never appeared to flag for a single instant. Even in the largest churches of London crowded with eager listeners, men, women, and children appeared to hang

upon his lips in breathless silence. Not a sound broke the stillness but that of the preacher's earnest voice penetrating to the furthest corners of the building. It was Henry Melvill's habit to pause for a moment or two at the end of the spirit-stirring perorations with which he was wont to close each division of his argument, and it was curious to note that whenever the expected pauses occured, the pent up coughs and colds—due perhaps to some long spell of wintry weather—seemed to be suddenly let loose, till a fresh burst of eloquence from the pulpit swept away, as it were, all such temporary interruptions and made every absorbed listener forget his ailments.

It must be understood that this description of Henry Melvill's faculty of so to speak magnetizing his congregation only applies to him when he was in the zenith of his powers; and it may be interesting if I state that, in my capacity of a Professor at the University of Oxford, I was often a member of Canon Liddon's congregation, when he, too, was at his climax, and that I soon discovered that these two eminent men, who succeeded each other chronologically as the foremost preachers of the day, had many qualities and peculiarities in common. Both had unusually musical voices which they employed with telling effect in enhancing the charm of an earnest, impassioned and impressive delivery. Both were justly called the Chrysostoms of their respective periods; and yet, strange to say, neither of these great clerical orators was in the habit of looking his congregation in the face, or of preaching except from a carefully written manuscript which lay, without any effort at concealment, on the pulpit cushion before him.[1] Both, too, in virtue of their

[1] It is usual to lay great stress on the advantage of preaching without manuscript, but I think that the examples of Canon Melvill and Canon Liddon prove that

pre-eminent gifts as preachers, were elevated to Canonries at St. Paul's, where both were equally successful in attracting vast assemblages of hearers under the dome of the Metropolitan Cathedral. Perhaps I should be inclined to give the preference to Canon Melvill for mathematical lucidity of exposition. Yet, like all great preachers, he was unequal, and occasionally in the later periods of his career caused some disappointment to those who heard him for the first time.

In illustration of this, Melvill himself once laughingly told me an amusing incident which befell him on a journey. He was on his way from London to Hastings, and was seated in a first-class carriage opposite to a garrulous old gentleman, who in the course of conversing *de omnibus rebus*, introduced the subject of preaching, and not recognising Melvill, asked him whether he had ever heard the celebrated preacher, Henry Melvill. To this query Melvill, without betraying himself or his own inward amusement, replied that he certainly had heard him more than once. Well, rejoined his fellow-traveller, "So have I, and the first sermon was pretty good, but the second was great nonsense." Soon after this the train arrived at Hastings, and all having to alight, Melvill gave his fellow-traveller a meaning look and said "Good-bye, I hope you will have better luck next time." The confusion of the unfortunate

delivery is the more important requisite, and that a written sermon, if well delivered, may be quite as effective as an unwritten one. I ought to add here that Henry Melvill could, on particular occasions, preach without manuscript. I once heard a wonderfully eloquent and striking sermon delivered by him extempore to the peasant congregation in the Heath School-room. His wonderful fluency in after-dinner oratory also proved this. Canon Liddon could also preach with great eloquence without written notes of any kind. A sermon so preached by him during Lent at St. Mary's, Oxford, on a particular Sunday evening, lasted for rather more than two hours, and yet, as I can certify, the attention of his audience never flagged.

critic, on discovering his mistake, can better be imagined than described.

In regard to his Haileybury sermons, it was, I think, generally held that Melvill, though always well worth hearing, was by no means at his best in the pulpit of the East-India College Chapel. He always seemed, when there, to preach in fetters, or, perhaps, I should rather say, to be hampered by a consciousness that his peculiar style of eloquence was more adapted to a general congregation[1] than to a College Chapel. No doubt even the most experienced preacher might well feel embarrassment[2] at seeing before him a number of self-sufficient youths—most of them wise in their own conceits—who prided themselves on despising all emotional appeals to their higher natures, and were disposed to regard every sermon, however eloquent, as a something to be tolerated on the principle of unavoidable acquiescence in a necessary infliction.[3]

It is remarkable, too, that the few who were in the habit

[1] Canon Heaviside writes: — "As a general preacher I always put Melvill as the first preacher in the Church of England in my time, and I have heard, but cannot vouch for it, that Gladstone has said the same thing. Le Bas was also a favourite preacher to crowded congregations at the University church, Cambridge."

[2] An interesting illustration of this kind of embarrassment is afforded by an anecdote contributed by Canon Heaviside. He writes that Canning, the celebrated minister, was once at the head of the India Board, and that some students' row having occurred at Haileybury, he was asked by the Court of Directors to come to the College and "to lecture the lads on their conduct." He came accordingly, but broke down in his address. Referring to his failure afterwards he said to a friend:— "I have faced bitter opposition in the House of Commons; I have encountered turbulent riots at Liverpool, etc.; but I was never floored and daunted till now, and that by a lot of Haileybury boys."

[3] The celebrated Whewell, of Trinity College, Cambridge, was once visiting Jones, and preached in the College Chapel. Canon Heaviside afterwards asked a student named D—— what he thought of Mr. Whewell's sermon? "What!" said D——, "Was that the famous Mr. Whewell? I wish I had known that, for then I would have listened."

of listening to the College preacher preferred the sermons of Le Bas and Jeremie, possibly because of their more quiet delivery and comparative brevity.

I myself confess that after hearing Melvill's sermons for many years, I found myself obeying a well-known psychological law, by the operation of which it happens that the constant repetition, for long periods of time, of the same truths from the same lips, in the same voice—however attractive its intonations—makes even the most striking eloquence lose much of its effect upon the mind.

With regard to Melvill's oratorical powers as a public speaker I have not much to say. I believe that even in the early stages of his career he was rarely seen on platforms or at meetings of religious societies. I certainly cannot call to mind a single instance of his attending such meetings, during the fourteen years of his connexion with the East-India College. But as a speaker on certain special occasions—as, for example, when he made a speech twice every year after the luncheon given to the Court of Directors at their Visitations—he was unrivalled. It would be impossible to exaggerate the charm of his rhythmical delivery. Every word he uttered, told; and yet I have heard him say that he never studied the wording of his speeches beforehand. They seemed to flow naturally with a force of expression and a harmony of intonation, which acted like magic in compelling the attention of the most obtuse, and exhorting the admiration of the most cynical of his hearers.

And now, if the question were put to me: "What is your opinion as to whether Henry Melvill was successful in the fulfilment of his official duties as Principal of the East-India College?" I confess that I should find it difficult to give a satisfactory reply. I may say, however, that he was thought

to be somewhat deficient in that firmness and decision of character, and that tact in dealing with subordinates, which are usually looked for in the highest order of collegiate administrators. Of course, allowance ought to be made for the peculiar difficulties which were inseparable from the Principalship of the East-India College, Haileybury—difficulties which, as we have seen, had embarrassed his predecessor Mr. Le Bas, and were much aggravated in Mr. Melvill's case by the unhappy state of tension, which prevented all harmony of official action between himself and the Dean. Taking, therefore, all such circumstances into consideration, it ought, I think, to be admitted, that Henry Melvill's Principalship was on the whole a success. Unquestionably he was a most kind-hearted man, and was much liked by the majority of the students, who were always welcomed to his house by his equally kind-hearted wife. He evidently felt that the special circumstances of his position as Head of a College situated on a lonely heath, made it incumbent on him to take large and generous views as to the duty of hospitality. Hence it happened that, notwithstanding the comparative tranquility of his previous life at Camberwell, and notwithstanding the strictness of the evangelical views with which he was there credited, he thought it right to invite the young men of Haileybury to attractive evening parties, at which dancing was not an unusual incident.[1]

[1] It was said that Melvill, on beginning his Haileybury career, showed signs of having been influenced by the Oxford movement (called after Dr. Pusey); but, although Melvill had probably grown more catholic in his views and was never puritanical, I never heard him preach a sermon or speak a word which could justify an inference that he approved of extreme High Churchism.

And here the mention of Dr. Pusey reminds me of a curious story, which Mr. Melvill once told us nearly as follows:—

"I have recently," he said, "received an anonymous letter from some lady enclosing a five-pound note, and explaining

Not long before the abolition of the College, Melvill was created a Canon of St. Paul's, which led in the end to his becoming Vicar of Barnes. He had for some years previously held an office which was commonly called the "Golden Lectureship;" that is, he received £400 a year for preaching a sermon every week (I think, on Tuesday mornings) at a city church called St. Margaret's, Lothbury, somewhere behind the Bank of England. Bankers' clerks, members of the Stock Exchange, and business-men of all kinds dropped in about noon to listen to the great preacher of the day, and the amount of influence for good which Melvill thus created can scarcely be over-estimated. Then, many of the sermons he delivered at Camberwell or in London were fully reported in the "Penny Pulpit," and the whole series was reprinted in several volumes. Canon Melvill also himself published several volumes of his own sermons, but I doubt their having gone through more than one edition.

He lived till he was over 70 years of age, and died at his official residence as Canon of St. Paul's.

Canon Liddon was present at his death, and once spoke to me of the great privilege and benefit which he had enjoyed in being allowed to witness it. No doubt he meant to refer to the edifying character of some of Henry Melvill's dying utterances, which unhappily have not been preserved. Indeed, it is to be regretted that no memoir of his life has ever been written, and

the enclosure by stating that one day, a long time ago, she was staying in my house, and saw my purse accidentally lying on my table, when I happened to be out. This had put it into her head that, being very poor, and wishing to give my children a present, she might easily abstract a sovereign and lay it out in gifts for them, as if given by herself. This she had done, and the recollection of the act had preyed upon her mind for many years to such a degree that she had felt compelled to make confession of her sin to some clergyman. She had therefore journeyed to Oxford and unburdened herself to Dr. Pusey, who had counselled her to restore the sovereign four-fold."

that the recollection of the unique and impressive personality of one of the greatest preachers our country has ever produced, is, I fear, already passing away. The present generation knows little about it.

The following reminiscence of him is contributed by Mr. George Banbury :—

One morning just at the end of my fourth term, I was sent for by the Principal, but was quite unable to conjecture the cause of the summons. I found Mr. Melvill in full canonicals, and he at once opened the case by saying: "Mr. Banbury, I hear that you found fault with my sermon of last Sunday. There is the sermon which I will now proceed to read to you, and I shall be happy to answer any criticisms you may pass thereon." The idea of a mild youth being placed in this position by one of the brightest intellects, and one of the most brilliant preachers in England, struck me as so absurd, that for a minute or two I could not imagine what was meant. It suddenly occurred to me that on the previous day in the Cricket Field I had said: "The Principal gave us *rather* a mild sort of farewell in his sermon, he might have wished us good bye more heartily." This had been repeated, and most probably exaggerated to him; hence my summons. All was soon explained, and I am afraid that his parting kind remarks, as regards myself, were far more than I deserved.

Another reminiscence of him offered by one of the most thoughtful of the students[1] who were in the habit of hearing him preach in Haileybury Chapel is still more valuable:—

The powerful sermons of our old Principal Melvill and his marvellous voice are well-known. They made a great impression on me. I think I once heard him contrast "the angels in Heaven" with "the devils in hell." It was in a voice which I can only describe by saying that the sound of the spoken words was in perfect harmony with the ideas, and would almost have expressed them to a person ignorant

[1] Mr. Lesley Probyn, whose letter to the late Mr. Buckley has already been noted.

of the language. The last time I heard him speak was in Dec. 1857 (when I was on sick leave), on the very last "Di's day." Mr. Mangles, M.P., was then Chairman of the East-India Company, and Melvill alluded to young Ross Mangles' action near Arrah in a most eloquent speech. This is my recollection of it:—"If I were a layman, instead of a clergyman, I should be proud to be Chairman of this Honourable Company, and being so, I should be prouder still to be a member of the Imperial Parliament; but I should be prouder by far to be the father of an honourable son who, at the risk of his own life, took a wounded comrade on his shoulders and bore him safely from the field of battle."[1]

I next proceed to give slight biographical sketches of some of the Members of the College Staff whom I knew personally, both in my student and professorial days; and first I take the

REV. JAMES AMIRAUX JEREMIE, who was Dean and Professor of Classical Literature at the East-India College, and afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge and Dean of Lincoln. He was born at St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, on April 12, 1801

[1] For this brave action young Ross Mangles obtained the V.C. Melvill's speech on this occasion (Dec. 8, 1857) was well reported in *The Times* (see (pp. 138, 139 of this volume).

Canon Heaviside contributes the following anecdotes in connexion with Melvill's celebrity and popularity as a preacher:—

Soon after Puseyism began to gain ground, a certain clergyman was greatly assailed in his Diocese (in India) for a High Church sermon which he had preached. The sermon was published in the Indian newspapers, and on inspection it proved to be an old sermon by Melvill, but the borrower had pointed certain passages, here and there, so as to make them strong statements of doctrine which were not in the original. Melvill became alarmed, lest he should be accused of being the author of them, and wanted to write an explanation to the Indian papers, but on consulting Sir James Stephen and myself, we advised him to take no notice of the matter.

Melvill once went for a holiday to the Cumberland lakes with his daughters. On Sunday they attended a country church where a young curate conducted the service. On seeing Melvill he turned very pale and disconcerted. Melvill whispered to his daughter:—"I am sure that poor young man is going to preach one of my sermons." And so it proved.

(his mother being an Amiraux, who came from France with the Huguenots, and his paternal grandfather being a native of Pontresina, in the Grisons).[1] He was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and at Tiverton Grammar School. He matriculated at Cambridge in November, 1820, and in due course gained at that University the prize for the Norrisian Essay and for the Hulsean Essay, as well as the Member's prize. He was elected Fellow of Trinity College in 1826, Professor of Classical Literature at the East-India College, Haileybury, in 1838, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge in 1850, and Dean of Lincoln in 1864 (having been previously Canon and Sub-Dean, and having held with his Canonry the living of Daventry in Northamptonshire). He retained the Cambridge Professorship in conjunction with his Deanery, but of course resigned the living.

His great merits as a lecturer and preacher have already been adverted to by me (see pp. 67, 74). He had quite as intimate a knowledge of French as of English, and could preach and write equally well in both languages. His sermons were elaborate compositions, few in number, but every one of them was a model of polished and finished style, and free from a single expression that could grate upon the most fastidious taste. Moreover, his delivery was rarely surpassed in the pathos which he knew well how to infuse at the right moment into the rhythmic and lucid flow of his eloquence. Indeed, his wonderful power of modulating and inflecting the tones of his voice — quite irrespectively of the "choice word and measured phrase" — made it impossible to help listening to him with admiration. Few of those who heard his sermon

[1] Dean Jeremie's only surviving brother (who now lives at Les Hubits, Guernsey, and is 81 years of age) has furnished me with this date and other particulars.

on the penitent thief on the Cross—to which I have already alluded—are likely to have forgotten its effect upon his hearers.[1]

Mr. Jeremie was a man of small figure and gentle demeanour, with a hairlessly smooth and almost boyish countenance. His urbanity, refined manners and genuine kindliness of heart made him a general favourite with his pupils. On the other hand his highly nervous temperament and hyper-sensitive nature made him weak, uncertain, and vacillating in his method of enforcing discipline. Moreover, his forgiving disposition being well-known, the more thoughtless students sometimes played upon his excitability by engaging in some foolish prank, out of a mere wanton and puerile desire to make fun over his ebullitions of momentary indignation.

I can remember an instance of this in my student-days. It happened that the coal-scuttles in the students' rooms were heavy iron receptacles of large capacity, and these, when empty, were, strange to say, occasionally known to roll down the staircases into the quadrangle beneath by their own weight, with a noise which reverberated from the walls like thunder. And, stranger still, it came to pass on one particular occasion that at the last stroke of the clock pealing out midnight, when absolute stillness reigned throughout the College, all the coal-scuttles in the passages came bounding down the staircases, like living things, in eight simultaneous avalanches of clattering iron. The uproar, of course, aroused all whose bedrooms looked into

[1] Canon Heaviside writes :—"Haileybury had three great preachers—Le Bas, Melvill, and Jeremie. The last, I think, though not so voluminous as the other two, was the best preacher to young men I ever heard, and the most telling and pathetic. I remember a student saying to me after he had preached a sermon on profane swearing :—'I really believe there was not an oath uttered in College for an hour afterwards.' Many a student after serving in India has expressed himself to me as retaining a keen recollection of Jeremie's sermons."

the quadrangle, and the silly youths, whose real object was to carry out a plan for what was commonly called "drawing the Dean," enjoyed the delight of seeing him emerge from his house soon after midnight in a state of great agitation, which seemed likely to end in serious consequences to the youthful authors of the disturbance. I cannot, however, recall whether the ringleaders in this fatuous frolic[1] were ever detected and punished, or whether the mists of the Dean's nocturnal anger were either wholly or partially dissipated by the rising sun a few hours afterwards.

It was this same excitability and sensitiveness of temperament in Dean Jeremie which sometimes led to misunderstandings between his colleagues and himself. Indeed, the state of his relations with the Principal, could only be described as one of chronic friction, aggravated by the fact of his having been himself a candidate for the Principalship. It was perhaps only natural that he should have laboured under the conviction that his long services, both as Professor and Dean, ought to have given him a prior claim to be promoted to the highest College office; and more especially as his predecessors, Dr. Batten and Mr. Le Bas, had been similarly promoted before him. It was also, perhaps, only natural that the refusal of the Directors to recognise his claims should have engendered bitter feelings, which were intensified by the consciousness that, through the operation of a new rule which came into force on Mr. Melvill's election, the Dean had become subject to the authority of the Principal and dismissible by him.

Indeed, it might fairly have been contended that any Principal

[1] An old Indian civilian has recorded a reminiscence of another fatuous frolic, when there was an "unaccountable discovery by a Beak (named Dorset) of two Blue Coat School images removed from Hertford School and secreted in the Jasmine below the clock in the quadrangle."

would have been justified in dismissing a Dean, with whom it was almost impossible to co-operate in the enforcement of discipline; but this Mr. Melvill very generously forebore to do. Yet to those, whose professional position gave them a glimpse behind the scenes, it was distressing to observe a constant morbid tendency on the part of Mr. Jeremie to misinterpret all the Principal's official acts. For example, I call to mind that when Mr. Jeremie's father was seriously ill at Guernsey, the Principal made no objection to the Dean's absence from the College for a time, but when his journeys to and fro were repeated so often that the machinery of Collegiate discipline began to be thrown out of gear, Mr. Melvill thought it incumbent upon him to write a letter hinting at the evils which the protracted absences of the Dean were likely to entail. The letter was carefully worded, but it gave Mr. Jeremie deep offence. No doubt his intense affection for his father was a conspicuous and beautiful trait in Mr. Jeremie's character; but the Principal might well have considered that his public duty to the College ought to override all private considerations. Unhappily the Dean only saw in Mr. Melvill's act a wholly unjustifiable want of sympathy with him in his anxiety.

In proof of the affectionate esteem in which Dr. Jeremie was held by his pupils at Old Haileybury, it is only right that I should put on record some account of two testimonials which they presented to him on his appointment to the Cambridge Professorship. One originated among those still in College at the time, and consisted of a costly and beautiful clock three feet high, surmounted by a bronze statuette of Michael Angelo.[1]

[1] The design was by Messrs. Phillips, of Cockspur Street. The clock was supported by caryatides in bronze and had a black marble plinth, on which was the following inscription:—"Viro Reverendo Jacobo Amiraux Jeremie Sacro-sanctæ

The presentation was made in the Library, on May 20, 1850, by Mr. Charles Currie, who read an address to which the names of every student in College were attached, Dr. Jeremie replying in eloquent and feeling language. I extract the following[1]:—

"It is indeed with great emotion that I take leave of a place where every object teems with the recollections of twenty years. That long period is chequered with light and shade, but all which breaks forth to me in cheerful brightness from the past is connected with the younger members of this College. You have adverted to the success which has attended the classical department. If anything is due to me it is simply that, bearing in mind the variety of your studies, the limited period of your collegiate course, and the peculiar nature of your future destination, I have sought not so much to enter into minute critical researches, as to give you a general insight into a wide range of ancient literature, to point out the models of finished excellence, the forms of grace and vigour and matchless symmetry which it presents, and thus to impart those principles of taste—those important elements of knowledge, which belong to every system of large and liberal education.

The second testimonial originated among old Haileybury men in India; Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, who was then in Bengal, undertaking all the arrangements throughout India in connexion with it. A large amount of rupees equivalent to £450 was subscribed, and, since I was an old pupil as well as colleague of Dr. Jeremie, I was commissioned by the subscribers to choose a silver centre-piece for his table and to spend the surplus (if any) in making an addition to his library. As to the centre-piece, I suggested a design which was carried out by Messrs.

Theologiæ apud Cantabrigienses Professori Regio in Memoriam caritatis suæ ac desiderii hoc munusculum bona omnia et fausta ominantes D.D. Collegii Haileyburiensis alumni anno salutis, MDCCCL."

[1] Taken from a pamphlet (published by Stephen Austin in 1850) giving the report of the proceedings which appeared in the *Hertford Mercury* on May 25, 1850.

Hunt and Roskell of Bond Street. It consisted of a Candelabrum surmounted by a female figure, symbolical of India, and a richly ornamented pedestal with three figures (representing philosophy, literature and faith) at the three angles formed by three panels. On one of the panels was a view of Haileybury College, on another the Regius Professor's arms, and on a third a Latin inscription written at my request by the Rev. George Booth, Vicar of Findon, Sussex, who was a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and noted as the best Latin Scholar of his day.[1]

By reason of the unavoidable delay and trouble caused by the collection of subscriptions spread over so large an area, this testimonial was not presented till the summer of 1852. It cost £350, leaving a surplus of about £100 for the purchase of books.[2]

[1] An outline of what the subscribers wished to be expressed was sent to me by Mr. Seton-Karr, and was forwarded by me to Mr. Booth. The inscription which he wrote is a model of pure Latinity. The following copy of it I owe to Mr. Jeremie (see note to p. 163), who has inherited this and the other testimonials.

"Jacobo Amiraux Jeremie, S.T.P. in Collegio juxta Hertfordiam Haileyburiensi literarum Græcarum atque Latinarum nuper Professori, ad Regiam in Academia Cantabrigiensi Theologiæ Cathedram nunc evecto, Viro egregia eruditione ac doctrina ornato, mira sermonis elegantia et suavitate prædito, qui humana cum Divinis miscens recentiora cum vetustis, si quid Latium vel Athenæ vel universa denique antiquitas aut fecunda nostri temporis ingenia recordatione dignum peperissent, id felicites tractabat; nec tamen intra hos se fines continebat, sed persæpe juventuti Divinarum rerum sive incuriosæ sive indagandarum cupidæ, eloquentiæ modo vi modo blanditiis usus, veræ sapientiæ viam dux monstrabat, adolescentes Collegii ejusdem olim alumni nunc in subditis Britanniarum Imperio Indiæ Orientalis regionibus civilibus Reipublicæ muneribus fungentes, facundiæ leporis humanitatis ejus haud immemores, hoc amicitiæ et obsevantiæ pignus atque monumentum lubentes merito obluterunt. A.S., MDCCCLI."

[2] The address which accompanied the gifts from India was dated Calcutta, April 3, 1852; it began as follows:—"A number of Members of the Civil Service in the three Presidencies of India request your acceptance of a small token of their regard and esteem, presented at a time when your connection with the East India College has been brought to a close.

"The token will be presented to you by Mr. Monier Williams, and the Donors will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to record how lasting a remembrance they still preserve of your labours in their

As Dr. Jeremie left Haileybury of his own free will, and in consequence of his promotion to a higher and more lucrative appointment, he received no pension from the East-India Company, but the Directors presented him with a testimonial in the shape of a large silver salver and a very handsome silver vase, with an inscription expressive of their "high sense of his long, zealous and valuable services, and of their respect for his character as a distinguished scholar and Divine."

The last occasion on which I saw Dr. Jeremie (then Dean of Lincoln) was in the summer of 1866, when we were both staying at Llandudno. He was never robust, and was then in weaker health than usual. His retention of the Cambridge Professorship after his appointment to the Deanery of Lincoln, exposed him to a good deal of adverse criticism. It was said that he had not the physique to enable him to discharge the duties of both offices adequately. This was probably true, but his reluctance to sever his connexion with Cambridge, and so resign a position of great influence and usefulness was only natural. He held the two offices together for six years (till 1870), his death occurring on the 11th of June, 1872.

Dr. Jeremie was not a prolific writer. I am not aware that he published more than a few special sermons in pamphlet form.

behalf in the lecture-room, of your eloquent, earnest, and impressive exhortations in the pulpit, and of your kind and friendly admonitions as conveyed to them in the private intercourse which ever existed mutually during the period of their residence in the College."

The reply in which Dr. Jeremie eloquently expressed his thanks to the subscribers was printed and distributed.

I ought to mention that I had much difficulty in selecting the books, as Dr. Jeremie had already an immense library. Books filled nearly every room in his house, and were so beautifully bound that Lord Jeffrey (the celebrated Scotch critic), calling on him one day, remarked that it was "a very *dandy* library"—a remark which annoyed its over-sensitive owner not a little.

His Hulsean lectures, and two Norrisian prize-essays, were also published, as well as a reprint of his articles on the Church History of the 2nd and 3rd centuries in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*.[1]

I now turn to the Professor of Law,

WILLIAM EMPSON, M.A., whom I knew well in both my student and professorial days. He was born in 1791, and was educated at Winchester, where he was a schoolfellow of Thomas Arnold. In after-life he had many friends among the most eminent men of the day—for instance, Lord Denman, Lord Cranworth, Sir James Stephen, Lord Northampton. In 1815 he took his degree of M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1823 began writing for the *Edinburgh Review*. It is said that he wrote between sixty and seventy articles on general jurisprudence, politics and other subjects, including one on the Alien Act[2]—the first article that brought him into notice—besides others on Bentham, Bishop Heber, and Dr. Arnold[3]

[1] Mr. C. P. Hobhouse has contributed the following reminiscence to those given above:—"Jeremie I liked very much. He was an irascible little man; but very forgiving and amiable to weakness.

I remember a student whose sole remnant of a gown had to be tied in a knot under his neck. He was kicking a football in the Quad one day, contrary to regulations, when Jeremie caught hold of his remnant of a gown from behind. The student scuttled off and Jeremie after him, holding on by the gown. This the student unloosed, and down went Jeremie, holding on to the remnant. The next day at lecture Jeremie held up the remnant and laughingly said: I need not ask, Gentlemen, to whom this belongs?"

[2] Vol. 42. April, 1825. ART. IV. *On the Alien Bill.* By an ALIEN. . . . Hunt, London, 1824.

[3] Vol. 42. Aug. 1825. ART. IV. *The Book of Fallacies: from Unfinished Papers of Jeremy Bentham.* By A FRIEND. London, . . . Hunt, 1824. Vol. 48. Dec. 1828. ART. VIII. Rationale of Judicial Evidence, specially applied to English Practice. . . . JEREMY BENTHAM, Esq. . . . 1827. Vol. 49. June, 1829. ART. I. *Bentham's Defence of Mill.*

Vol. 48. Dec. 1828. ART. II. *Bishop Heber's Journal.*

Vol, 49. March, 1829. ART. IX. *The last of the Catholic Question—its Principle, History, and Effects.* In which, *inter alia*, *the Christian Duty of granting the Claims*

WILLIAM EMPSON, M.A.

Walker & Boutall Ph. Sc.

for whom he had a great admiration. Few will agree with Lord Brougham in characterizing his style as a bad imitation of Macaulay's. He was called to the Bar, and for some time went on the Midland circuit, but he gave up his practise in 1824, when he was appointed Professor of Law at the East-India College (in succession to Sir James Mackintosh), probably through the influence of Mr. Malthus, then Professor of Political Economy, who was his intimate friend. His wife was the only daughter of Lord Jeffrey, of *Edinburgh Review* celebrity, and and it was on this account that the celebrated Scotch writer and critic was so frequent a visitor at the College. Empson became Editor of the "Edinburgh" in 1847. His health was always feeble, and his low indistinct utterance impeded his efficiency as a lecturer. Nevertheless, his lectures, especially those on general jurisprudence and Indian law, were much appreciated by those students who took a sufficient interest in the subject to profit by his instructions.[1] He occupied one half of the old Manor House just outside the College walls. His death occurred at the age of 62, on December 10, 1852,[2] when he was succeeded by Mr. J. F. Leith.

of the Roman Catholics; with a Postscript in Answer to the Letters of the Rev. G. S. Faber. By THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D. . . . 1829, is reviewed.

[1] One of his old Haileybury pupils writes thus of him:—"Professor Empson was apparently indifferent to the progress of his students—very unlike his successor, Mr. J. Farley Leith, who carefully watched each man's work throughout the term. Mr. Empson, however, was ever willing to assist those whom he thought in earnest, and usually a few men remained after lecture, when he would explain difficulties in his inimitable way—sometimes for twenty minutes or more. He was a little absent, and very kindly, of which lazy students sometimes took advantage. For instance, in the Hall at the Law examinations, one after the other would propose some difficulty in the paper, and so induce him unconsciously to explain nearly every question."

[2] A Latin inscription eulogistic of his merits may be seen on a marble tablet in Amwell parish church, and I believe that he was buried in the churchyard there.

I have already described Mr. Empson's estimable and amiable qualities. At the Visitation of the Directors on the 13th of December, 1852, and at the usual luncheon provided for them in the College Hall, the Principal (Henry Melvill), in the course of his speech (in response to the toast of the health of the Professors), alluded to the loss suffered by the College through the death of Professor Empson in the following terms:—

It is with great pleasure that I rise to return thanks on behalf of the living; but with great pain that, in a certain sense, I have to do so on behalf of the dead. For, Sir, I cannot concur in the justice of the eulogium which you were pleased to pronounce in the Library on the late Professor of Law, without asserting the greatness of the loss which the College has sustained. He was, indeed, a man of high mark; his literary acquirements and engagements shed a lustre over the College; his many personal virtues endeared him to a wide circle of acquaintance, and his large charities made him the benefactor of the neighbourhood. Peace to his memory! We shall look long before we find a man of ampler erudition, of stronger head, or of warmer heart.

Shortly after Mr. Empson's death an article appeared in the *Hertford Mercury*, December 18, 1852, from which I subjoin the following extract:—

The 50th anniversary of the *Edinburgh Review* has now closed, and is sealed by the death of William Empson. Never were critical functions administered in a gentler spirit, than under his direction. . . . Doctrinal controversy was unhappily arising on all sides. Faithful to its principles, the 'Review' still stood firm to the right of private judgment, and the detestation of ecclesiastical tyranny—whether abroad or at home. But throughout a succession of peculiarly able articles which appeared under William Empson's responsibility as Editor, piety and reverence were remarkable. To have acted otherwise would indeed have been irreconcilable with the feelings of one who in his latest moments desired that on the stone beneath which he was to lie, there should be no addition to the name of William Empson but the text, 'The Lord is my Shepherd, therefore can I lack nothing.'

As Professor of Law at Haileybury College, no man appreciated more strongly than William Empson the incalculable importance of the duties with which he was charged. No one accepted this responsibility with a more ardent desire to fulfil the trust. To form the mind of those young men, many of whom, as magistrates and judges, were to affect the interests of thousands and millions, was to him a duty of a solemn, or rather of a sacred, kind. His students, when promoted in India, might be considered not only as representing English law and justice, but Christianity itself, in the minds of the Hindús and Mussulmáns. Professor Empson's intellect was applied to this great task, and his affections were engaged in it, and at the last examination in which he took part, he gave a touching proof of his devotion to his duty and to his pupils. Long in a most critical state of health, he had communicated to one of his early friends his anticipation of the possible effect of the examination in the cold hall. He was resolved, however, not to shrink from it, whatever might be the risk; but within less than half an hour after his return to his home, the rupture of a blood-vessel threw him into a state of weakness, which continued increasing till he expired. During this interval of decaying strength, and with the near approach of death before him, he sent for the young men's examination papers, and considered them with the same care and calmness which he would have shown twenty years before, assigning to each his relative position, and completing the performance of the duty intrusted to him.

That the man we have described should have been loved and deplored by his inner circle of friends, by his colleagues at Haileybury, by his literary associates, may well be believed. But there is an outer, a more numerous, and an equally sincere circle of mourners. The poor cottagers of Hertford Heath and its vicinity,—those who, in sickness or affliction, required advice, consolation, or relief, found in William Empson a charity which was ever ready and almost unbounded; and many a heart among them will sink at the loss of their friend and benefactor.

Next I take the Professor of Political Economy and History, the REV. RICHARD JONES, M.A., known to me both when I was a Student and a Professor. He was born about the year 1790. His father was a Solicitor at Tunbridge Wells, and it appears

that, when a boy, Richard Jones was destined to enter his father's office, but as he grew older his constitution was not thought strong enough to bear the hard work, without which he could not hope to succeed in the legal profession. In 1812 he was admitted to Caius College, Cambridge, graduating M.A. in 1849. Soon afterwards he was ordained to a curacy in Sussex, and subsequently became curate of Brasted in Kent. He was elected Professor of Political Economy and History at King's College, London, in 1833, and succeeded Mr. Malthus at the East-India College, Haileybury, in 1835.

During his tenure of the Haileybury Professorship Mr. Jones was appointed Tithe Commissioner, and on the termination of that office, Charity Commissioner. Every morning, except on his lecture days, his carriage took him to the station of the Great Eastern Railway at Broxbourne. Regularly at the Shoreditch Terminus his portly figure might be seen emerging from the train at a particular hour to enter a cab and be conveyed to his office at Somerset House, where he was very popular among the clerks, and other officials. His death occurred at Haileybury (as mentioned before at p. 125) on January 26, 1855, at the age of 64, when he was succeeded in the Professorship by Sir James Stephen.

The Rev. Richard Jones gained his chief reputation as a Political Economist by his book on "Rent," in which he seems to have adopted the inductive method of investigation. I can remember that he was fond of telling us in the lecture-room that he disagreed with certain views of Adam Smith, Malthus, and Ricardo. I have already shown that he was an effective and attractive lecturer (see p. 70). I have also alluded to his powers as a brilliant after-dinner talker; but when I knew him in my professorial days he would often sit perfectly silent, and ap-

THE REV. RICHARD JONES

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parently in a state of great mental depression during the whole of dinner; and even for some time after we had all retired for dessert and conversation to the combination room. There by slow degrees his imagination would be stirred into activity by more than one glass of the best wine which the College cellar could produce. Unhappily for his brother Professors his conversation—however clever and amusing—was interlarded with stories and anecdotes which, quite unconsciously, he repeated to us over and over again. They all hung to together, as it were, in strings, and we were so familiar with the sequence of each series, that when one story ended we all knew what would come next, and had to resign ourselves to the inevitable with a composure and an exchange of smiles which, no doubt, Jones mistook for interested appreciation. There can be no question that Mr. Jones' popularity among the students was partly based on the fact that he exhibited in his own personality a remarkable combination of great acuteness of intellect, and liveliness of imagination, with the good-natured *bonhomie* of a man whose burly body plainly indicated a fondness for the good things of life. Probably, however, his popularity was in a still greater degree due to his habit of inviting the young men to share in these good things.[1]

[1] An old Haileybury pupil of his (whose career in India was very distinguished) writing to me, tells me that he one day went to Jones in some trouble. It was about 3 p.m. Jones gave him advice, and then sent for a bottle of champagne to crown his exhortation with a little refreshment.

Canon Heaviside writes: "George Cornewall Lewis once paid Jones a visit on a Sunday. It was a bitter winter's day, and C. Lewis, Jones and I took a walk on the Hertford road. We met a tramping beggar, to whom Jones gave a shilling. 'How could you do that,' said Lewis, 'did you not see he was a mere professional beggar? You may be sure he will spend the shilling on gin at the first public house.' 'I hope he may,' said Jones, 'he could not do better this cold day.'"

As a preacher Mr. Jones was certainly peculiar and quite unique. His sermons never lasted for more than fifteen minutes. The following reminiscence of him, contributed by Mr. Lesley Probyn, touches on this point :—

Many will tell you of *Jones*, the Political Economy Professor—said, I think, by Sydney Smith, to "carry a vintage in his countenance."[1] I remember that his lectures were powerful and interesting. His prophecy, which we may even yet see fulfilled, that the great power of the future would be electricity, made a lasting impression on me. I recall also his allusion to "poor dear Malthus," who—I forget on what exact points—was wrong. His short sermons, every fifth Sunday in Chapel, were sometimes peculiar. Charlie (as he used to call his own wife[2]) must have given him an old village sermon by mistake. In the course of reading it he said (addressing us students): "Go home to your wives and children," an injunction which made the gravest of us smile.

Then there was the "cockatrice sermon" (on a text from Isaiah lix. 5, "They [the wicked] hatch cockatrice's eggs, and weave the spider's web"). This had certainly been heard before by some of the men in college with me.[3] The tradition was that it came regularly once in two years. His comical appearance when, looking up from his sermon-book to give emphasis to his question, he said, "And now, my brethren, let me ask *you*: 'Which of *you* has not hatched a cockatrice's egg?' set the whole congregation off laughing, and

[1] There is probably here some confusion with another saying, attributed by Canon Heaviside to Mr. Bellenden Ker, who, on observing that Jones' clothes and waistcoat were generally well splashed with gravy spots, remarked that "he carried his last week's bill of fare on his waistcoat."

[2] This was an endearing abbreviation for "Charlotte."

His sermons were not selected for him by his wife. They were simply his old parochial sermons which were kept in a box piled one on the top of the other, and were preached in a regular cycle. The series lasted for two or three years, and was then recommenced.

[3] The 'Cockatrice sermon' came regularly in its turn, and was always eagerly watched for, but on the last occasion of its being preached the scene in chapel was so distressing (even the Principal being quite unable to look grave) that it was agreed among the authorities that steps should be taken to prevent its being preached again.

I think, ended in an extempore rebuke from the pulpit as to the impropriety of our levity.[1]

In connexion with the celebrated "Cockatrice sermon" alluded to by Mr. Probyn, I may quote the following reminiscence by Canon Heaviside:—

"For a clever man—one of the cleverest men by natural gifts I ever knew—Jones's sermons were in strange contrast with his ability. I remember Mrs. Melvill once telling me that her cook, after criticising and ridiculing one of his sermons, added: 'but we must excuse him, for poor old soul he do's his best.'

It was usual for the Professors in turn to hold an afternoon service every Sunday in the School-room on Hertford Heath, for the benefit of the labourers and their families, and at one time Henry Melvill and his family attended even when it was not his turn to preach. Jones came to me and said 'What am I to do? for I usually make a few remarks to the poor people on the Gospel and Epistle for the day. I cannot do this before Melvill. I tell you what, I will drive him away by reading out one of his own sermons instead of my own extempore address.'"

I may add to the above another anecdote which was commonly current in my time:—The style of singing during the services in the Heath School-room was of course of the usual type in such cases, and Mr. Jones, having no ear for music and having to preach extempore to the assembled peasantry, found his ideas

[1] Mr. C. P. Hobhouse contributes the following:—Jones' sermons were very short, and he had rather a persuasive way with him of telling us, often in almost as many words, what a pack of fools we were when we went wrong. His lectures were very attractive. The sonorous tones, and the contemptuous way in which he settled Malthus's theory of "vice, misery, and moral restraint" I can recollect to this day. I don't know whether he well digested books, but he was the most rapid devourer of them I have ever known. An octavo was gone during an examination-day.

becoming so confused by the loud singing of a hymn before the sermon that, to the astonishment of his congregation, he called out suddenly—"Stop that noise," and promptly began his discourse.

An amusing and graphic account of his style of preaching and other peculiarities appeared in *The Delhi Gazette* on the 24th March, 1855. I here abbreviate it, and am permitted to state that the writer was Mr. J. W. Sherer, C.S.I., at that time an Assistant Magistrate in the North-west Provinces :—

There are few Haileybury men in this country who will have read without emotion the announcement in the present Mail of the death of Professor Jones. How well they will recollect the portly form, the rubicund face, the rolling gait,—all the peculiarities, in short, natural or artificial, which went to make up that portentous hybrid between the intellect and the flesh—"Old Jones!"

How they will recollect, too, the little house under the clock, with its sweet garden at the back,—"a garden full of sunshine and of bees,"—and the pleasant summer evening parties there, when Jones was mighty in "Badminton," and glorious with racy stories, scarcely fit for ears polite, whispered indeed (as he fondly thought), but alas! too audibly, into the confidential ear of some favourite among his youthful guests. There was a window, too, in that little house, doubtless remembered by some, from whence, in the weird midnight, a most scarlet countenance has been known to issue, surmounted with a huge white nightcap, and eloquent with unheeded imprecations on certain losels and springals who were murdering sleep hard by with tavern catches and unholy shouts.

And who can forget the Lecture Room?

Who can forget the wonderful struggling out of the gown and out of the great coat, and then into the gown again, and the rolling and the roaring, and the coughing and the choking, and all the other marvellous accompaniments which, grievous as they were, could not conceal the clear apprehension, the lucid and unencumbered arrangement of the subject, and the sterling sense and masculine judgment, which made the lectures so highly valuable and instructive? Those on Political Economy, however, were infinitely superior to the

others on History; the latter, indeed, were not deficient in vivid sketches of character and able general remarks, but they were quite wanting in detail and completeness; and one may safely say that, if a student had derived his only knowledge of Indian History from Jones's Lectures, he might have passed a good examination, and yet have known exceedingly little about the subject. [Compare p. 70 of this volume].

But let any one, who can do so, recall Jones as a preacher. The pulpit in the Chapel at Haileybury (I speak of ten years ago) was in front of the altar, and stood facing the congregation, with its back to the Communion rails. It had to be ascended with some agility, from behind, and the appearing of the minister was rather like that of the figure of those toy-boxes, whose lid you open and whose inmate starts at once into considerable stature. Oh! who can depict the appearing of Jones! First, an amazing rumbling of stools over which he invariably fell; then a panting for breath, a groaning and a muttering; and lastly, with a start, the elevation, in the sight of all men, of a huge torso, surmounted by a colossal red face, incarnadined beyond its wont by recent exertion, and this, again, wreathed with a little brown wig, somewhat disarranged by the troubles of the ascent. The temper, too, was a little exasperated by the inconvenience of the rostrum; and when, after a good deal of rocking and diving after spectacles, which would fall off the cushion, we were bid to prayers, it was with such a voice as a zealous sea captain would use in a storm to an inattentive sailor. Then followed a sermon, the chief peculiarity in the delivery of which consisted in this, that as soon as the preacher got hot and uncomfortable, the discourse was abruptly brought to a close, without any reference to its completeness or otherwise.

Any sketch of Jones would be lifeless and insipid, unless it were boldly coloured with port wine; but it must not, therefore, be supposed that he was incapacitated by his habits for steady business. Jones had a very large and distinguished circle of friends, and many a heart will have beaten quicker to think that the hoarse thunder of that voice was hushed, and the vast body that rolled of a morning into Somerset House, and shook at nights with central laughter by his own fireside, was still and motionless for ever! His literary reputation depends entirely on his "Essay on Rent"—the able fragment

which he intended to form part of a larger work, but which now alone remains as a specimen of his powers. He must be classed with his worthy brothers who have gone before him—Walter de Masses and Bishop Corbet—both clever men and sound Churchmen.

The next in my list of Haileybury Professors, known to me in both my student and professorial days, is one who was my best and most intimate friend and colleague,

FRANCIS JOHNSON. Little is known of his early life except that he was born in 1795, and that he probably at one time thought of taking up Art as his profession. When a young man he travelled with Eastlake, the artist, and Charles Barry, the architect, accompanying them to Rome and Athens. I can remember his showing me an elaborate view of Constantinople, which he had himself drawn and painted when he was staying in that city. His travels, however, soon opened his eyes to the fact that instead of a talent for art and architecture he had a peculiar aptitude for acquiring languages. Often did he tell me the story of how he learnt Arabic at Rome from an old Arab; but, hearing that a knowledge of Sanskrit would be more likely to be useful, as a means of earning a livelihood, he had begun the study of that language while still residing at Rome, and had worked hard at it by himself for three years, with no other help than a copy of Wilkins' Grammar and an old faulty edition of the Hitopadeśa.

Returning to England in 1824, when he was 28 years of age, he applied for work at the India House, and, an Assistant Oriental Professor being then wanted at Haileybury, he underwent a strict examination conducted by Sir Charles Wilkins, and proved himself so eminently qualified, in respect of accurate scholarship, for the post, that he was at once appointed to the

Assistant Professorship. He began by teaching Sanskrit, and afterwards added Telugu and Bengālī to that language. But the chief labour of his life was Persian and Arabic lexicography. In 1829 appeared the third edition of Richardson's Dictionary—edited and carried through the press by Johnson—in the revision and publication of which he was occupied for many years. Then in 1852, after 23 years of incessant labour spent in its revision and extension, he published the Dictionary in his own name, and under the patronage of the East-India Company; and so conscientious a worker was he that, besides inserting a vast number of new words not to be found in any other Dictionary, he carefully verified every one of the words adopted from Richardson and other sources. The new Dictionary contained no fewer than 30,000 words which were not to be found in the last edition of Richardson. This work remains an enduring evidence of Professor Johnson's erudition and untiring industry. No pains were ever thought by him too great to ensure its accuracy and completeness. A friend having remarked that he had taken unnecessary trouble in introducing a number of words that would hardly ever be looked for, he replied that he was anxious, above all things, that his Dictionary should be a storehouse in which students might be able to find every word an explanation of which they might occasionally stand in need, and that "superfluity was preferable to deficiency." After the publication of this Dictionary he continued the work of revision and emendation, in order to prepare for an improved edition of the work in the event of the first being exhausted.[1]

[1] Some of these particulars, and an extract further on, are taken from an article on Prof. Johnson, which appeared in the *Hertfordshire Mercury* of 12th February, 1876. The revised edition, with an immense number of marginal additions in the Professor's own handwriting, was presented by him to Mr. Stephen Austin for future publication.

But lexicography was not Professor Johnson's only work. In 1847 he published the text of the *Hitopadeśa*, a collection of Sanskrit fables, of which a new edition[1] appeared in 1864. He also published Selections from the Sanskrit Epic *Mahā-bhārata*, a new edition of the text of the Sanskrit poem, *Megha-dūta* (with Professor H. H. Wilson's translation), and an edition of the well-known Persian work called Gulistān. To all these publications Johnson added complete and copious vocabularies, so that impecunious students might not have to purchase expensive dictionaries. Moreover, he declined all remuneration for his labours in editing Oriental texts, his only object being to facilitate their study and to enable the publisher to sell them at as low a price as possible. Professor Johnson also gave important assistance to Professor H. H. Wilson in the compilation of his Sanskrit Grammar, and in the revision of the proof sheets of his other works.

During the whole period of his professorial work at Haileybury, for thirty-one years, Johnson remained unmarried,[2] and occupied two small bachelor rooms, exactly similar to students' rooms, in a passage on the first floor close to the entrance gateway, and overlooking the two avenues of chestnut trees leading from the two entrance lodges. My own two rooms for the first year of my residence at the College were similar, and adjoined his. No one indeed knew him more intimately than I did, and I can truly say that, during a long life, I have never known a more excellent man, a more accurate scholar, and a more humble-minded Christian.

Unhappily he was quite incapable of maintaining order in

[1] This edition he kindly dedicated to me.

[2] But he was long engaged to be married to Miss Eliza Barber, of Hertford Heath, and his marriage took place soon after he resigned his Professorship in 1855.

his lecture-room. This defect—which, however, he fully made amends for by his extreme usefulness as a private teacher—his indomitable perseverance, and the extent of my debt to him for the help which he was always as ready to give to me as to every scholar who needed his assistance, have been already recorded (p. 72). I may add here that Professor Johnson's habits were most regular and methodical, as indeed the nature of his labours necessitated. He was accustomed to hurry over a very simple eight o'clock breakfast that he might give himself—mind and body—to his beloved lexicography. In term-time his lectures took place on two or three days in the week and lasted from ten till one, or sometimes two o'clock. Then followed a frugal lunch and a walk, or rather pacing to and fro for an hour, either up and down the avenue or along the high road between Hoddesdon and Hertford; where he was generally importuned by beggars who watched for his appearance every day, and rarely went away empty-handed. At Hall Dinner he ate largely and quickly, but never drank wine, although, to oblige the Professors, he kept their wine account. He was a big man, endowed with a strong constitution, but his sedentary habits led to his suffering occasionally from a good deal of morbid hypochondria, which was so much aggravated for two or three years after his retirement from his professorship that for a time it was thought that his mind would give way.

As a proof of his indefatigable persistence in his lexicographical labours, I may mention that when he had to conduct the last edition of his Dictionary through the press, he never gave himself a day's holiday, and never slept outside the College walls for three years. I may also mention that a relative of mine, who was in the Bengal Civil Service and was educated at Haileybury, came to Professor Johnson's room, on leaving

the College, to say good bye. There he found him seated, as usual, in a particular chair, at a particular table, attired in a particular working-day coat, surrounded by a number of huge books of reference, and making entries on the margin of the first edition of his Dictionary—now with black ink, and now with red—in preparation for a revised edition. My relative went to India, and came back on a visit to Haileybury, after more than ten years service, to find Johnson seated in the same chair, at the same table, in the same coat, occupied in revising exactly the same Dictionary, poring over identically the same enormous books of reference, and dipping his pen into precisely the same bottles of black and red ink.

Although Professor Johnson attended the Church of England services in the College chapel with great regularity[1] and was also a communicant there, he was in reality a nonconformist and a Congregationalist. In 1829 he bought a piece of land on Hertford Heath, near Haileybury, with the money which he received from the East-India Company as remuneration for the new edition of his Dictionary. There he built a small chapel, and up to the time of his death paid the expenses of the students sent from the Cheshunt Congregationalist College to conduct the Sunday services. In a letter of condolence to his widow, a Congregationalist minister wrote thus :—" The late Professor Johnson's name and excellencies have been like household words in Cheshunt College for many years, and successive generations will hear of his decease with a pang of regret. The generous kindness he has shown to the young men who have conducted the services at the Hertford Heath chapel, his

[1] He occupied a particular seat in the College chapel, but was so shy that he rarely allowed any one to see his face, his habit being to bend down his head over the cushion or to bury it in a large silk pocket-handkerchief.

munificent interest in their welfare and his catholic sympathetic spirit will long be remembered by men scattered now to the ends of the earth."

It is recorded that Mr. Johnson took an especial interest in students qualifying for missionary work in India, and that he was always ready to give them every assistance in his power, and often presented them with the books required in their studies. He regularly attended the afternoon services in his own chapel, and himself gave out the hymns, and on one occasion, it is said, preached a sermon to his congregation.

Johnson resigned his Professorship in October, 1855, when I became full Professor of Sanskrit in his stead.[1] For the last twenty years of his life, after his marriage at the age of 60, he travelled a good deal in the United Kingdom and on the Continent with his wife, but made Hertford his principal home. Subsequently to my election as Boden Professor of Sanskrit in 1860, his regard for me often brought him to Oxford, where he would sojourn for many weeks at a time, visiting me every day, taking a deep interest in all my literary work, attending some of my public lectures, and doing what he could to aid me. His memory, however, failed him to a great extent in the last two decades of his life, and his state of health prevented him from taxing his brain by any protracted application to his old studies. He died at the age of eighty, about the end of January, 1876, when I was in India, and he lies buried in the beautiful churchyard of Amwell, two miles from Haileybury (where also lie the remains of William Empson, Richard Jones, and David Shea) and the simple epitaph on his tomb is:—"A workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

[1] I was nominally, before his retirement, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.

MIRZA MOHAMMAD IBRAHĪM was Professor of Persian and Arabic at Haileybury for eighteen years, from 1826 to 1844, but for the first three years of that period was only an assistant to the Rev. H. G. Keene, who was the full Professor. I have little to add to what I have already stated in describing the lectures of this remarkable man (see p. 73). During my student-days he resided at a cottage on the Heath, not far from the College entrance-gates and adjoining the road to Hertford. As I was one of his favourites, I was occasionally invited to visit him there, but I cannot call to mind any particulars about his private life worth recording. I may mention, however, that I was much struck by his success in keeping caged nightingales, which he had trained to sing even during the winter months whenever the sun's rays fell upon their cage. It is said that our nightingales migrate every year from our shores to Persia. At any rate they abound in that country, and were highly prized by the Mirza as reminding him of his fatherland.

Everyone who knew the Mirza personally was impressed by his powers of repartee in conversation. He came to England without having acquired any previous knowledge of English, and yet in a short time mastered our language so thoroughly that he was able to lecture in it. When I knew him he could speak it as idiomatically as any Englishman and was wonderfully clever in playing upon words, or, as it is commonly called, "punning." He was often employed by the Foreign Office for making translations from Persian, and for interpreting. In this way he made a friend of Lord Palmerston.

I believe that on returning to Persia he took a wife with him from Holland,[1] and that on arrival in Teheran he was

[1] He previously lived with an English-woman, and it was said that a child by her survived him.

appointed tutor to one of the Persian princes. His pension of Rs. 300 per month was regularly paid to him at Teheran through the Foreign Office of the Government of India,[1] till his death in 1857. Subjoined are extracts from an interesting account of him in the *Hertford Mercury* of the 7th November, 1857:—

We have to record the death of Mirza Mohammad Ibrahim at Teheran, in July last. Mirza Ibrahim was a Persian gentleman, who having for eighteen years been Professor of his native language at Haileybury, retired in 1844 on a pension from the East-India Company, to spend the remainder of his days in his own land. The Mirza will be regretted by a large circle of literary and distinguished friends in this country. Few foreigners ever mastered the idiom and accent of the English language so completely as Mirza Ibrahim. If his foreign origin could be detected at all, it was by his physiognomy, not by his speech. He had accurately studied many of our standard authors, and few English scholars could discourse more critically or more luminously than himself on the beauties or difficulties of Shakespeare. Although, as a very young man, he left his own country in consequence of some suspicion the Mollahs entertained of his orthodoxy, yet he never abandoned his creed, but, during his sojourn in England, uniformly professed that Mohammad was his prophet. Nevertheless, we have heard one of the most distinguished Oriental linguists of the day assert that the translation of Isaiah into Persian, made by the Mirza for one of the religious societies, was the most faithful and spirited version of any portion of Scripture to be found in a modern language.

The Mirza was also the author of an English and Persian Grammar, which attained some success, and was some time before his death employed in writing a history of Rome, in Persian, for the present Shah of Persia, whose tutor he became after leaving Haileybury.

To show how well this clever man had mastered English, we may cite one or two of his repartees, which besides will illustrate the Persian love of equivoque. Dining one day with a gentleman well-known for his conviviality, the decanters halted so long before the Mirza, that the host exclaimed with a little impatience: "Pass the

[1] This I learn from Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, who was Foreign Secretary at Calcutta when the Mirza returned to Persia.

bottle, Mirza. What do you call in Persian the man who stops the wine?" "We call him *Mohammad*," said the Mirza, with a quiet smile (his own name being Mohammad, and his own prophet having forbidden strong drink).

The same person was one day disputing with the Mirza about the excellence of his cook, of whose fame he was very jealous, and wound up with: "He ought to know something about cooking, for he has been forty years before the fire." "Yes," said the Mirza, "but he is still raw."

A colleague who was rather celebrated for his good appetite, one day said to the Mirza before dinner: "I am not hungry to-day, I mean to dine on soup or fish." "Indeed," was the reply, "it is not often you make a *superficial* dinner."

I turn next to the

REV. JAMES WILLIAM LUCAS HEAVISIDE, M.A., who, as I have already mentioned, was my teacher when I was a student, and my colleague afterwards, and who has contributed many interesting anecdotic reminiscences to this volume. He is now (1893) about eighty-four years of age, and has been Canon of Norwich for about 33 years. I learn from Mr. Heaviside himself that he had not the advantage of being educated at any great public school, but was trained first at a private school kept by an Oxford man (the Rev. W. Hutchins) at Bath, and subsequently, for a year before he went to Cambridge, at a school kept by a Dr. Hudson at Kingsdown, near Bristol. The latter had distinguished himself at Trinity College, Dublin, and was able to lay a very efficient mathematical foundation for those of his pupils who were destined for the University of Cambridge.

Mr. Heaviside was admitted at Trinity College, Cambridge, in October, 1826, and remained there for rather more than a year. Then, thinking that a smaller College was likely to offer

him better prospects, he migrated to Sidney Sussex, and in due course went in for the Mathematical Tripos, gaining the high position of second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman in 1830. He was afterwards tutor at Sidney Sussex College, and in 1838 was elected to the Senior Mathematical Professorship at the East-India College, Haileybury, in the room of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, who was promoted to the Principalship. I have already given some account of Mr. Heaviside's excellent qualities as a lecturer (see p. 68), and I now add one or two anecdotes contributed by his old pupils. One of them writes:—

Well do I remember at lecture one winter's morning, the fire blazing in the grate, and Mr. Heaviside, as was his wont, pacing up and down the room in front of the fire with his gown streaming behind him, while he enunciated mathematical formulæ with volubility. Suddenly the end of his gown was seen to be on fire—quite a little blaze. When informed of it, he extinguished the fire by gathering up his skirts and rolling them up, not stopping in his walk, but saying, "Thank you, gentlemen, thank you, $x^2 + 2ab$," etc. etc.

Another writes thus:—Less attention was perhaps paid by Haileybury students to mathematics than to any other European subject, but the lectures of Mr. Heaviside were admirable. I was his prizeman in my first term, and so he would always march from the black board and address himself to me personally. Once—every one else writing lines, talking, scribbling, etc.—I, too, must have been caught wandering, for I was brought up with:—"Mr. P——, why will you not attend?" though the much greater inattention of the others was disregarded.

I need only add that Mr. Heaviside was one of the most good-natured, genial and popular of the Professors, and that Mrs. Heaviside was equally good-natured and popular. Their first house was that in the centre of the East side of the quadrangle.

With regard to EDWARD VERNON SCHALCH, whose lectures I attended in my student-days and who was Professor of

Hindūstānī from 1827 to 1844,[1] I can add very little to what I have already stated in Part I of my Reminiscences (p. 74). I can remember that when I was studying Arabic I made good use of his "Arabic Selections," which he published with a Vocabulary in 1830. I call to mind, too, that his wife (who was a Miss Glendinning) was a great favourite in the College. It was distressing to notice the gradual failure of his mental powers, which led him to talk with childish garrulity and in an excited manner on every conceivable subject. As an example of this I here give an anecdote contributed by Canon Heaviside:—

One day when Whewell (of Trinity College, Cambridge) visited Jones, and dined in Hall, Schalch, who was a clever but reckless talker, began to dispute with Whewell about some point in Algebra, about which Schalch knew nothing. Whewell was surprisingly bland, and merely answered: "Do you think so Mr. Schalch? well, it may be so," etc. I afterwards said to Jones: "What has come over Whewell? he did not even contradict Schalch when he was talking nonsense; I think he must be going to be married." "You are right," said Jones, "he has come here to tell me of his engagement to Miss Marshall, and to make me Trustee of his marriage settlement."

Another of my colleagues, also known to me in my student-days, was the Rev. FREDERICK SMITH (of Peterhouse, Cambridge). He was the College Registrar from 1838 to 1850, and before 1838 was Assistant Mathematical Professor. During both periods of my acquaintance with him, his duties were

[1] Although Mr. Schalch's name is recorded in the official list as holding the Professorship till 1845, his state of health compelled him to leave Haileybury in the summer of 1844, and he never returned.

restricted to those of the Registrarship, and to preaching in the College Chapel when his turn occurred, or once every five Sundays. A distinguished Indian Civilian says of him: "Smith was a nonentity, except at Vacation time, when his guineas for the journey were a matter of anxious speculation." My own recollection of him is that he was a well-meaning, kind and good man, who certainly did not impress one with being richly endowed with intellectual gifts, and whose serious expression of countenance led one to think that his life must have been embittered by some sorrow, or by domestic anxieties of some kind. He retired on a pension in 1850, and Mr. Heaviside became Registrar in his place, occupying his house at the North-west corner of the quadrangle.

I now pass on to those of my colleagues whom I only knew as Professor.

The first of these was COLONEL J. W. J. OUSELEY. He became Professor of Persian and Arabic in 1844, and occupied one half of the old Manor House outside the College walls. He and I began our professorial career together (in September, 1844). He was born in 1800[1] and was educated at Limerick at "Tom O'Brien's School," which in those days was considered one of the best schools in Ireland. In 1819 he obtained a direct cadetship and went to Calcutta. There he soon gave evidence of his linguistic talents, becoming in a short time Interpreter to his Regiment (the 28th Bengal Native Infantry). Then in due course he gained so many honours and so dis-

[1] I am indebted to his daughter, Miss M. J. Ouseley, for these details. Since the death of their father she and her sister have founded a scholarship in his memory, and connected it with the Imperial Institute in London. The scholarship is for the promotion of the study of Indian languages.

tinguished himself in Persian, Arabic, Hindūstānī, Hindī, etc., that he was appointed Assistant to Professor Lumsden in the College of Fort William, and at the early age of about 22 became Examiner there in Oriental subjects.

In 1838 he was made Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, and that important office he held till 1844, when he returned to England to become Professor at Haileybury. In 1857 he was selected by Lord Clarendon to translate the Persian Treaty brought from Persia by Farukh Khān to Lord Cowley, then British Ambassador at Paris. While engaged in this work he was hospitably entertained by Lord Cowley at the Embassy, and on completing his translation received the thanks of Her Majesty's Government. While Professor at Haileybury he published an excellent edition of the well-known Persian work called Anvār-i-Suhailī, and his edition is, I believe, still used as a text-book. He was held in much esteem by his pupils, and his extreme kindness of heart and modest estimate of his own merits, made him generally and deservedly popular. On the abolition of the College his ability, good sense and judgment were so well recognised in London that he was again and again elected to serve as Chairman or Director on different Boards, and he was for many years one of the Council of King's College. He lived, I believe, till he was in his 90th year.

Again, another of my colleagues (only known to me in my professorial days) was EDWARD BACKHOUSE EASTWICK, who became Professor of Hindūstānī at Haileybury in September, 1845. He ultimately occupied the house in the centre of the East side of the quadrangle. He was born in 1814, and educated at the Charterhouse and at Merton College, Oxford, where he gained a Postmastership. In 1836 he obtained an Indian cadetship

and went to Bombay, where he became an Ensign in a Native Infantry regiment; but the reputation which he rapidly achieved for great proficiency in Hindūstānī, Hindī, and other Indian languages, led to his being allowed to suspend his military duties that he might fill civil and political offices in Kāthiāwār and Sindh. To these he applied himself so energetically that his health broke down from over-work. This obliged him to give up all his Indian appointments. He returned to Europe about the year 1842, and, residing at Frankfort, acquired a thorough knowledge of German, which enabled him to undertake a translation of Bopp's Comparative Grammar into English.

The publication of this translation—filled as it was with references to Indian languages—brought him to the notice of our Oriental Visitor, Professor H. H. Wilson—then India-House Librarian and Boden Professor of Sanskrit—who formed so high an opinion of his linguistic ability, that he recommended the Court of Directors to appoint him Professor of Hindūstānī at the East-India College. There he remained till the College was abolished. About two years afterwards Mr. Eastwick was made Assistant Political Secretary at the India Office. In 1860 he was called to the Bar, but he had no real taste for the legal profession, and, instead of practising it, left England early in 1860, as Secretary of Legation to the Court of Persia. In consequence, however, of some disagreement with the Ambassador, he resigned this Secretaryship after three years residence at Teheran. In 1864 he was appointed Commissioner for arranging a Venezuela loan, which obliged him to visit Venezuela on two successive occasions. In 1866 he became private Secretary to the then Secretary of State for India (Lord Cranborne, now Lord Salisbury), and in recognition of his services the Government made him a C.B. He was a staunch Conservative

in politics, and from 1868 to 1874 sat in the House of Commons as Member for Penryn and Falmouth. He had always retained his name on the books of the University of Oxford, and when in 1875 he applied to be examined under the old system prevalent while he was an undergraduate, the difficulties which such an examination would have involved were thought to be likely to cause too much embarrassment, and he was therefore created M.A. by decree of Convocation. He died at Ventnor, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, in 1883. No doubt he wore out a naturally strong constitution by his ceaseless energy and indefatigable industry. His publications were so numerous that it would be difficult for me to give a complete list of them. Besides "a concise Hindūstānī Grammar" and the translation of Bopp's Comparative Grammar, mentioned before, he published the following:—

The text and translation of the Persian *Gulistān*, a translation of the Persian *Anvār-i-Suhailī*, a translation of the Hindūstānī *Bāgh-o-Bahār* (which brought down upon him some trenchant criticism from a rival translator, Dr. Duncan Forbes), an account of Sindh called "Dry Leaves from Young Egypt," "the Journal of a Diplomatist's three years' residence in Persia," "Sketches of Life in Venezuela," and two stately volumes called "Kaisar-náma-i-Hind," containing an account of the native states and other portions of the Queen's Indian Empire, with costly illustrations. Then he was employed by Mr. John Murray, the publisher, to write his Handbooks of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the Panjáb. For this purpose he made repeated journeys to India, and on my own last visit to Calcutta I met him busily engaged in collecting every kind of information that a tourist in India was likely to need. Lastly, he wrote a large number of articles for the Encyclopædia Britannica, and for various literary journals.

Another of my colleagues was the REV. WILLIAM EDWARD BUCKLEY. He was my contemporary at Oxford in my under-

graduate days, and his appointment to the office of Classical Professor and Dean (vacated by Mr. Jeremie in 1850) was in some degree due to the information which I gave him, with a view to his offering himself as a candidate for the post. I have good reason to know that another Oxford candidate, Mr. Bode, who was strongly recommended by Dean Stanley, was considered at the time to have the best chance of being elected. Mr. Buckley had been Hulme Exhibitioner and was afterwards Fellow of Brasenose College, where he was also tutor. He had taken a first class in the School of Literæ Humaniores, and was reputed to be a sound classical scholar, having received his early training at Tiverton and Exeter Grammar Schools. He had also been Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford from 1844 to 1850.

As Dean at Haileybury he was very popular with the young men, chiefly, I think, on account of his good nature and tendency to be a little too lenient in dealing with their youthful errors—a little too disposed to allow their infractions of discipline to pass unpunished. No doubt his athletic figure and considerable reputation as an oarsman helped him to inspire them with respect and increased his popularity. Three years after his election he married a daughter of the former Principal, Mr. Le Bas. Mr. Buckley was also appointed to a Brasenose College benefice, and became rector of Middleton-Cheney, near Banbury. He was, I believe, allowed to take the living at the time when the abolition of the College was decided upon, and in anticipation of that event. He was noted as an enthusiastic book-collector, and countless rows of book-shelves, filled with rare and valuable books, lined every room in his house from floor to ceiling. He was also a member of the Roxburghe Club, and was elected Vice-President of that Society in 1884. He edited many reprints for its members; for instance, *The Old*

English version of Partonope of Blois; Burton Robert, Philosophaster, etc.; *The Lamport Garland; Cephalus and Procris; Narcissus; The King's Prophecie; Memoirs of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury (7th century).*

Mr. Buckley died in March, 1892, in his 75th year. An obituary notice which appeared in the *Times* on March 22, 1892, stated that he was a great lover of early English printing, and was a recognised authority on English black-letter publications and early English poetry. He was also a constant contributor to "Notes and Queries," and an article written by him appeared in that publication on the day following his decease. His magnificent library, consisting of upwards of 25,000 volumes, is still, I believe, partly in the market. The first portion, consisting of nearly 7,000 volumes, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby in March, 1893, and realised, I believe, upwards of £4,600.

Of SIR JAMES STEPHEN, who was one of my colleagues, and was Professor of History and Political Economy for the last three years of the life of the College, I can add little to what I have already said (see p. 126).[1] A summary of the biography of a man so well known will be found in all good Cyclopædias. He was born in January, 1789, and took his degree at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1812. The narrative of his useful life, though full of interest, does not appear to have been punctuated by any very striking episodes.

[1] His two celebrated sons often visited the College. The eldest (afterwards Sir Fitzjames Stephen, known as one of the first lawyers and most able judges of his day) had already brought himself into notice by his remarkable essay on Novels in a volume of Cambridge Essays. The youngest (Mr. Leslie Stephen) was at that time chiefly noted for his feats in pedestrianism. He more than once, I believe, walked from Cambridge to London, and thought nothing of a walk from Cambridge to Haileybury; exhibiting physical powers which afterwards made him *facile princeps* in Alpine pioneering.

It may be mentioned, too, that the main facts of his valuable public services are enumerated in the short memoir prefixed to the volume of his Ecclesiastical Essays edited by his son, the Judge, and published, I believe, about 1860. He was a K.C.B. and a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council. He lived in the centre of the North side of the quadrangle in a house near mine, and I had the privilege of his friendship during the three years of his residence at the College. He was a great acquisition to our Haileybury social circle. He died at Coblentz, while on a short tour abroad, in September, 1859.

I have very little to record in regard to the biography of the successor to Mr. Empson, MR. JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Q.C., Professor of Law, the only one of my colleagues who was personally little known to me. His daughter (Mrs. Miller) informs me that he was educated at Marechal College, Aberdeen, and that he took the degree of M.A. at Aberdeen University in 1825, and was called to the English Bar in 1830. He was a Bencher of the Middle Temple. Circumstances led him to practice as a barrister at Calcutta, where he was an advocate for fourteen years, returning to England in 1846. He was M.P. for Aberdeen from 1872 to 1880. He was born in 1809 and died in 1887.

I now advert to some of those who were the original members of the Staff on the first foundation of the College. I have already mentioned the first Principal, Dr. Henley. As to the REV. WILLIAM DEALTRY, who was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the first opening of the College at Hertford in February, 1806, and was afterwards, from 1812–1813, Dean and Registrar, I have not been able to obtain many particulars. But I gather from the "Dictionary of

National Biography" (see the note at p. 143) that he was born in 1775. In due course he entered St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, and migrated to Trinity College. He was second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman in 1796, and Fellow of Trinity from 1798 until his marriage in 1814. He took his M.A. degree in 1799 and his D.D. in 1829. During his tenure of the Haileybury Professorship he published a useful manual called "Principles of Fluxions," and soon afterwards was elected F.R.S. He seems at one time to have held the living of Watton in Hertfordshire, and in 1813, on the death of the Rev. John Venn, he appears to have resigned his Haileybury Professorship and to have been appointed Rector of Clapham, where he was regarded as a typical representative and mainstay of the Evangelical party. In 1830 he was made Prebendary of Winchester and Chancellor of the Diocese. In 1845 he became Archdeacon of Surrey. His death occurred at Brighton not long afterwards in 1847. He published a large number of sermons and charges, besides various pamphlets, in defence of the "British and Foreign Bible Society."

With regard to the REV. T. R. MALTHUS, who was one of the Staff at the founding of the College, and was Professor of Political Economy and History from the year 1806, this celebrated man, whose remarkable theories on the subject of population led to the introduction of the adjective "Malthusian" into our language, was born in 1766 and was sent to Cambridge, where he graduated as 9th Wrangler in 1788, becoming afterwards Fellow of Jesus College. In his youth he travelled a good deal through different parts of Europe, and was for some time incumbent of a small parish in his native county, Surrey. The tradition of his great amiability and charm of character,

THE REV. T. R. MALTHUS

and of Mrs. Malthus' delightful evening parties, at which the élite of the London scientific world were often present, lingered among us at Haileybury as long as the College lasted. He lived in the house under the clock-turret, afterwards occupied by Professor Jones and Sir James Stephen. Except his work on Population and two others (one on Rent and another on the Principles of Political Economy), the literary "output" attributed to him is not large, and I find no mention of the pamphlet from which I have often quoted in my portion of this work (see particularly Appendix I). He held the Haileybury Professorship until he died in 1836—that is for about thirty years.

Another member of the Staff at the founding of the College in 1806 was the REV. BEWICK BRIDGE. He was associated with the Rev. William Dealtry as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, but resigned his Professorship in 1816 to become Vicar of Cherryburton, near Cambridge. According to the "Dictionary of National Biography" he was born in 1767, and in due course became Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, after gaining the highest distinction as Senior Wrangler in 1790. He took his A.M. degree in 1793, and B.D. degree in 1811, and was made F.R.S. in 1813. He died in 1833. His mathematical publications on Algebra, Trigonometry, Mechanics, etc., were numerous. He also published a "Narrative of a visit to the valleys of Piedmont and the Vaudois."

Again, another member of the Staff on the first opening of the College was EDWARD CHRISTIAN, A.M., who was appointed Professor of General Polity and the Laws of England. According to the "Dictionary of National Biography," he was a brother of Fletcher Christian of the "Mutiny of the Bounty." He graduated

at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1779, when he was Third Wrangler and Second Chancellor's Medallist, and afterwards Member's prizeman. He took his A.M. degree in 1782 and was called to the Bar in 1786. He went the Northern Circuit, but achieving little success as a barrister, he became a candidate for the Downing Professorship of Law at Cambridge to which he was elected. He was also made Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely. He resigned his position at Haileybury in 1818. It is remarkable that although he gained many distinctions and published good works on legal subjects, he never fulfilled the expectations formed of his probable future career. On the contrary, the Dictionary informs us that on his death in 1823 it was said of him that he had died "in the full vigour of his incapacity." (See the mention of him in Appendix I.)

With regard to the Rev. EDWARD LEWTON, A.M., who was Professor of Classical and General Literature from 1806 to 1830, I have not been able to collect much information, except that contained in the inscription on his tomb, which states that he "was born at Bristol, educated at Wadham College, Oxford, and died in the 63rd year of his age at the East-India College, Haileybury, where for four and twenty years he had been Professor of Classical Literature—an office which he sustained with exemplary faithfulness and adorned with solid and various eruditions." It also describes him as "of unsullied worth, artless simplicity of character, unaffected cheerfulness of temper, and universal benevolence and kindliness of heart." This eulogy is borne out by Mr. Le Bas in his funeral sermon, preached on the Sunday after his death[1] (Feb. 28, 1830), in which he says:—

[1] Published by Stephen Austin (1830) in pamphlet form.

"We have witnessed the faithfulness, the constancy, the singleness of eye and heart with which he gave himself to his duties. From the foundation of our Society his time and labour were devoted to its usefulness, its prosperity, its honor. They who knew him best valued him most deeply. To none but the eye of friendship were disclosed those kind and generous deeds by which he gladdened the afflicted."

Another of those who was a member of the staff in the first year of the foundation of the College was ALEXANDER HAMILTON. He was its first actual Oriental Professor, but was not the first to be nominated. We learn from Mr. Danvers (see p. 16, note 1) that a Mr. Jonathan Scott had been appointed to the first Oriental Professorship, but had resigned before the opening of the College. Dr. John Gilchrist[1] then volunteered to officiate as provisional Professor, and taught Oriental languages (probably Hindūstānī, Hindī, and Persian) from February 12 till May 19, 1806, when Alexander Hamilton was elected Professor of Sanskrit, and Captain Charles Stewart (see p. 202) of Arabic, Persian, and Hindūstānī.

According to the "Dictionary of National Biography," Captain A. Hamilton was born in 1762. For some years he was in the Military Service of the East-India Company in Bengal. His devotion to Oriental studies is proved by his having been elected a member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. There is no record of the date of his return to England. He appears to have had

[1] I extract a few particulars about Dr. Gilchrist from my paper on *Oriental Transliteration* which I read on April 21, 1890, and which appeared afterwards in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. He was born in 1759, and went out to India as a Surgeon in the East India Company's Service in 1783. After devoting himself to the study of Indian languages, he left India in 1804. He was made Professor of Hindūstānī at the Oriental Institute in Leicester Square in 1818. Many were the Hindūstānī books which he published and sold to his pupils at high prices, each set costing, it is said, from £10 to £15.

a great love for Sanskrit, and to have prosecuted his study of it at the British Museum, and afterwards at the Paris Library. On the breaking out of the war between England and France he was one out of a large number of our fellow-countrymen whom the French detained as hostages. In those days he was regarded as the only man on the Continent who could teach Sanskrit, and the Dictionary states that Frederic Schlegel and Fauriel were indebted to him for their first instruction in that language. While detained at Paris he completed a catalogue of the Sanskrit MSS. in the National Library, and it is supposed that it was to reward him for this service that the French Government set him free to return to his native country. Not long after his appointment to the Haileybury Professorship, which took place in 1806, he was elected F.R.S. He remained Professor till the end of 1818, and seems to have dropped his title of Captain. His chief publications were the *Hitopadeśa*; a treatise on the terms of Sanskrit Grammar, and a key to the Chronology of the Hindūs. He also wrote articles on Ancient Indian Geography; and was one of the early contributors to the *Edinburgh Review* (see p. 16, note 1). It is clear that measured by the standard of the early part of this century, he was an Orientalist of very conspicuous merit.

Again another member of the original staff of the College in the first year of its foundation at Hertford was CAPTAIN CHARLES STEWART, who was elected Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindūstānī in 1806, although it does not appear that he began his professorial work till 1807. I know no particulars of his life, except that he was appointed Assistant Professor of Persian at Fort William College, Calcutta, soon after its foundation in 1800, and that in 1821 he published an Introduction to

the Anvār-i-Suhailī. To this he added "Original Persian letters and other documents with fac-similes, and with English translations" in 1825. Many years before (in 1809) he had compiled and published a Catalogue of Tippoo Sultān's library, with Memoirs of Hyder Alī Khān, and this was printed at Cambridge.

With regard to JONATHAN SCOTT, who was the first to be appointed Oriental Professor at Haileybury, all I have been able to ascertain is that he was an Oxford man and LL.D., and that he published a carefully revised edition, in six volumes, of Mr. Galland's translation of the Arabian Nights, with a selection of new tales from the Arabic originals, and a valuable introduction and notes.

Turning lastly to the members of the Professoriate, who were not among those chosen to fill the original offices at the founding of the College, I may say that perhaps one of the most celebrated of the Haileybury Staff after Mr. Malthus was SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH; but, as the particulars of his life are to be found in all Cyclopædias, I need only note here that he was born in Scotland in 1765, and appointed Recorder of Bombay in 1804. He remained in India seven years. On his return to England he became a Member of the House of Commons. It was not till 1818 that he was appointed Professor of Law at the East-India College, and he only held the appointment till 1824, when he was succeeded by Empson. In 1830 he became a Member of the India Board.

He had already earned a great reputation in the House of Commons before he was appointed to the Haileybury Professorship. It appears that he used to come down for his lectures on two days a week (Wednesdays and Thursdays), and that he

occupied temporary rooms[1] in the passage where Prof. Johnson also had his rooms close at hand. I remember hearing Johnson aver that he often overheard Sir James Mackintosh rehearsing his speeches which he was preparing for the House of Commons.

One day when he was very fervent in his oratory Johnson heard him make a splendid peroration, and finish with the comment:—"The Hon. Gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers from all sides of the House." His death occurred in 1832.

One of the most distinguished of the Haileybury Oriental Professors was GRAVES CHAMNEY HAUGHTON (afterwards knighted). According to the "Dictionary of National Biography," he was born in 1788, and was the son of a Dublin medical man. He went out to India as a Cadet in the Bengal Army in 1808, and applied himself so energetically to his studies that he soon afterwards gained the prize for Hindūstānī at the Cadet College near Calcutta. In consequence of his linguistic ability he was allowed in 1812 to suspend his military duties, and devote himself entirely to the study of Oriental languages at the College of Fort William, where he gained many medals and prizes. In 1815 he returned to England, and in 1817 was appointed Assistant Oriental Professor at the East-India College, under Mr. Hamilton, whom he succeeded as Professor of Sanskrit and Bengālī in 1819. He held the Professorship till 1827, and, during his tenure of it, published some valuable Bengālī class books and a very scholarly edition of the Sanskrit text of *Manu*, with a slightly improved version of Sir William Jones'

[1] These must have been identically the same rooms which I occupied for the first year of my professorial life at Haileybury.

translation. An honorary M.A. degree was conferred on him by the University of Oxford in 1819. He was also F.R.S., foreign member of the Institute of France, foreign member of the Paris Asiatic Society, corresponding member of the Royal Society of Berlin, and one of the first members and originators of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was Honorary Secretary.

In 1832 he was a candidate for the Oxford Boden Professorship, but he retired from the contest on finding that his friend H. H. Wilson was a candidate. In 1833 he was created a knight of the Guelphic Order. Perhaps his chief and most useful publication was his "Bengālī and English Dictionary," containing many pure Sanskrit words. This was brought out in 1833. He also published a "Short Inquiry into the Nature of Language." In the later years of his life he lived much at Paris, and there occupied himself in metaphysical and scientific researches. His metaphysical treatise called "Prodromus," or "An Inquiry into the First Principles of Reasoning, including an Analysis of the Human Mind," was the first result of these researches. It was intended as an introduction to a large work which never appeared. I can remember that he visited Haileybury in 1846, and interested us all by showing us some of the experiments which he was then making with a view to illustrate the action of the forces of magnetism and gravitation. It is noteworthy that he died of Cholera at Paris in 1849, soon after publishing an "Inquiry into the Nature and Means of Curing Cholera."

One of the most remarkable among the Oriental Professors at Haileybury was HENRY GEORGE KEENE. According to the "Dictionary of National Biography" he was born in 1781 (his

mother being sister of the first Lord Harris), and went to India as a Cadet in the Madras Army about 1798. In May 1799, he led the storming party at the Siege of Seringapatam. Subsequently he obtained an appointment in the Madras Civil Service, through his uncle Lord Harris, and entered the College of Fort-william, Calcutta, then newly established by Marquis Wellesley. In 1804 he passed out of the College with first class honours in Persian and Arabic, and with various prizes. Having joined the service at Madras, he became Registrar of the District Court at Râja-mandri, and wrote a book on Law in Arabic, for which the Government awarded him Rs. 10,000.

In 1811, after visiting Europe for four years and returning to India, he gave up his appointment, and matriculating at Sidney Sussex, Cambridge, graduated in 1815 as eighth Senior Optime. Soon afterwards he finally retired from the Indian Civil Service, and in 1817 took orders and was elected fellow of his College. In 1824 he became Professor of Arabic and Persian at the East-India College, of which he was also for a time Registrar. In 1834 he resigned his Professorship, and was succeeded by the Mirza Mohammad Ibrahim, who had previously been his assistant at the College. The Dictionary states that the rest of his life, for about thirty years, was spent at Tunbridge Wells, where he died in 1864. He was a very able, versatile man, and remarkable for excessive energy and industry, although his list of published works is not large. He edited the Akhlāk-i-Muhsinī and a part of the Anvār-i-Suhailī, and some Persian fables and stories. He also assisted Dr. Adam Clarke in his Commentary on the Bible.[1]

[1] His distinguished son, of the same name (see Mr. Wigram's list) is a C.I.E. and an author of several literary works.

Of Mr. DAVID SHEA, who was assistant in the Oriental department of Haileybury from 1826 to 1836, I have not been able to obtain many particulars, except that he was the author of a History of the Early Kings of Persia, translated from the original Persian of Mirkhond, with notes and illustrations. It was printed for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland in 1832,[1] and sold by Mr. John Murray. We learn from the inscription on his tomb in Amwell Church-yard that he "was born at Limerick, in Ireland, in the year 1771, and died at the East-India College on May 11, 1836, where the last ten years of his life were spent in the indefatigable discharge of his duties as Professor of Oriental Languages." It also states that "his profound and varied knowledge secured the admiration, while his amiable and benevolent qualities engaged the affection, of his friends."

Of another Oriental Professor, JAMES MICHAEL (described as Major J. Michael in the India office records), I know very little, except that he was "Assistant Professor in the Oriental Department" at Haileybury in 1827, and that he published a book of Persian fables, etc. in 1827, and a work called Hindī Selections, and another called Hindī stories in 1829.

As to ROBERT ANDERSON,[2] who was an assistant in the Oriental Department from 1821 to 1825, the only fact which

[1] David Shea also translated from the Persian, and annotated (in conjunction with Anthony Troyer) for the Oriental Translation Fund, *The Dabistan, or School of Manners*, which was published in three vols. 8vo. in 1843. M. Troyer edited the translation and wrote the Preliminary Discourse.

[2] In the lists for 1821 and 1822 he is styled "Esq.," in those for 1823–25, "Rev."

I have been able to ascertain is that he published a Tamil Grammar in 1821. The inference is that he was connected with the Madras Presidency.

Of Sir CHARLES WILKINS, who was Oriental Visitor at Haileybury from the foundation of the College to 1836, I know little, except that he was the first Librarian at the India-House in the year 1800 (receiving a stipend of £1000 a year), and that he wrote the first complete Sanskrit Grammar, which, though full of errors, aided me and many others in our first efforts to acquire Sanskrit.

The inscription on the Sanskrit gold medals (see p. 52, note 3) was attributed to his authorship. The words round the margin were :—Ātma-buddhi-prasāda-jaṃ tat sukhaṃ sāttvikaṃ proktam, "that pleasure which is derived from the favour (or cultivation ?) of one's own intellect is called true"—an apothegm (based on a phrase in the Bhagavad-gītā) which, from its being difficult to translate, had the merit of appearing to be pregnant with some occult meaning. In the centre of the medal were the words Śrī vidyā varaḥ, the exact meaning of which was also obscure.

I must not conclude my biographical notices without adding a short memoir of the celebrated successor of Wilkins—HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, who was Oriental Visitor from 1836 till the abolition of the College, and was the real author, director, and controller of the whole system of Oriental instruction at Haileybury, described at p. 52, note 4, of this volume.

It is a regrettable circumstance that no one should have written a full life of this illustrious scholar. And the omission is the more remarkable because it is well known that he earned for himself as great a reputation in Europe as in India; and

that the amazing progress and development of Oriental learning during the latter half of the nineteenth century, is due as much to his work, as a pioneer, and to the impulse given to Eastern studies by his fertile pen, as to the labours of two other eminent Englishmen who preceded him in the same field of research—Sir William Jones and Henry T. Colebrooke.

I must admit, at the outset, that, although I enjoyed the privilege of Professor H. H. Wilson's personal friendship for

many years (compare p. 39), yet I rarely heard him speak about himself. Hence I am not able to give all the following personal details from my own knowledge. For some particulars I am indebted to his eldest son (the Rev. C. T. Wilson) and to his

daughter (Mrs. Faulder),[1] and for others to the obituary notice which appeared in the Royal Asiatic Society's thirty-seventh Annual Report in 1860.

The Professor was born on September 26th, 1786. The portrait of him here given is from a photograph taken by me about 1856.

He went to School in Soho Square, London, when he was six years old, and it is recorded that, while there, he worked with such diligence and ability that he gained one or two medals for successful prize-compositions. It is also stated that, between the ages of twelve and fourteen, he wrote criticisms on various books which displayed unusual powers of judgment and reasoning in so young a boy. Notably it is recorded that his very first boyish compositions were on subjects connected with India and China. Little more is known of his school-days, except that his Master, observing his capacity, prophecied his future renown.

It is mentioned, however, that, during his holidays, he was in the habit of staying with an Uncle, who had an appointment in the Assay department of the Government Mint. Young Wilson's invariable practice of making the most of his opportunities, and turning even his leisure time to the best possible account, led him to accompany his Uncle every day to the Mint, and there to pick up some knowledge of chemical analysis, the properties of metals, and the processes of assaying.

It was this circumstance which was destined to have an important effect in shaping the course of his subsequent career.

At an early age he made up his mind to qualify himself for

[1] It may be noted here that Mrs. Faulder, of Church Fields, Harrow, has all his correspondence (extending over many years of the later period of his life), and that I owe to her kindness the perusal of Mr. Le Bas' letters to the Professor, a copy of one of which is given at p. 219 of this volume.

the medical profession, and in 1804, when he was only eighteen, he began his studies at St. Thomas' hospital. After walking that hospital for the three or four years, he passed all his examinations and became qualified to practise, and on September 17, 1808, was appointed Assistant-Surgeon in the East-India Company's service. Shortly afterwards he quitted England in charge of some troops in a ship bound for India. The vessel was driven by stress of weather to Rio Janeiro, and took six months to complete the voyage. Young Horace Wilson again turned his leisure to good account, and, finding that an educated Hindū was his fellow-passenger on board, secured his help in gaining some knowledge of Hindūstānī.

In this way he began to break the ground and prepare the way for his future successes in the field of linguistic studies. He reached Calcutta in March, 1809, but did not long continue to carry on the profession of army-surgeon. It happened that, soon after his arrival, assistance was required by the officials at the Calcutta Mint. Wilson at once offered himself and was employed there. The East-India Register states that Dr. John Leyden[1] was appointed Assay-Master by Lord Minto in 1810, and that H. H. Wilson acted as Assistant Assay-Master in the same year. In 1811 Dr. Leyden went with Lord Minto to Java and died there very suddenly in the autumn of the same year. Thereupon Wilson, who, in his absence, had officiated as Assay-Master, was promoted to the higher position. It was thus brought about by the force

[1] This John Leyden was a Scotchman (the son of a shepherd) who had helped Sir Walter Scott in his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish border," and had printed a volume of poems of his own and other works. His varied talents and great linguistic powers led to his obtaining an appointment in India, first on the medical staff, afterwards as a naturalist, then as a Professor of Hindūstānī, and ultimately as Assay-Master at Calcutta. His translation of the life of Babar was completed by Ḳrskine.

of circumstances that in little more than two years after his arrival in India, when he was only twenty-five years of age, Wilson was installed permanently both as Assay-Master and as Secretary to the Mint Committee. These were important offices which, although they made great demands on his time and attention, placed him in a position of pecuniary independence, and gave him sufficient leisure for the cultivation of his taste for linguistic studies, in the prosecution of which Dr. Leyden seems to have been the first to encourage him.

After this turning-point in his life we hear little of his work as Master of the Mint, although it is recorded that he laboured well as a Government Servant, and that the Calcutta authorities fully appreciated his services, and acknowledged that they were indebted to him for many reforms in the coinage. It is probable, too, that his work at the Mint led him to turn his attention to Numismatics, and so qualified him to publish in afteryears his valuable book, entitled *Ariana Antiqua*, on the coins of Afghanistan. Thenceforward, however, he drifted away more and more towards Sanskrit studies, his first efforts being greatly aided by the countenance and support of H. T. Colebrooke, the most able and accurate scholar of his day. And yet it is remarkable that accuracy of scholarship was not Horace Wilson's strong point. He was never great as a scholar (in its restricted sense) or as a grammarian, and was quite untrained in the scientific methods of the German School of Philology. It is true that his Sanskrit Grammar reached a second edition, but this was mainly due to the circumstance that all Haileybury students were required to use it, as well as to the fact that its author always received invaluable assistance from Professor Francis Johnson, than whom a better grammarian, a more careful reviser of proof-sheets, and

a more generous friend in placing his own stores of learning at the disposal of other scholars, never existed.

In reality Wilson owed his celebrity to his boldness in entering upon investigations which no one had before attempted, to his excellence as a writer, to his faculty of lucid exposition, to the unusual versatility of his genius, including, as it did, poetical, dramatic,[1] and musical powers of a high order, and perhaps, more than anything else, to his untiring industry and the wide range of his contributions to almost every branch of Oriental research.

Doubtless he also owed much to the high opinion formed of his abilities by Mr. Colebrooke, and to the fact that as early as 1811, on the death of Dr Hunter, he was elected, on Colebrooke's recommendation, to the Secretaryship of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Yet it was not till 1825 that any article from H. H. Wilson's pen was published in the Volumes of that Society. At the end of 1819 he was sent by the Government to Benares, and remained there a year, reorganizing the Sanskrit College there, collecting materials for his *Hindū Theatre*, and improving his knowledge of Sanskrit by intercourse with the best Pandits.

In the fierce controversy which raged for some time at Calcutta between the Anglicists and Orientalists—as to whether education was to be imparted to the natives through English or through their own languages—Wilson naturally took the side of the Orientalists.

With a view to giving some idea of the great versatility of his talents, I extract the following from the biographical notice

[1] His poetical powers were proved by his well-known translations of Indian dramas. He was himself an accomplished actor, and was especially noted for his impersonations of old men.

in the Report mentioned before—a notice which, considering that H. H. Wilson was for many years both Director and President of the Royal Asiatic Society, and an incessant contributor to its journal, might well have been more complete:—

Neither official duties nor literary pursuits, nor both these combined, were sufficient for the active mind of our late Director [while he was a resident at Calcutta]. As a member of Society he joined with ardour in every scheme of public amusement; and was, besides, the originator and promoter of many measures for the permanent improvement of the people among whom his lot was cast. The Theatre at Chowringhee owed for many years its success to his management and histrionic talents; while his musical skill and proficiency gave him a place in every concert. But his name will live in India, and especially in Bengal, for the part he took in promoting useful instruction. H. H. Wilson was the first person who introduced the study of European science and English literature into the education of the native population, whose knowledge of English had hitherto been confined to qualification for the situation of an office clerk. For many consecutive years Wilson was the Secretary of Public Instruction at Calcutta, and he devoted himself especially to directing the studies of the Hindú College from the date of its establishment.

It was on the 15th of March, 1832, that Wilson was elected to the Boden Sanskrit Professorship at Oxford—a chair which Colonel Boden's munificent bequest had made the most valuable, in respect of stipend, of any in the University.[1] Colonel Boden

[1] Joseph Boden was Lieut.-Colonel in the Bombay Native Infantry. He returned to England in 1807, and died at Lisbon in November 1811. His daughter, Elizabeth Boden, died in August 1827, and it was by her decease that her father's property devolved to the University in 1827. Why the election was deferred till 1832 I know not. The stipend in Wilson's time was never more than £850 per annum, and when he began work at Oxford was less than £800. Wilson incurred some censure by taking other appointments, and by only lecturing for three weeks in each term (that is for nine weeks annually), but he justified himself on the ground that he had been deceived as to the stipend of the Chair, and so led to give up his valuable appointments at Calcutta. At present it amounts to £1000, which it is never

in his will (dated August 15, 1811) declared that the special object of his bequest was to promote the translation of the Scriptures into Sanskrit, so as "to enable his countrymen to proceed in the Conversion of the Natives of India to the Christian Religion."

Wilson issued a printed address to the electors (dated Calcutta, June 2, 1831) applying for the appointment, and appealing to his numerous works in proof of his superiority to the other candidates. In that address he recognized the missionary aim of the Professorship by drawing attention to the fact that his remarks on "the proposed rendering of Scripture Terms into the Sanskrit language" had been printed for the benefit of Bishop's College, Calcutta. The only other candidates were Mr. G. C. Haughton, Mr. Cherry and the Rev. Dr. Mill.[1] The last, who had been Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, was a formidable rival, because he happened to be in England at the time of the election, and was a *persona grata* both at Cambridge[1] and at Oxford (being supported there by Dr. Pusey), whereas Wilson was in Calcutta, and not personally known to the electors.

The contest excited little interest in those days, and, although every member of Convocation (probably 4,000 in all) had a vote, little more than 400 of the electors actually voted.

to exceed. At first there were only two scholarships of £50 per annum attached to the Professorship. Subsequently, through the death of two nieces of Col. Boden, the number of scholars was increased to four. These details are scarcely out of place, considering that some Indian civilians have been Boden Scholars.

[1] Dr. Mill was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a high Wrangler. After his defeat at Oxford he was consoled by being elected Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge. He died in 1853. He was a high Churchman of the highest type; but his Sanskrit reputation was not high, depending chiefly on his having written a "Life of Christ" in Sanskrit.

Mr. G. C. Haughton (afterwards Sir G. C. Haughton) and a Mr. Cherry (of whom I know nothing) withdrew before the poll.

Wilson's election was carried by only seven votes (the numbers being Wilson 207, Mill 200). Some unwise friend of Dr. Mill had spread a report that Wilson's religious opinions were unsound. Hence the testimonials (including one from Mr. Colebrooke) which Wilson appended to his printed address nearly all touched upon this point, and declared that the rumour was unfounded. As a matter of fact Wilson, though he supported the Unitarian Chapel, and often came in conflict with Dr. Duff, never said or wrote anything against religion or against the Church of England. He was held in high esteem by Bishop James, and was a regular attendant at the Calcutta Episcopal Church. Moreover, it is certain that on his return to England he showed a decided leaning towards High Church views.

When the intelligence of his election reached India, Wilson, of course, resigned his appointments at the Mint, and prepared to leave. Professor Cowell writes: "He had been one of the leaders of the Orientalist party in the Committee of Public Instruction, and his departure was regarded as an evil omen to the cause of Sanskrit. The Pandits met to bid him farewell, and one of them addressed him in a Sanskrit Sloka thus (translated):—'The Pandit swans, who dwell in this lake of the Sanskrit College, are deprived of their wings by the influence of malignant fate, when thou art gone away.'" It was said that this moved Wilson's serious face to tears.

He sailed from Calcutta in January 1833, and soon after landing in England went to Oxford, where he took a house in St. Giles' Street. His inaugural lecture was delivered some time in the Summer Term of 1833. He chose for his subject "the General Principles of Sanskrit Grammar"—a subject which he thought likely to interest Classical Scholars from the point of view of its bearing on comparative philology.

So far as I know there were only two other public lectures delivered at Oxford by Wilson before general audiences. These were on "the Religious and Philosophical Systems of the Hindūs," and these lectures were afterwards printed.[1]

His usual lectures were given to classes of one or two, and rarely more than three or four University men. His pupils, even if graduates, were required to prepare portions of some Sanskrit text-book for each lecture. They sat on each side of him and construed in turn, while Wilson corrected their mistakes and added occasional comments and explanations.[2] It was perhaps more by the ardour of his enthusiasm for Oriental studies—an ardour which, though outwardly suppressed, occasionally burst forth to kindle sympathetic fire[3] in his pupils—than by any striking excellence in the matter or method of his lectures that he promoted the cultivation of Sanskrit at the University.

Professor Wilson resided at Oxford for about three years, but inasmuch as the climate did not agree with his family,[4] and as in August 1836[5] (not long after the death of Sir C. Wilkins) he was

[1] I am not quite sure whether he gave one or two public lectures on the "General Principles of Sanskrit Grammar." His other two public lectures were written to help candidates for a prize (I think of £200) given by Mr. John Muir—a well known old Haileybury man and great Sanskrit scholar—for the best refutation of the Hindū religious systems. The prize was won by a Mr. Mullens, and the Essay was published.

[2] Of course I merely here put on record my own experience of the lectures at which I was a regular attendant. In my time Wilson never delivered public lectures to general audiences. Professor Cowell, of Cambridge, informs me that when he was an Oxford graduate he learnt Sanskrit from Wilson, and that Wilson was always ready to give lectures, three times a week, to one person alone in any book he liked to choose.

[3] In a speech made by me in the Calcutta Asiatic Society's rooms I compared Wilson to the Vedic *Araṇi*.

[4] He was married to the daughter of George Siddons, youngest son of the celebrated actress Mrs. Siddons, and had a large family.

[5] It must have been about this time also that he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. His other many distinctions are enumerated on the title-page of the first volume of his translation of the Ṛig-Veda.

appointed to the post of Librarian at the India House—an office which carried with it the duties of Oriental Visitor at Haileybury —he removed in that year to a house in London (6, York Place), merely visiting Oxford for his lectures, which only occupied three weeks three times a year. He also went to the East-India College for the Oriental examinations twice a year. While resident at Haileybury he occupied two rooms adjoining those of Professor Johnson, near the gateway. He also attended regularly at the terminal Visitation of the Directors, and always wrote a Report of the result of the Oriental examination, which was incorporated in the Principal's general report.

The versatility of Wilson's powers was shown by the wide range of his acquirements in Indian languages. In the discharge of his duties as Oriental Visitor at Haileybury during my connection with the College, he examined in Sanskrit, Bengālī, Persian, Hindūstānī, Hindī, Telugu, Tamil and Marāthī. Of course his knowledge of some of these languages was scanty, but his tact was so great that he never allowed his oral examinees to discover that he was not thoroughly conversant with the particular subject in which they were being examined. Nor were they generally aware that in the later years of his life his increasing dulness of hearing somewhat impaired his efficiency as an examiner.[1]

I select the following out of many letters which Wilson received from Principal Le Bas on the subject of the Oriental examinations at Haileybury. It is eminently characteristic of

[1] It may be noted that his eye-sight also became very weak, and he had no sense of smell or taste. He used to quote a Sanskrit sloka when feeling depressed about himself, thus translatable :—"One whose life is waning cannot smell the odour of an expiring lamp, nor hear a friend's words, nor see the small star Arundhatí (in the Great Bear)."

the writer, and illustrates my own experiences recorded at p. 114 of this volume:—

East-India College, June 24, 1843.

My Dear Professor (Wilson)—

Mr. Johnson informs me that it is your intention to furnish me with your usual *Manifesto*, respecting the state of the Oriental Classes. I should be thankful for it, at your earliest leisure, as it must be incorporated with the General Report, to be prepared against the Visitation day.

He, further tells me that you would have no objection to the presence of any Members of our own Body, or even strangers, at your *vivâ-voce* Inquisition. To this I can see no sort of objection. And, in future, it might be as well that the Principal should show himself there, from time to time. . . .

I do not wonder at your being shocked at the laxity of our habits, about the academic dress ! ! ! It annoys me, at times, almost beyond endurance. But you cannot imagine what a source of difficulty this has always been—sometimes more, sometimes less. We live out in a wild place, remote from all the civilizing influences of a City or University: a locality dreadfully adverse to all superficial, and to some essential, proprieties. And, then, we have no robe-makers' shops to which the lads can promptly resort, when caps and gowns are lost or damaged. And, lastly, all sorts and conditions of men throughout general Society seem to be smitten with a perverse ambition to make themselves look as much like ruffians as possible. Hence, P. Jackets, straw hats, strange amorphous headgear, of all fantastic varieties, etc., etc. And, we have no Proctors, out of the walls, to help us in the suppression of these vagaries. A College in a wilderness is an experiment which should never be tried again ! At Addiscombe there is no difficulty—the military dress, there, is the ordinary dress of all; and the discipline, too, in all respects, is military.

Yours very truly,

C. W. Le Bas.

I must not attempt an enumeration of Professor H. H. Wilson's literary works. A bare list would fill several pages

of this volume.[1] Bearing in mind that his Chair was founded for the special object of translating the Scriptures into Sanskrit, it may perhaps be said that his most important scholastic labours were lexicographical. The first edition of his Sanskrit-English Dictionary appeared in 1819, and the second in 1832. The earliest European Sanskritists were always ready to render to him the meed of gratitude which they certainly owed him for the aid of the Dictionary. Without it they would have hesitated to venture on the thorny field of Sanskrit erudition.

In regard to H. H. Wilson's personal character I can only add to what I have noted at p. 39, that his integrity and singleness of purpose, his solid common-sense, and devotion to duty, his readiness to undertake works of real practical utility, instead of restricting his labours to what would alone have gained him a reputation for profundity of scholarship, were only equalled by his amiability, kindliness of heart, placidity of temper, and good-natured willingness to assist every rising young scholar by his encouragement and advice. In his own family circle he was deservedly beloved. I well remember being present at some of his evening parties, when he had moved from York Place to 14, Upper Wimpole Street. There one often met the élite of the literary and musical world, not to mention such Oriental celebrities as London could then produce. His daughters were noted for their musical powers, and one was a real genius. I call to mind that he was so proud of their talents that he never would allow them to continue their performance at the piano if his guests were inclined to converse together in an undertone instead of listening in absolute silence.

[1] Dr. Reinhold Rost, C.I.E., who has for 24 years so ably filled the office of chief Librarian at the Indian office, collected and edited his Essays in five volumes.

The disease which proved fatal to him had caused him much suffering for years. It seems probable that had he submitted to an operation (lithotomy) earlier, his good constitution would have carried him safely through it. But he waited till he was in his 74th year. Unhappily at that time there had been no successful application of the science of antiseptic surgery to the saving of life in such cases. His death took place on May the 8th, 1860.

I regret that the space at my command has not allowed of my doing justice to the memory of this renowned Orientalist, whose achievements as a pioneer and explorer in many previously untrodden regions of Oriental research, European Orientalists of every nationality, while often censuring his inaccuracies of scholarship, have always been ready to acknowledge. In real fact it is doubtful whether H. H. Wilson ever aimed at, or cared for, what is called a "European reputation." In the manly vigour of his intellect, in his passion for work of all kinds, in his preference for the practical rather than the theoretical—for the intelligible and obvious rather than the recondite and abstruse—in the application of his energies to the thankless task of paving the way for other investigators, and lastly, and perhaps chiefly, in his patriotic efforts not only to make India more generally understood by his own fellow-countrymen, but to inspire those destined for administrative work there with feelings of respect and kindness towards the vast populations committed to their rule, he was a thoroughly representative Englishman.

A day or two before undergoing the operation under which he sank, he wrote me an affectionate letter expressing his doubts about his own recovery, and his hope that I should be chosen to succeed him. And perhaps, therefore, I may be pardoned if, in conclusion, I venture to assert that it has been the chief

aim of my professorial life to be a humble follower in his footsteps, or at least to keep his example constantly before my mind, in striving to make the Boden Professorship subserve the practical purpose of facilitating and popularizing the study of Sanskrit—in trying to diffuse, through a more general knowledge of that language, a better knowledge of India's needs; and in endeavouring to establish at Oxford a central home for trustworthy teaching on all Indian subjects, and so to make my own University in some respects fill up the lamentable gap caused by the abolition of Old Haileybury College.

MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III

Account of the Interval between the Old and New Haileybury Colleges.

As a fitting supplement to my Reminiscences of Old Haileybury, I append a brief account of its intermediate condition between its death as a College, whose one work was to prepare men for India, and its resuscitation under a new form as a great Public School. For about three years the Principal, Mr. Melvill, and the Registrar, Mr. Heaviside, continued to occupy their official residences, and, I think, undertook some sort of supervision over the buildings and the property left in them. Their occupation went on till Mr. Melvill, as Canon of St. Paul's, took the living of Barnes (which was in the patronage of the Chapter), and Mr. Heaviside was made Canon of Norwich.

I paid two farewell visits to the place where so many happy years of my life had been passed, during the interval between my leaving it on February 3, 1858, and my election to the Oxford Boden Professorship on December 7, 1860. One of these visits was in January, 1859, and the other in July, 1860. I saw Mr. Heaviside there on both occasions, and found that the buildings and material surroundings remained nearly *in statu quo*. They proved, however, a kind of white elephant, and the desire to utilize them led to the curiously incongruous expedient of turning

them, for a short period, into military barracks, Colonel Hayes being in command, and Mr. Heaviside undertaking the duties of Chaplain, until he moved to Norwich. Perhaps the closing scenes of the connexion of Old Haileybury with our Indian Empire are best described in the following extract from *Gatherings from Parish History in the Rural Deanery of Ware*, by Robert Higgens, M.A., Rural Dean:—

The East-India Company passed away in the midst of the Indian Mutiny, but at the same time that this event happened the College was undergoing a rapid process of depletion.

The system of appointment by open competition had been substituted for that of nomination by the Directors of the East-India Company; in consequence, the *raison d'être* of the College was thought no longer to exist, though it is not self-evident that the successful competitors did not need a special College training as much as the nominees of the old Directors.

The last Haileybury student left for India in 1858. Then the reign of desolation began. The College, by the extinction of the East-India Company, having become Government property, after a time a depôt of recruits destined for India was quartered there. The presence of such an unfamiliar kind of "recruits for India," seemed little in harmony with the associations of this once pleasant seat of learning—the focus of student life, of not too severe a type, of those former recruits for India—the Civil Service probationers.

This military occupation lasted only a little while. The place again became a vast hermitage. At length it was sold by the Government to a Joint Stock Building or Land Company.

Whether the rumour that the College was likely to be appropriated as a great Roman Catholic seminary, awakened Protestant sensibilities, we cannot undertake to say. At any rate the question—"What shall be done with these costly buildings?" received in the year 1862 a solution, which has proved a happy one.

It was determined to endeavour to establish at Haileybury a new Public School, that genuine, and at its best, noble English institution, as impossible to be described in few words as is the character of "a gentleman," which it helps to mould.

The first meetings with the view to the formation of a Public School at Haileybury were held at Mr. Stephen Austin's at Hertford, by whom the idea is said to have originated.

MR. STEPHEN AUSTIN.

In connexion with the mention made above of Mr. STEPHEN AUSTIN, of Hertford, I may say that he took so deep an interest in actively promoting (through the agency of his son, Mr. Vernon Austin) the inception of the present volume of Haileybury Memorials, and was moreover himself so closely connected with the life of the College, almost from its first foundation, and furthermore rendered such essential services to the College by publishing at his own risk many useful Class-books and important Oriental works (besides the College Magazine),[1] that it is only due to his memory to make a few extracts from the biographical notice of him which appeared in the *Hertfordshire Mercury* on 28th May, 1892:—

Mr. Stephen Austin was born in 1804. He was the grandson of the Stephen Austin who was apprenticed to George Kearsley, of Ludgate Hill, London, the printer and publisher of the newspaper known as *The North Briton*, which was started by John Wilkes, M.P. for Aylesbury and Alderman of London, in opposition to the Administration of Lord Bute, an opposition which was continued against the successive representatives of his policy, and which eventually culminated in the celebrated letters of "Junius."

Mr. Stephen Austin and his father were the appointed printers and booksellers to the East-India Company's College, the work of which while Haileybury was being built, was carried on at Hertford Castle. Mr. Stephen Austin retained that position until the Company was dissolved in 1858; and it was under the auspices of the authorities of that institution that he commenced the printing and publishing at

[1] See "College Literature" (p. 225 of this volume) by Sir Steuart Bayley.

Hertford of works in various Oriental languages. Up to that time great difficulty had been experienced in procuring the different Oriental books required by the students in their studies; those that were obtainable were only to be had at great cost, while the type used was so bad, and the paper of such indifferent quality, that the books were oftentimes almost illegible. It was somewhat of a revolution, therefore, when "The Hitopadesa" was printed with new Sanskrit type at Hertford in 1847, as at that date there were not more than one or two Oriental printers in England, and thenceforward during successive years a great number of books printed in Sanskrit, Bengálí, Arabico, Persian, Pushtoo, Hindústání, Hindí, Hebrew, and other Eastern languages were issued from the Press of Stephen Austin, which in due time acquired a world-wide reputation for Oriental printing. Indeed many of the finest specimens of Oriental typography extant bear his name. (Witness the beautiful edition of Sir M. Monier-Williams' translation of the Śakoontalá now exhibited in one of the cases in the British Museum.) The skill and taste displayed in these productions were acknowledged by the presentation to Mr. Austin of gold medals by her Majesty the Queen and the Empress of the French, by the award of medals of the first class at the International Exhibitions held in London and Paris, etc., and by testimonials from many of the most eminent Oriental scholars of Europe and India; and in the year 1883 the "Congrès International des Orientalistes" presented their diploma to Mr. Austin for services rendered to Oriental literature.

While referring to Haileybury we may record the fact that the retention of the old College as a place of education, was greatly due to Mr. Austin's exertions. After the extinction of the East-India Company, the building and estate of Haileybury were put up to auction in London by order of the Secretary of State, and were purchased as a speculation by the British Land Company. For some considerable time efforts were made by them to find a purchaser for it, and there were rumours of the old College, which had been the home of learning and the nursery of men whose names will for all time be emblazoned on the pages of the history of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, being turned into an asylum, a workhouse, or some other such purpose. To Mr. Austin's mind this seemed little short of desecration, and he determined therefore to do what he could to save the old place from the fate that seemed to be awaiting it.

After the establishment of the present Haileybury College the Council publicly recognised Mr. Austin's services by presenting him, at a numerously attended meeting, with a handsome service of plate bearing the inscription, "Presented to Stephen Austin by the Council of Haileybury in acknowledgment of the services rendered by him towards the establishment of the College, A.D. 1862."

During the present year, 1893, some friends of the late Mr. Stephen Austin, having expressed their desire that there should be some memorial of his long connexion with Haileybury—Old and New—a memorial of him has been placed in the School Library in the form of a separate case of books, specially lettered as the "Stephen Austin Memorial." The Council of the College contributed one hundred guineas towards the Memorial.

It is well known that Stephen Austin was the founder in 1834 and Proprieter of the newspaper called *Hertford Mercury* (afterwards *Hertfordshire Mercury*), from which I have given numerous extracts in the foregoing pages.

A Glimpse of Old Haileybury.

MR. EDWARD LOCKWOOD, an old Haileybury student, and an Indian civilian of twenty years standing, whose name is recorded in my private memoranda as having attended my lectures in 1854–55–56, was applied to for his reminiscences, but instead of responding, has published a book on the "Early days of Marlborough College," in which he devotes a short chapter to a "Glimpse of Old Haileybury." It is written in a lively manner, with much kindliness of feeling and good-humoured pleasantry. Probably his style might strike an ill-natured critic as somewhat too flippant, but his banter is sprinkled with many grains of good sense and wisdom, the value of which

would become more apparent if they were separated from the chaff. I append a brief glimpse of his glimpse:—

His opinion evidently is that old Haileybury was abolished because "it had been weighed in the balance and found wanting," and he clearly considers that the time spent there was wasted, except for the best men at the head of the Terms. He admits that, had he responded to the invitation to contribute a few reminiscences of College life to the present volume, his contribution would have presented little more than a picture of merry days and jovial nights, when wine, tobacco, singing in chorus, and noisy revelry were freely indulged in, as a set off to the dulness of lectures on subjects which few could understand, and to the abstruseness of examination-questions which no ordinary student was expected to answer. In short, he is strongly of opinion that the education given at Haileybury was a bad preparation for the work of an Indian civilian, and that, instead of learning Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, and how to extract cube-roots, a lad destined for India should be made to devote himself to the acquisition of a knowledge of the Vernaculars, and should, moreover, give a good deal of attention to agriculture and land-surveying.

Mr. Lockwood's interesting account of Patná during the mutiny, and of his own plucky demeanour during that terrible crisis, strikes one as furnishing a proof that even a rollicking career at Haileybury might have had its uses in generating habits of light-heartedness, cheerfulness, and courage—qualities which enabled Mr. Lockwood to maintain an attitude of perfect coolness and composure under the momentary expectation of a general massacre. Let me add that the stress laid by Mr. Lockwood on the importance of a thorough knowledge of Indian Vernaculars, commends itself entirely to my approval, and I repeat here what I have stated before, that, in my opinion, the forcing of Sanskrit as a *sine quâ non* on all Haileybury students indiscriminately, was an unfortunate mistake (see note 4, page 52).

M. M-W.

APPENDIX I

DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE ALLEGED UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF THE DISCIPLINE AT THE EAST-INDIA COLLEGE IN THE EARLY YEARS OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

Extracts from Mr. Malthus's Pamphlet.

It appears that in the year 1817 the rumours which were everywhere rife as to the unsatisfactory state of the discipline at Haileybury College, led one of its most eminent Professors —the celebrated political Economist, Professor T. R. Malthus— to write a pamphlet in its defence. From that pamphlet,[1] entitled "Statements respecting the East-India College in refutation of the charges brought against it," I have already made some quotations, and I now subjoin others.

The following is given at pp. 82, 83, as a summary of the charges made against the College by Mr. Hume at a Court of Proprietors held on the 18th of December, 1816:—

Mr. Hume affirmed that, instead of the College being a place where young men were formed in their morals, prepared in their character,

[1] A copy of this pamphlet, which I have before quoted in my reminiscences, was recently found by the Rev. H. V. Le Bas among his father's papers, and has been obligingly lent to me. It was published by Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle Street, in 1817, and is so interesting that it ought to be rescued from oblivion.

and qualified in their education, it was the disgrace of England, and of every person connected with it; that it was incessantly the scene of riot, disorder and irregularity, and that the inhabitants, who lived in the neighbourhood, were in a state of perpetual dread and alarm from the wanton excesses committed by the students.

In reply to this accusation, Mr. Malthus maintains in his pamphlet that Mr. Hume seems to have sought for the character of the College from fathers irritated at the merited punishment of their sons, and from some Hertfordshire county gentlemen, tremblingly alive about their game. Such disappointed fathers, says Mr. Malthus, "are the very last persons that should be heard as authorities, and as to the country gentlemen, they have been (with one or two exceptions) from the very first, enemies of the College. They prophesied early that the building would become a barrack, and I can readily enter into their feelings in not liking an establishment of eighty young men from sixteen to twenty in their immediate neighbourhood. But I can affirm from my own knowledge that these young men are more free from vice than the undergraduates at our Universities, and I really believe, than the head classes of our great schools." In proof of this Mr. Malthus quotes a portion of a speech made by Lord Minto at Calcutta in 1810, as follows:—

It is with peculiar pleasure that I do justice to the Hertford College, by remarking that the official reports and returns of our [Fort William] College will show that the students who have been translated from Hertford to Fort William, stand honourably distinguished for regular attendance; for obedience to the statutes and discipline of the College; for orderly and decorous demeanor; for moderation in expense, and consequently in the amount of their debt; and, in a word, for those decencies of conduct which denote men well born, and characters well trained. I make this observation with the more satisfaction, as I entertain an earnest wish to find it proved that the preliminary tuition and general instruction afforded to the succeeding

generations of the Company's servants at Hertford will be found of extensive and valuable influence for India.

From other passages, however, of Mr. Malthus's pamphlet it is evident that he does not think the discipline of Haileybury perfect, and that he attributes its defects to certain inherent difficulties in the constitution of the College—difficulties to which I have already referred in my Reminiscences (see especially pp. 86, 100-106).

For example, the following remarks occur in different parts of the pamphlet :—

With regard to the discipline [of the East-India College] it will be readily allowed that it has not been in all its parts so successful. It is well-known that disturbances have occasionally taken place, which at the moment, have shown in a considerable body of the students a total disregard of the rules and regulations.

On the occasion of the last of the three disturbances which occurred during the period of the six years, when all cases of breach of discipline, involving rustication or expulsion, had to be referred to the Directors, the proceedings were marked by an extraordinary want of firmness and decision, indicating in the most striking manner the effects of private and contending interests. This disturbance occurred in 1812.[1] The Court took the management of it entirely into their own hands. They detained a large body of students in town for above a month; and after entering into the most minute details, and subjecting all the parties to repeated examinations at the India-house, came to no final decision. The case was then referred back again to the College Council, who were desired to select for expulsion a certain number of those concerned, who should appear to them to have been the most deeply engaged as ringleaders, and the least entitled to a mitigation of sentence on the score of character. When this was done, and a sentence of expulsion passed in consequence on five students, a subsequent vote of the Court restored them all to the service, and they were sent out to India without even completing the usual period of

[1] The disturbance, which occurred in 1811, is described in the next extract.

residence at the College (! ! ! !). It is now (in 1817) but a short time since the Principal and Professors of the East-India College have been legally invested with those powers in the management of the discipline which are found necessary at great schools and Universities, and which ought, therefore, unquestionably to have been given to them at the commencement of the Institution.

Yet what is the task they have to accomplish? They have not only to overcome by a steady and uniform system of discipline the natural difficulties inherent in the Institution, but, by a union of conciliation, firmness, and strict impartiality, to mitigate and gradually extirpate the spirit of insubordination, which, by long unskilful treatment, has infected the Institution; and this is to be done, not only without the cordial co-operation of all the natural patrons and protectors of the College, but with a spirit of direct hostility in a considerable body of the Directors and Proprietors. Language is publicly used, and reports generally circulated, calculated to fill the minds of the students with the most unfavourable prejudices. In general, when a parent sends his son to a school or to the University, he endeavours to impress him with a respect for the place to which he is going, and for the authorities to which he will be subject. It is to be feared that some young men come to the East-India College with very different impressions—with the impression of having heard the College abused and its downfall prognosticated by those whom they must, of course, look up to as the persons that ought to influence their feelings and direct their conduct (compare p. 83 of this volume).

Extract from a pamphlet entitled, "A letter to the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Court of Directors of the East-India Company, on the subject of their College at Haileybury. By a Civilian":[1]—

What has been termed a row at the College may be exemplified by what took place in the year 1811. The insubordination on that occasion consisted principally in noise, partly also in acts of mischief,

[1] A copy of this pamphlet, published by Richardson in 1823 (27 pp. 8vo.), is in the Library at the India Office. *Tracts, Vol.* 43.

committed within the buildings where the students reside, and continuing for two or three hours of the night.

Not a single Professor came forward to express disapprobation;—no attempt was made to re-establish authority. The disorder remained entirely unopposed, and the promoters of it undetected, till at length tired nature effected that which the reigning powers did not attempt, and the students retired to rest soon after midnight. On the following day all business was suspended. Eleven Directors went down in deputation from Leadenhall-street, and, after due deliberation, determined to turn loose upon London upwards of forty young men, collected from all parts of the kingdom, who had each voluntarily acknowledged his own guilt. There they were detained, to the interruption of their studies, and the corruption of their morals, for more than two months, during which time a vain attempt was made to induce them to criminate each other, since no other evidence appeared against them.

The affair terminated in the expulsion of six individuals, who were not particularly marked as ringleaders, but were selected chiefly on the ground of their general bad conduct; while the rest were condemned to lose two years' rank in India, a punishment the nature of which they could not understand, and the weight of which they could not feel for many years.[1]

The cause of these occasional ebullitions is to be sought in the anomalous nature of the Institution.

Extract from the London "Evening Mail" for October 19, 1822:[2]—

The East India College near Hertford, an establishment not uniformly remarkable for the efficacy of its discipline, has again within

[1] The manner in which loss of rank principally affects a civilian is, that his turn to receive a pension from the Civil Fund, which is offered according to the date of his appointment, arrives so much the later. Thus, this absurd and unjust punishment visits the aged for the errors of his youth, by depriving him of a benefit not bestowed by the Company, to which he is entitled, from the subscription which he has paid as its price.

[2] This newspaper was published at *The Times* office, and was to a great extent a reprint of *The Times*.

the last fortnight become the scene of insubordination, and it s singular enough that Mr. Christian, who was himself for some time a Professor at this College, and must consequently feel an interest in its well-being, and was then and is still, a magistrate of the county, and a resident in the neighbourhood, did not direct his attention to the late tumultuary disturbance. It seems that a short time since, in the absence through indisposition of Dr. Le Bas—a person dignified with the lofty appellation of Dean of the College—the Rev. H. Walter laid some fresh imposition or restriction upon some of the boys for refractory conduct. This imposition was so little relished by the youths (whose ages are from 14 to 18), that they beset Mr. Walter by all those little annoyances which schoolboys so well can practise. The first direct act of insubordination manifested was in consequence of the shutting of one of the College gates at what the boys deemed too early an hour in the evening. After shattering the lock with gunpowder, the youths next contrived to insert a blacking bottle, filled with powder, into one of the drains in the College square: this was also exploded, by means of a match or train, near midnight. Then bodies of the students distributed themselves in given positions, from which they sallied forth, broke the college lamps, and shattered several panes of glass in the house of the learned Professor, Mr. Walter, and the very Reverend the Dean, Mr. Le Bas. Only one of the rioters was caught in the act. There are between seventy and eighty students, and of these about twenty, upon whom suspicion fell, have been sent home to undergo a species of indefinite rustication. The penalty thus inflicted, though of uncertain extent at present, is considered by the parties as a sort of holiday; and many of them, from the interest of their own connexions, expect to be shortly recalled. . . .

It would seem then, that experience refutes the utility of this establishment as a place of education and discipline; the insubordination it has manifested exceeds that in any other establishment throughout the kingdom.

As a *per contra* statement I add the following extract from a scarce pamphlet, published by Kingsbury, Parbury & Allen in 1826, and to be found at the India Office Library (*Tracts, Vol.* 91), giving the substance of

A speech delivered in the Court of East-India Proprietors, on the 27th February, 1824, by Robert Grant, on the occasion of a motion made by the Hon. D. Kinnaird to the effect "that Haileybury College should be abolished."

Mr. Robert Grant in this speech deprecated any change in the collegiate system then prevailing, and contended that a degree of discipline was enforced at Haileybury far beyond the usual standard of Academic strictness. He had consulted an Oxonian friend, and received the following reply:—

. . . What would an under-graduate member of the strictest college in Oxford feel, were he compelled, like the members of the East-India College, to attend chapel every morning and evening, to dine in hall every day, and to be within gates every evening soon after dusk, and to be in his own room alone every night at eleven o'clock? At Hertford the use of wine is forbidden, yet at our Universities the use of it is freely indulged to young men who come up to college, not two years later in life than the students of the East-India College. Riding on horseback, or driving a gig, hunting and shooting, are sports most rigorously forbidden at the East-India College; and if a young man is unable to take long walks, or to use athletic exercise, he has no source of recreation. How different is this from our Universities! Those persons who clamour to take away the name of College, and call the East-India College a school, would find, on examining the subject, that the college is already in reality that sort of school to which they would reduce it, as the remedy for every defect. Let men who have passed through an English University examine the discipline of the East-India College, and they will be found to confess, that the disturbances which arise there are such as might be expected from the enforcing a strict discipline upon young men, some of whom will not bear the restraint, whilst others, though apparently in the college with their own consent, have both a dislike to appointments in a distant land, and an aversion to the severe studies of the place. . . .

M. M.-W.

APPENDIX II

THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM IN ITS CONNEXION WITH THE EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

On the 18th of August, 1800, the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General of India, wrote a minute in Council containing his reasons for establishing a College at Fort William, Calcutta.

It was a long document which, when printed, occupied nearly 43 pages 4to. I subjoin a brief summary :—

The age at which writers usually arrive in India [N.B., this was written in 1800] is from sixteen to eighteen. Some of them have been educated with a view to the Indian Civil Service, but on utterly erroneous principles; their education being confined to commercial knowledge and in no degree extended to liberal studies. On arrival in India they are either stationed in the interior, where they ought to be conversant with the languages, laws, and customs of the natives, or they are employed in Government offices where they are chiefly occupied in transcribing papers. Once landed in India their studies, morals, manners, expenses and conduct are no longer subject to any regulation, restraint, or guidance. Hence they often acquire habits destructive to their health and fortunes.

Under these circumstances the Governor-General has determined to found a College at Fort William in Bengal for the instruction of the junior Civil Servants in such branches of literature, science, and

knowledge as may be deemed necessary to qualify them for the discharge of their duties; and, considering that such a College would be a becoming public monument to commemorate the Conquest of Mysore, he has dated the law for the foundation of the College on the 4th of May, 1800, the first anniversary of the reduction of Seringapatam.

A suitable building is to be erected at Garden Reach. There will be a Provost, Vice-Provost, and a complete staff of Professors both of European and Oriental subjects.[1] Statutes are to be drawn up, and all Indian civilians on first arriving in India, even those destined for Bombay and Madras are to be educated at this College, which will be called the College of Fort William.

The statutes were promulgated by the first Provost (the Rev. David Brown), on April 10, 1801, and when printed occupied 12 pages 4to. The students were then located in provisional buildings, and the first Disputation in Oriental languages was held on the 6th of February, 1802; a speech being delivered on the occasion by Sir George Barlow, the acting Visitor. All this was done without the knowledge of the Court of Directors in London, who, when they heard of the foundation of the College, passed a resolution against it, on the ground of the enormous and indefinite expenditure which it might involve. They complimented the Marquis on his able minute, and acknowledged the necessity for obtaining a higher class of civil servants by raising the standard of their education and giving them an improved special training, but they only expressed

[1] A list of these was printed. I select the following:—Provost, Rev. David Brown; Vice-Provost, Rev. C. Buchanan (both of these were Chaplains of the H.E.I.C.S.); Sanskrit and Hindū Law, H. T. Colebrooke; British Law, Sir George Barlow, Bart.; Greek and Latin Classics, Rev. C. Buchanan; Persian, Francis Gladwin; Assistant in Persian and Arabic, Mathew Lumsden; second Assistant in Persian, Capt. Charles Stewart; Sanskrit and Bengālī, Rev. William Carey; Hindūstānī, John Gilchrist.

their approbation of part of his plan. In fact a compromise was arranged (see note to line 6 of page 27 of this volume), and it was decided that although the proposed collegiate Building at Garden Reach was not to be erected, an Institution to be called "The East-India College" should be founded in Hertfordshire, which was to give a good general education, combined with instruction in the rudiments of the Oriental languages, while Lord Wellesley's Institution was to be allowed to continue at Calcutta in a less comprehensive form under the name of Fort William College, with a local habitation in "Writers' Buildings," the name given to a long house with good verandahs looking south at the north end of Tank Square (now Dalhousie Square).

It was thus brought about that Fort William College became a kind of continuation of Haileybury, and that its work was restricted to the imparting of fuller instruction in Oriental subjects, the groundwork of which had been laid at Haileybury. And no doubt it was originally intended that all junior civilians who had passed through the Haileybury course should repair to the College in Calcutta for such instruction. Moreover, the process of sifting, which began at Haileybury, was continued at the Fort William Institution. At any rate, it occasionally happened that the worst of those "bad bargains," which Haileybury, in its too great leniency, had spared, were eliminated from the service at Calcutta.

Yet, according to Mr. Malthus, the discipline at Fort William College was for some time in a most unsatisfactory state. He mentions that far too large a number of young civilians, whose ages ranged from 16 to 19, were collected at Calcutta between 1801 and 1808 (Haileybury being then barely founded, or at least not in actual working order), and that

much dissipation and irregularity existed among them (Pamphlet, pp. 55-56).

Unquestionably the establishment of Haileybury had a beneficial effect in abridging the period of residence at Calcutta, as the following extract from Mr. Malthus' pamphlet proves :—

> In 1811 twenty students left Fort William College qualified for official situations. Of the twelve who had been previously at Haileybury, six left after six month's residence, two after eight months, one after nine months, one after two years, two after three years. Of the eight who had not been at Haileybury three left after two and a quarter years, one after three years, one after three and a quarter years, two after four years, one after four and a half years.

Still, the co-existence of Haileybury in connexion with Fort William College does not seem to have caused much improvement in the state of the discipline at the latter college; for at p. 38 of Mr Malthus' pamphlet we read :—

> In the last public examination [N.B., this was written in 1817] at the College in India, of which the account has arrived, five students were expelled. Notwithstanding the opportunities afforded to them during a protracted stay at Calcutta, they had not acquired such a knowledge of two Oriental languages as would enable them to pass the examination necessary to qualify them for an official situation.

It appears, then, from the above extracts, that, after the founding of Haileybury, the period of residence at Fort William College was sometimes completed by good men in six months. On the other hand, in the case of inferior men, it was sometimes protracted for three or four years, or even more. It appears, too, that for many years those who were transferred from Haileybury to Fort William lived a collegiate life there somewhat similar to that at Haileybury; that is to say, they had rooms assigned to them in "Writers' Buildings," and were

subject to some sort of collegiate discipline. Moreover, it is clear that, for three or four years, even Bombay and Madras civilians were required to present themselves at Calcutta and go through their period of Indian probation at Fort William.[1] As to Bengal civilians their residence there went on, I believe, till about the year 1835. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it was not till after that year that they were allowed to reside with their friends or in "chummeries," or in lodgings anywhere in the town.[2] Even after that date, however, they had to go to "Writers' Buildings" (where there was a good Library and Examination Room) for their monthly and final examinations.[3]

The annual Fort William "Disputations" (corresponding to the Haileybury "Visitations"), which took place in early years, were generally held at Government House, the Governor-General being the "Visitor," but I find that in one year (1802) these "Disputations"—accompanied as they always were by a public distribution of prizes, and a speech from the Governor-General—took place in the Examination-room of the College Buildings.

It was not till January 24, 1854, that the College of Fort William was abolished. That year saw both the first introduction

[1] Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr has lent me a curious and scarce volume entitled "Roebuck's Annals of the College of Fort William." There I find reports of the results of all the examinations from 1801 to 1818, and it may be proved from these reports that civilians destined for Bombay and Madras gained prizes at Fort William in the years 1801–1804, and notably among them was a connexion of my own, Mr. John Romer, who was for some time a Judge in the Bombay Presidency.

[2] Mr. Seton-Karr tells me then in 1842 he and Mr. R. N. Cust and Mr. Montresor took a good three-storied house in Middleton Row, Calcutta, and there "chummed" together during their period of probation.

[3] Mr. Seton-Karr informs me, that in 1842 the two examiners (Colonel Ouseley, aud Capt. Marshall) had offices in "Writers' Buildings," and that monthly examinations were held there, but that a considerable portion of the building was then let out as merchants' offices.

of the Indian Civil Service competitive system into England, and at the same time a change in the method of dealing with Indian civilians on their first arrival in India. Nevertheless, even after that year, examinations continued to be held in India under Boards of Examiners appointed by the Government, but not under collegiate regulations or in any special building.

MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

[*This* APPENDIX III *is an exact reprint of the Prospectus of the College which was issued in* 1806.]

A

PRELIMINARY

VIEW

OF THE

ESTABLISHMENT

OF

THE HONOURABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY

IN

HERTFORDSHIRE

FOR

THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG PERSONS

APPOINTED TO

THE CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIA.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.

STEREOTYPED BY RICHARD WATTS.
M.DCCC.VI.

I.

THE object of this Establishment is, to provide a supply of persons duly qualified to discharge the various and important duties required from the Civil Servants of the COMPANY, in administering the Government of INDIA.

Within the last thirty or forty years, a great change has taken place in the state of the COMPANY'S affairs in that Country: the extension of empire has been followed by a great increase of power and authority; and persons of the same description, who, before, had acted in the capacity of Factors and Merchants, are now called upon to administer, throughout their respective districts, an extensive System of Finance: and to fill the important offices of Magistrates, Ambassadors, and Provincial Governors.

II.

As this extension of dominion in India hath been gradual, the wants thence arising have not hitherto been provided in any way fitted to supply them: for though the private and solitary studies of individuals have enabled them to discharge, with ability and honour, the duties devolved upon them; yet the growing exigencies of territories so enlarged have loudly called for an Establishment at home, which, upon a wise and well-adapted system, might provide and prepare, in the most direct manner, a succession of Civil Servants, for their destined functions.

The necessity of such an Establishment, so generally felt in England, induced the COMPANY to expect that some Institution would have arisen, immediately applicable to the supply of their wants. But all hopes from other quarters having been disappointed, they judged it to be a duty incumbent upon

themselves to devise and to institute a Plan, that might not only fill up the time of those Young Persons designed for the Civil Service of India with general advantage; but should also afford the best means of qualifying them to discharge the duties of their stations there; and to send them thither early enough to engage in all the concerns of active life.

This Plan consists of a COLLEGE, for the reception of Students at the age of fifteen, to remain till they are eighteen; or till they are sent by the COURT of DIRECTORS to their respective destinations.

The Students will be instructed, by Courses of Lectures, upon a plan similar to that adopted in the Universities.

III.

After having thus provided for the acquisition of Learning in general, it is further intended to furnish them with the means of instruction in the Elements of Oriental Literature. For this purpose they will not only be taught the Rudiments of the Asiatic Languages, more especially the Arabic and Persian; but be made acquainted with the History, Customs, and Manners of the different Nations of the East: and as the study of Law and Political Oeconomy is to form an essential part in the general system of education, it will be required that, in the Lectures upon these subjects, particular attention be given to the explanation of the Political and Commercial relations subsisting between INDIA and GREAT BRITAIN.

IV.

Among the variety of studies which may be pursued with peculiar advantage in this Country, it is not to be expected that any very great portion of their time can be allotted to the

acquiring a knowledge of the SEVERAL Languages of the East; but it is presumed that the main object of the Institution will be attained, if the Students be well grounded in the Rudiments of the TWO Languages already specified; and that, on their leaving the College, such instructions be given them as may enable them to prosecute their Oriental studies during their passage to India.

V.

The College is to be under the direction and authority of a Principal and several Professors, according to the following arrangement:—

THE REV. SAMUEL HENLEY, D.D., *Principal.*

Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy: Rev. B. Bridge, A.M.; Rev. W. Dealtry, A.M.

Professors of Humanity and Philology: Rev. E. Lewton, A.M.: J. H. Batten, Esq., A.M.

Professor of History and Political Economy: Rev. T. R. Malthus, A.M.

Professor of General Polity and the Laws of England: Edward Christian, Esq., A.M.

Professor of Oriental Literature:

The following are attached to the College, viz.:—

Mons. De Foligny, *French Master.*
Mr. —. Medland, *Drawing Master.*
Mr. Henry Angelo, *Fencing Master.*
Mr. —. Bridgman, *Dancing Master.*

Besides the general superintendance of the College, it will be the office of the Principal more especially to watch over the moral and religious conduct of the students; to instruct them

in the principles of Ethics and Natural Theology; and in the evidences, doctrines, and duties of Revealed Religion. Whilst in this respect he is considered as discharging the duty of a Professor in Divinity, so, in the ordinary exercise of his clerical function, he will be required, in conjunction with such Professors as are in holy orders, to preach in the College Chapel, and, at the stated seasons, to perform the solemn rites of the established Church.

VI.

The Lectures of the Professors may be arranged under four distinct heads, in the following manner:—

1. *Oriental Literature.*

1. Practical Instruction in the Rudiments of the Oriental Languages, more especially the Arabic and Persian.
2. A Course of Lectures to illustrate the History, Customs and Manners of the People of India.

2. *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

1. A Course of Practical Instruction, in the Elements of Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry; on the most useful properties of the Conic Sections, the nature of Logarithms, and the principles of Fluxions.
2. A Course of Lectures on the four branches of Natural Philosophy; Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Astronomy; illustrated by occasional Experiments: and, if it should be thought necessary or proper, the Principia of Sir Isaac Newton will form a part of this course.

It is here of importance to observe, that the more abstruse parts of pure Mathematics will be utterly excluded from these

Lectures, as altogether inconsistent with the object of the Institution. The Mathematical Lectures will be made entirely subservient to the purposes of Natural Philosophy. The Lectures in Natural Philosophy will have for their scope and end, the arts and objects of common life: and to render this department of these Lectures more extensively useful, as soon as a proper collection of Specimens shall be procured, it is intended to give the Students some elementary instructions in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Natural History.

3. *Classical & General Literature.*

1. A Course of Lectures to explain the Ancient Writers of Rome and Greece, more particularly the Historians and Orators.
2. A Course of Lectures on the Arts of Reasoning and Composition; and on such other subjects as are generally understood by the "Belles Lettres."

These Lectures will be altogether plain and practical. Peculiar care will be taken to make the Students well acquainted with the English Language, and with the merits of its most approved Writers. They will be exercised also in every species of composition appropriate to their future occupations.

4. *Law, History, & Political Oeconomy.*

1. A Course of Lectures on general History, and on the History and Statistics of the Modern Nations of Europe.
2. A Course of Lectures on Political Oeconomy.
3. A Course of Lectures on general Polity, on the Laws of England, and Principles of the British Constitution.

VII.

The College Year is to be divided into Two Terms, each consisting of Twenty Weeks. In the last week of the second Term of each year, Public Examinations of all the Students will be holden by the Professors in the different departments of Literature and Science, as arranged in the preceding section, under the superintendance of the Principal.

1. IN ORIENTAL LITERATURE.
2. IN MATHEMATICS & NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
3. IN CLASSICAL & GENERAL LITERATURE.
4. IN LAW, HISTORY, & POLITICAL OECONOMY.

At the conclusion of the Examinations, the Principal and Professors will, at a general meeting appointed for the purpose, arrange the Students in four separate Lists, according to their respective merits in these departments. A Copy of these Lists will be transmitted by the Principal to the Honourable COURT of DIRECTORS, for insertion in the Public Records of the COMPANY. On this occasion, the Honourable the CHAIRMAN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, COLLEGE COMMITTEE, and such other of the DIRECTORS as may think proper, will attend, to distribute among the most deserving Students in the several Classes, such Prizes and Medals as may be agreed upon with the Principal by the College Committee.

VIII.

Having thus pointed out that provision has been made for the literary and intellectual improvement of the Students, it

remains to add some observations on the Moral and Religious Discipline of the College. Concerning this important subject a Code of Regulations has already been presented to the Honourable COURT of DIRECTORS, subject to such improvements and corrections as time and experience may hereafter suggest. But as the efficacy of these regulations will entirely depend upon the actual exertions of those Professors who, in subordination to the Principal, are more immediately concerned in the discipline of the College, it may be proper to mention, that the Persons selected for this purpose have, for many years, filled situations of trust and authority in the two Universities: and they have undertaken to carry into effect these regulations, under the strongest impressions of the importance of the charge committed to them.

IX.

The compensation to be made to the COMPANY by the Students of the College at the commencement of each Term, is Fifty Guineas; for which they will be supplied with every requisite accommodation during that term, a few articles excepted of private convenience. The utmost attention will be given, in every instance, to the Oeconomy of the Institution, consistent with the comfort of its Members. All extravagance among the Students will be discouraged: and, on this account, it is much to be desired that their pecuniary allowances may be moderate; as a misjudged liberality in this respect might be highly injurious.

The first opening of the College to receive Students having been fixed for the 3d of February 1806, the Collegiate year is considered as thence commencing. The former Term will

end on the 19th of June, and the latter will begin on the 1st of August. In future years, the 2d of February and the 1st of August will begin, and the 19th of June and the 21st of December terminate, the two respective Terms.

X.

The foregoing Plan, it is presumed, is founded upon the soundest principles of wisdom and judgment; and may be eventually expected to produce the happiest effects upon the concerns of the COMPANY in the East. The education of those destined to fill the important offices of Magistrates, Ambassadors, Provincial Governors, and other high situations, should certainly be founded on the firm basis of learning and science; on a knowledge of the principles of ethics and civil jurisprudence; of general history, and the laws of nations. To this should be added, a more particular acquaintance with the language, history, and manners of those nations among whom they are to exercise their respective functions. The cultivation and improvement of their intellectual powers should be accompanied with such a course of moral discipline as may tend to excite and confirm in them habits of application, prudence, integrity, and justice: and to render this system of education fully efficient, it is essential that it be inculcated and enforced under the sanction and influence of the Christian Religion. An Institution conducted upon these principles may reasonably be expected, under the favour of Providence, to be productive of a benign and enlightened policy toward the Native Subjects of British India, to improve their moral condition, and to diffuse the happy influences of Christianity throughout the Eastern World.

COLLEGE SCHOOL.

BESIDES the COLLEGE above described, the COMPANY patronize a School subordinate to it, and under the superintendance of the PRINCIPAL, into which Boys may be admitted at an early age, and in which they will be taught the Elements of general Learning, and such other accomplishments as are the usual objects of instruction in the larger Seminaries of this Country. Especial attention will be paid also to such parts of education as may serve to qualify them for Public Business, and for the higher departments of Commercial Life.

Though this School be designed as introductory to the College, it is not to be understood that the COMPANY is pledged to make it the sole channel of an appointment to the College itself; but it is nevertheless proper to observe, that those who shall have passed through both Institutions will enjoy the advantage of an uniform system of education, begun in early youth, and continued to their departure for the duties of their public stations.

Notwithstanding that an intimate connection is intended to subsist between the College and the School, it is nevertheless to be understood, that, whilst the College is exclusively appropriated to persons designed for the Civil Service of the COMPANY abroad, the School will be open to the Public at large.

The Rev. M. H. LUSCOMBE, A.M. of the University of Cambridge, is appointed Head Master of the School; to whom the Annual Sum of Seventy Guineas is to be paid for each Pupil; which, without any additional charge, will include, besides the usual course of Classical Instruction, the French Language, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Drawing, and Dancing.

[*This* APPENDIX IV *is an exact reprint of the Particulars of Sale of Haileybury College in* 1861.]

HAILEYBURY.

Particulars

OF

THE VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT

FREEHOLD ESTATE,

FOR MANY YEARS KNOWN AS "HAILEYBURY COLLEGE,"

THE PROPERTY OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

SITUATE NEAR TO

Hoddesden and Hertford, in the County of Herts,

ABOUT

Two Miles from the Hertford, and Three Miles from the Broxbourne Stations, on the Eastern Counties' Railway,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY MESSRS.

NORTON, HOGGART & TRIST,

At the Auction Mart, opposite the Bank of England,

On Friday, August 30th, 1861, at Twelve o'clock,

IN TWO LOTS,

By direction of the Secretary of State in Council of India.

May be viewed on application to Mr. JONES, late Steward, on the Premises, where Particulars and Plans may be had; also of M. Digby Wyatt, Esq., India Office, Victoria Street, Westminster; or at his offices, No. 37, Tavistock Place, W.C.; at the offices of the Solicitor to the India Office, 28, Austin Friars, E.C.; at the Mart; and of Messrs. NORTON, HOGGART & TRIST, 62, Old Broad Street, Royal Exchange, E.C.

Printed by T. W. NICHOLSON, 3 & 4, Bell Yard, Gracechurch Street, City, E.C

PARTICULARS, &c.

LOT 1.

THE VALUABLE & IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATE,

FOR MANY YEARS KNOWN AS "HAILEYBURY COLLEGE,"

The Property of the Honourable the East India Company,

SITUATE NEAR HODDESDEN AND HERTFORD,

ABOUT

Two Miles from the Hertford, and Three from the Broxbourne Stations on the Eastern Counties' Railway, and constructed at very considerable expense for the reception and education of Pupils in the Civil Service of the Company.

THE BUILDING

Which is of Quadrangular Form, contains ACCOMMODATION FOR UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED, in Separate Rooms,

WITH HOUSES, GARDENS, & OFFICES FOR THE PRINCIPALS.

IT IS

SURROUNDED BY ABOUT FIFTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND,

ORNAMENTALLY LAID OUT IN PADDOCKS, CRICKET GROUNDS, &c.

BOUNDED BY CAPITAL ROADS AND APPROACHED BY LODGE ENTRANCES.

The Accommodation in the Building consists of SIX CONVENIENT RESIDENCES for Principals; CHAPEL, which has been consecrated, 90 feet by 30 feet, with Vestry; LARGE DINING HALL, 78 feet by 30 feet; LIBRARY, 60 feet by 30 feet; COMMITTEE ROOM, 30 feet by 21 feet; upwards of 100 Dormitories, Lecture Rooms, Reading and Fencing Rooms;

Extensive Servants' Offices of every description, Brewhouse, Bakehouse, Stores, &c.

The whole of these Buildings are more particularly described on the plans accompanying these Particulars.

The Property offers a singularly eligible opportunity for a Public Institution of any kind, for Almshouses in connection with any of the rich Public Companies, or for others requiring extensive Collegiate or Scholastic Premises.

THE WHOLE CONTAINING, AS SHEWN ON PLAN,

FIFTY-FIVE ACRES AND TWENTY-SEVEN PERCHES.

The Timber and Fixtures will be included in the purchase.

LOT 2.

A VALUABLE ENCLOSURE OF COPYHOLD LAND,

SITUATE IN

HOGS-DALE LANE, IN THE PARISH OF LITTLE AMWELL,

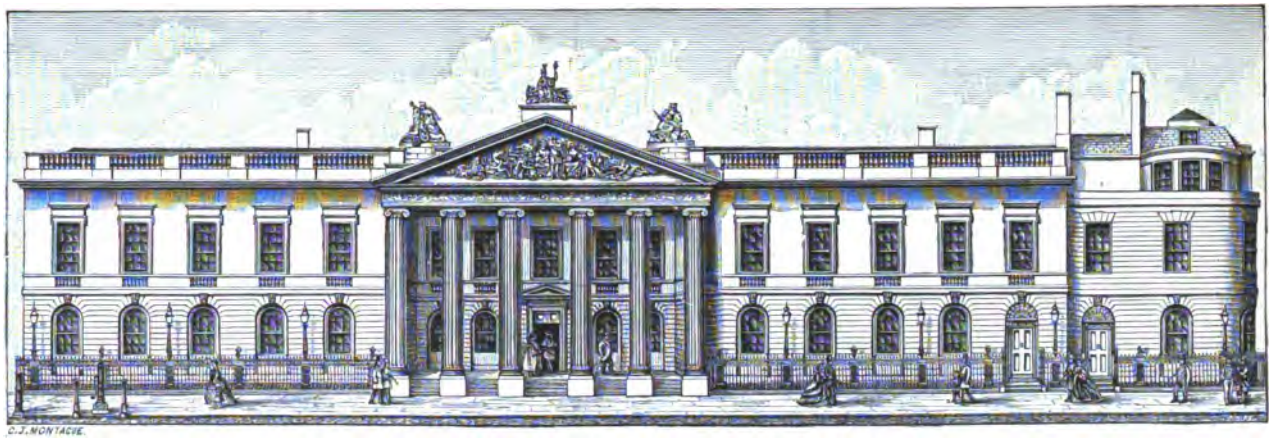
Adjoining the Parish of Great Amwell in which the College is situate,

AND CONTAINING

One Acre, Three Roods, and Thirty-four Perches.

Held of the Manor of Little Amwell.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, LEADENHALL STREET



THE above view of the East India House represents it as it was when demolished in 1862. The main building was designed by Richard Jupp, R.A., in 1796. At that time there were two very ornamental timber houses adjoining the building at the west end. When these were pulled down the East India House was enlarged, the extension being designed by Wilkin, R.A. The Museum was situated in this west end wing. Nothing now remains of the old building except the cellars, which are in the occupation of Messrs. Williams & Co., wine merchants.

COLLEGE LITERATURE

COLLEGE LITERATURE

I HAVE undertaken, not without serious misgiving, to contribute to the "Memorials of Old Haileybury College" a chapter on the various periodicals brought out by the College Students, and on one or two of the clubs or societies of the college. Concerning the latter the information is very meagre; in regard to the former there is no lack. For the earlier periodicals, the "Scrutator," "Anti-Scrutator," and "Student," I had to go to the British Museum, and the traces of authorship in those early numbers are few and hard to come at; but from the time when the first number of the "Haileybury Observer" was published in 1839 till the extinction of the College in 1858, a complete set of the periodicals has been preserved by the pious care of the publisher, Mr. S. Austin, of Hertford, and bound up in goodly volumes, and prefixed to each of the volumes is a list of the authors to whom each piece is due or is attributed. I say "attributed" because neither editors nor publishers could in all cases be certain of the authorship. The vanity of authorship is not less marked in youth than in mature life, and the majority of contributions were, though published anonymously, not only admitted but proudly claimed by their writers, but this was not always the case, and neither handwriting nor initials, which were sometimes given for the purpose of misleading, could be relied on as trustworthy external evidence. In some instances it is within my own knowledge that papers have been wrongly attributed, and I have the authority of Sir Monier Monier-Williams for advancing a similar caution in respect to the publications which appeared under his editorship.

I have done my duty, as an exercise preliminary to this paper, by reading more or less conscientiously all these eight volumes, and though I cannot say that the literary charm has been throughout such as to repay me for the labour, yet even from this point of view the exercise has not been without its refreshments, and in other respects I have found much of interest and much to admire.

The local colour, of course, is the principal point. From the papers dealing with the local slang, with beaks, pros, Dis, extra, Rentals, G^{ts}. and G^{s}., with gates and solemn moneos, with exams, with quad, with A, B, C, and D, a complete restoration of the life and times of a Haileybury Student might be reconstructed; we learn how he spent his time, how he "vexed the souls of Deans," what he thought of lectures, and of the rules under which he lived, of the functions and appearance of Patience, Coleman, Jones, and Lynes, of his breakfasts and his dinners and his wine parties, his assimilation (sufficient for purposes of parodying) of the Hitopadesa and the Anwari Suheili, his assumption of knowledge of the world, and his frequent outbreaks of indiscipline.

But perhaps the most interesting element in the enquiry is to be found in endeavouring to trace out in the case of those students who have afterwards made their mark in the world, the early signs either of literary ability or special interest in the particular studies which have afterwards made their names famous. A periodical, which in its life of 20 years numbered among its editors such names as those of Monier-Williams, John Strachey, R. N. Cust, W. S. Seton-Karr, C. J. Buckland, J. W. Sherer, and in later times of Auckland Colvin, Maxwell Melvill, Val. Prinsep and J. Beames, and in addition could claim among its contributors such men as Sir Lacon Anderson, Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir George Campbell, H. G. Keene, Sir R. Temple, Sir A. Lyall and "Pundit" Waterfield, might surely be expected to have traces of youthful promise not only in literary excellence, but in the sterner walks of philology, of natural history, of criticism, and of historical essays. And the expectations would certainly not be

disappointed, but the fact remains that from a literary point of view many of the best pieces are contributed by men who so far as the world knows have never done anything in later life to justify the promise of their youth, and whose names even in our own small Indian world are almost unknown.

The earliest specimens of magazine literature connected with the college of which I can find trace, bear date as far back as 1820.

The *Scrutator* appeared—Part I running from August 21 to October 9, 1820; Part II from February 5 to May 14, 1821; Part III from August 30 to December 6, 1821.

Contemporaneously and apparently in competition with this, appeared other college literature of an equally ephemeral type.

The *Anti-Scrutator*, of which I have examined No. 2, published March 8, 1821.

The *Student*, Nos. 1 and 2, published in September, 1821.

The *Hertfordian*, first published in March, 1822, and running through five numbers into May of that year.

Of all these papers save the last the authorship is unknown, and of the "Hertfordian" the following facts are gleaned from a MS. note by R. Neave on the fly leaf. The first number was produced by R. Cotton Money, *the "Student" not being very acceptable.* Money also produced the second number. The third was produced by Neave with the assistance of Stewart Crawford and G. Malcolm; the fourth by Neave, Crawford and Money; and the fifth and last by the same gentlemen, with one contribution from Currie. The fly leaf also contains the following lines by Neave:—

"Go, little book, from this my solitude,
I cast thee on the waters; go thy ways,
And if, as I suppose, thy aim be good,
The world will find thee after many days.

The book has been upon the waters cast,
I've seen its first days and I've seen its last."

It is not necessary to give more than an outline of the sort of literature contained in these pages. They all bear a strong family likeness. Let us take "Scrutator" No. 25 as an example. It begins with the number and the date, March 26, 1821. Then follows a maxim from Horace, "Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo—et omnis in hoc sum," which is the motto of the magazine, and the first piece has another motto, also from Horace, "Stultus et improbus hic amor est, dignus que notari." The contents are first an essay after the Addisonian model on the nature of "Pride"—"that Hydra of all error," and on the distinction between Honest Pride and False Pride, with a sarcastic touch towards the end, indicating how pride works on different types of the college student; but the essay is not very readable and ends lamely. Then come two poems on Erin and Scotland respectively, signed Fion na Gael. Both are imitations of Moore, and brief samples will suffice. From the former one stanza reads:—

"Dim are the hills of my dear native Erin,
Dark are the mountains which rise from the shore,
Lost are her joys, like the waves disappearing,
The next one rolls on and it rises no more."

From the poem about Scotland I quote two stanzas, as the suggestions in regard to the national emblem are quaint, if not wholly original.

"Oh! blest be the thistle her steep hills adorning,
And long may it flourish secure from the blast.
May it raise its proud head, all its enemies scorning,
Though it yield for a while, it will conquer at last.
How well in its leaves we see nature bestowing
An emblem expressing the mind of the Gael;
When left to itself inoffensively growing,
When roused by an insult, its points will not fail."

Then comes some more verse, under the title of Peter's lucubrations, from which the following lines in regard to ladies at the tea-table deserve quotation:—

"Here then omnipotent they reign supreme
O'er men and bread and butter, toast, and cream.
The massy teaboard well protects their cause,
And the spruce urn will simmer out applause.
Here all their power, and here how great their art is,
And hence the origin of snug tea-parties."

This is followed by a Lover's lamentation, again in verse, of which one stanza may serve as a specimen.

"Yon purling streamlet, from its pebbly bed,
In gentle murmurs whispers forth her praise;
Whilst Philomela, perching in the shade,
Laments her fate and saddens her sweet lays."

There is yet another poem, on the various accidents of college, which however throws no great light on college life, beyond showing that some men rode to hounds, while others boated, and others read or fagged (which apparently was the local slang at one time, as "mugging" was at another). The verse does not deserve quotation; and the number is brought to a close with an epigram (verse again) contrasting the fate of Tiresias with that of the effeminate man who never regains his manliness.

Of "Anti-Scrutator" I have little to say. The reason of its existence is not apparent, and if it were intended to set before its readers a higher standard of literature than "Scrutator," the failure was complete. It apparently perished after reaching a second number. It begins with the inevitable motto from Horace, "veniam petimusque damusque vicissim," and the first piece is a serious attempt at a philosophical essay advocating the control of the imagination by a firm and persistent use of the reasoning powers. One specimen will suffice—"Thus the effects in the mind are much more heightened if their contraries still retain a firm hold on the imagination from their recent pressure, and thus we are most readily worked up to the highest pitch of sympathy, desire, rage or horror."

The next piece, under the guise of remarks on the drama, is evidently

a personal hit at some stage-struck contemporary in the college; another, signed Amicus Pugnæ, was also apparently a personal skit, but is unintelligible without a key, and of the other pieces, two of which are in verse, the less said the better.

The short lived "Anti-Scrutator," the last number of which appeared on March 8, 1821, was followed by a more serious competitor, which took the name of the "Student," appearing for the first time on September 8, 1821. This professes to take the place of "Scrutator." In the opening paper it is said, "But since the "Scrutator" has made his exit with such *éclat*, we, whilst we contend that he has had his day, shall endeavour to follow his footsteps, though neither as a servile admirer or slavish imitator." Unfortunately the "Scrutator" had not made his exit. The third part of the "Scrutator" was running simultaneously with the "Student," and no less than twelve numbers came out between September 8 and December 6, 1821. The "Student" having to face this resurrection treated "Scrutator" as Swift treated Partridge, assuring him gravely that he was dead, whether he knew it or not. "Being tender of the reputation of our departed worthy, we do not hesitate to reject him ("Scrutator" No. 3) altogether from the family of the Scrus which we hereby declare to be extinct and utterly destroyed." Evidently at this period the literary element in the College was very active, but its efforts were diffused instead of being concentrated, and who the rival competitors for public favour were, I find it impossible at this time to ascertain. The kindly care of Mr. S. Austin, which, as I have said, has preserved for us the authorship of most of the contributions to the "Haileybury Observer," has not done the same good office for the "Observer's" predecessors; even the editors of the various numbers are unknown, and the generation which could have helped us to identify these early pioneers of college literature has, for the most part, passed away. Among the distinguished students of those years I find the names of Augustus Prinsep, Sir Henry Elliot, George F. Brown, Benson, Welby Jackson, Simon Fraser, J. Stephen Lushington, and, the greatest name of all, James Thomason. It would have been interesting,

could we have traced any of these fugitive pieces to his prentice hand, but there is no justification for making guesses in the dark, so I will return to the "Student."

The second number contains one of a frequently recurring type of poems, satirising the habits of certain students. This time it is an octosyllabic verse and I quote a few stanzas.

"When term begins, by absence changed,
The sap is from his books estranged,
Sports a new cut; a Claridge boot
And scorns an academic suit;
Talks loud of operas and farces,
His soft etceteras with the lasses;
But time wears on, he feels in pain
Till working at his desk again.

Many delight in pugilism
As surest mode to end a schism,
Adore a Broughton, Burke, or Crib,
The art of buttocking, and fib—
Are clearly marked when passing by
By short thick stick, or blackened eye,
Black eyes abhorred by all in common,
Except when natural in a woman.

The huntsmen starting at the horn,
Unmindful of the chilly morn,
Unmindful of the lect'rers, dare
Reject and shun their tender care;
Charging their "bits of blood" with glee
And wonderful celerity;
O'er hedge and ditch, or brake or brier,
Their horses, dogs, and selves to tire—
But back returning—woeful case,
An impos. stares them in the face."

A second number of the "Student" also has a paper on two members of the college who had apparently had a fight, but the writer makes his expostulation a vehicle for a large number of irrelevant Latin quotations, for which the editor severely snubs him. There follows a poem called Gertrude, written in imitation of Byron in his Beppo style, and

though the author makes "Byron" rhyme to "tiring," the versification shows real talent. Unfortunately the first part is all introduction, and the continuation of the story has not come down to us. The number ends with some brief and very candid criticisms on "Scrutator" No. 2.

This apparently was the last of the "Student." The "Scrutator" No. 3 went on merrily to the end of the year 1821, and was succeeded in 1822 by the "Hertfordian," to which I have already referred.

Of this there were three numbers, running from March to May 1822, written principally by R. Cotton Money and R. Neave. Robert Neave went to Bengal, became judge of Azimgurh, and there died in 1848. Robert Cotton Money, who was a great pluralist in prizes at Haileybury, went to Bombay and died at Sholapur in 1835. The following brief notes will give an idea of the contents of the "Hertfordian." It opens with an introductory essay justifying its appearance on the ground of the "'Student' not being very acceptable." Then there is an essay on hypochondria (just the sort of subject for a Haileybury Student), a poem on the death of the chamois hunter, and some verses on a recent debate. These are Latin macaronics, and the personal allusions with which they are replete are, alas! unintelligible. Then we have a harrowing story of a Swiss deserter from the French Army, whose death is due to the effect of the *ranz des vâches*, some moral reflections which are dull, some remarks on the relinquishment of the "Student" after a brief life, some verses on "my native land" with the characteristic lines—

> "Can I imagine that the Ganges flood
> Will half as kindly cool my fevered blood," etc.,

some scraps from a tourist's portfolio, amatory verses by Crawford, good of their kind, the usual translations from Horace and from Catullus, the latter by Edward Currie, some very good verses by Neave on leaving, and a reply by the same author to some attacks on the college which appeared in Blackwood. [Can this be the controversy in which Gilchrist (against) and Malthus (for the College) had taken part?] Another paper on the same subject had appeared in the third part of

the "Scrutator" for October 4, 1821. The matter apparently excited as much interest among the students as among the professors, judging from the two papers which it elicited from students in their college magazine.

With the "Hertfordian" the spasmodic efforts to establish a literary organ at the college appear to have died down, and there is no trace of any attempt to renew the experiment till 1839, when the first number of the "Haileybury Observer" came out. From that time till the extinction of the college, a period little short of 20 years, this periodical maintained a more or less uninterrupted and generally a flourishing existence. The previous attempts had failed because in each case apparently there had been only one editor, who depended on such casual assistance as he could obtain from his friends; and a literary competitor would, instead of giving his assistance to the magazine already started, set up a rival periodical of his own. When the moving spirit left college, the experiment came to an end. The "Observer" started on different principles. It began with a strong editorial committee, consisting in the early numbers of as many as six, but afterwards reduced to three, who were quite able, if outside contributions should fail, to bring out a number by their own unaided exertions, and later on it became the rule that the editors should not all be of the same term, so that all should not leave at the same time and the traditions should be continuous; the editors at the end of one term would select for the next term the successors of those who might be leaving college. "Uno avulso non deficit alter." The continuity in the editorial staff also led to a continuous flow of contributions. They knew where to look for contributors, and persons willing to contribute knew where to send their papers or with whom to communicate. To this difference of system must be attributed the longer and more marked vitality of the "Observer" over that of any of its predecessors, rather than to any exceptional influx of literary talent and energy, though in this respect also the "Observer" was fortunate, its early numbers being

of a much higher literary standard than that attained in the ephemeral periodicals above described. The first number came out on Wednesday, Oct. 9th, 1839, and was priced at sixpence, and the following extract shows the lines on which it was proposed to conduct it:—

"The precise objects of the publication, as was stated in the prospectus, are to open a field for voluntary intellectual exercitation, and to circulate materials of amusement and entertainment. Accordingly it is designed to embrace original compositions of every sort, essays literary and political, historical and biographical sketches, romances, poems, satires, facetiæ, together with news domestic, national, and foreign. In short none except religious topics will be excluded.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that upon the countenance and co-operation of the Students the success of this project mainly depends. The friendly manner in which the announcement of it has been greeted forbids the supposition that the contribution of articles will be much less general than the subscriptions have been. No one can doubt that the reputation of the college would be raised by a happy consummation of the proposed scheme. The alternative of a failure, which would leave its members chargeable with a poverty of talent, of energy, and of liberal and ingenuous tastes, is one which, as there is no reason to anticipate, it would only be distressing to contemplate or point out.

As the Editors are chiefly responsible for the tone and merit of the work it will, of course, be understood that nothing can obtain insertion which is disapproved by them. It is their fixed and unalterable determination to reject whatever would disgrace the character of the paper or pain the feelings of individuals. In declaring themselves willing to receive satirical productions, they would have it provided that the satire be always delicately concealed, and be of that kind which rather tickles than irritates, and sparkles without burning. Assuredly they will not lend themselves either to excite or nourish private animosities.

The Editors conclude these introductory remarks by offering their sincere thanks to the body of their fellow-students for the encouragement which has already been afforded them, and by requesting continued assistance, as well as, in the estimate of the manner in which they perform their task, a very indulgent consideration of the difficulties which they have to encounter."

This introductory notice is attributed to the pen of Mr. F. B. Pearson. The first Editorial Committee were—

Patrick Vans Agnew, whose heroic death at Mooltan has been

the theme of eloquent admiration at the hands of all who have told the story of the second Sikh war.[1]

William Grey, who rose to be Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, and afterwards Governor of Jamaica.

James Douglas Robinson, and

James Frazer, both of whom went to Madras.

F. B. Pearson, who rose to be a Judge of the High Court, N.W.P.; and

Claudius Erskine, who held high posts in Bombay, and became a member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, and whose death at the age of 72 has recently been announced.

I take this opportunity of inserting a list of the Editors, so far as known, for the whole period of the "Observer." Unfortunately for the years 1846–48, covered by Vols. IV and V, the names of editors and contributors are alike wanting, and the present writer has no means of supplying the deficiency. This is the more provoking, as during these years a change took place in the outward appearance of the "Observer"—to be noticed hereafter—the history of which it would be interesting to elucidate.

[1] [Note on Vans Agnew.

From "Hunter's Life of Lord Dalhousie."

"On their arrival in April, 1848, at Multan, after Mulraj had submissively given up the fortress on the 19th, and the two young English officers (Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson) were returning with a slender escort to their camp, a fanatical soldier rushed out of the mob and stabbed Vans Agnew on his shoulder. Lieut. Anderson was cut down, and the escort bore off the two officers covered with blood to the Idgah, a Muhammadan festival mosque at some distance from the fort but commanded by its guns.

. . . . . .

When the guns from the fort had done their work the city rabble rushed in, but paused for a moment at the sight of Vans Agnew, sitting quietly on the cot where Anderson lay unable to move, holding his friend's hand and calmly awaiting death. The soldiers and better sort of people stood still, and shrank from taking the lives of defenceless Englishmen. But presently a deformed low-caste ran in on the two wounded officers and hacked off their heads. "We are not the last of the English" were Vans Agnew's dying words.—See also Herbert Edwardes' "Year on the Punjab Frontier," Vol. II.]

List of Editors so far as known :—

Vol. I. P. A. Vans Agnew, William Grey, Claudius J. Erskine, F. B. Pearson, J. D. Robinson, J. Frazer. Part I, September to December 1839.

E. Clive Bayley, J. Farish, A. Compton, Monier Williams, John Strachey. Part II, September to December 1840.

E. Clive Bayley, James Farish, Monier Williams, J. Ross Hutchinson, R. Needham Cust, W. S. Seton-Karr. Part III, January to March 1841.

J. Ross Hutchinson, R. Needham Cust, W. S. Seton-Karr. Part IV, September to December 1841.

R. Needham Cust, W. S. Seton-Karr, Moreton John Walhouse, Michael A. Coxon, Alonzo Money. Part V., January to June 1842.

Vol. II. M. A. Coxon, M. J. Walhouse, W. Maples. Part I., September to December 1842.

Barrow Helbert Ellis, George J. Christian, W. Stewart Beatson. Part II, February to March 1843.

Vol. III. Frederick Shaw, J. T. Minchin, C. T. Buckland. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, September to December 1843.

Frederick Shaw, J. Walter Sherer, R. S. Ellis. Nos. 4, 5 and 6, February to March 1844.

Frederick Shaw, J. W. Sherer, J. S. Spankie. Nos. 7 and 8, September to December 1844.

Frederick Shaw, J. W. Sherer, J. S. Spankie. No. 9, February to March 1845.

J. W. Sherer, H. Stewart Reid. Nos. 10, 11 and 12, September to December 1845.

Vols. IV and V. Vol. IV gives names neither of editors nor contributors, but covers the period from October 21, 1846, to June 28, 1847, and then after a pause a new volume (V) in large print, covers from March 1, 1848, to May 31, 1848.

Vol. VI. Bazett W. Colvin, Richard White, G. G. Morris. March 1849.

C. Currie, Louis Forbes, J. M. Lowis. Nos. 2, 3 and 4, September to December 1849.

C. Currie, D. Carmichael Smyth, W. Copeland Capper. Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, January to June 1850.

Vol. VII. J. H. Mangles, R. T. Saunders. D. T. Carmichael. Nos. 1 and 2, October to December 1850.

W. C. Capper, J. H. Mangles, R. T. Saunders. Nos. 3, 4 and 5, February to June 1851.

D. Grant, T. C. Hope, W. B. Lindsay. Nos. 6 and 7, October to December 1851.

G. H. Batten, D. Grant, E. Grey. No. 8, May 1852.

E. Grey, T. C. Hope, C. Trotter. Nos. 9 and 10, October to December 1852.

Vol. VIII. C. Trotter, E. Waterfield, J. C. Boswell. No. 1, October 1853.

E. Waterfield, J. C. Boswell, M. Melvill. No. 2, June 1854.

J. C. Boswell, Maxwell Melvill, S. C. Bayley. No. 3, October 1854.

J. F. Browne, M. Melvill, S. C. Bayley. No. 4, May 1855.

S. C. Bayley, H. Burra, D. J. McNeile. No. 5, 6 and 7, October to December 1855.

W. H. Propert, A. Monteath, A. Colvin. No. 8, 9 and 10, January to March 1856.

W. H. Propert, A. Monteath, V. C. Prinsep. No. 11, April 1856.

Vol. IX. R. T. Burney, J. Beames, Trevor Grant. Nos. 1–6, June 1856 to October 1857.

It is worth noting how many of these have subsequently risen to name and fame, either as men of action or men of literary power. I have already referred to Vans Agnew and William Grey, but wherever things Indian excite an intelligent interest the names of men like Monier-Williams and John Strachey, of Cust and Seton-Karr, of Clive Bayley, of Christian, and of Sherer and Alonzo Money, and in later days of Maxwell Melvill, of Auckland Colvin and of John Beames, are known as those of men who have taken a leading part either in the consolidation of the English Empire in India, or in rendering

the nature of that Empire known and intelligible to their fellow countrymen in Europe.

The first number was humble in appearance; it had no wrapper and no special beauty of type or margin. It had a motto (taken of course from Horace)—

> Liberius si
> Dixero quid, si forte jocosius, hoc mihi juris
> Cum venia dabis.

It then gave the date of its appearance—Wednesday, October 9, 1839, announced its modest price—*6d.*, and one-third down the outer page plunged into the preliminary essay. After that came some facetious verses by the late Sir H. Lacon Anderson, one of the most voluminous as he was one of the most brilliant contributors to the early numbers of the "Observer," and as his verse bears on the student-life of the day I venture to quote a few of the stanzas.

> "I think it is hard, that over my busy pate,
> As I pace the quadrangle, each witling should dissipate
> A jug of cold water, which gives me a staggerer,
> And suggests most unkindly the Falls of Niagara.
>
> I think it is hard when anyone seeks
> The name of a book to be told it is Cheeks,
> And on asking what that is, an impudent railer
> Should say a "marine," or the E. I. College Tailor.
>
> I think it is hard, to leave Greek or Hindi,
> On a special invite from a Pro. to drink Tea;
> And your bow having made (most distressing of jokes)
> To find the Pro.'s letter *proh pudor?* a hoax.
>
> I think it is hard when stretched on one's truckle
> To be roused from soft slumbers by loud cries of "*Buckle*," [1]

[1] I remember on the occasion of a great banquet of Haileybury men in the Town Hall of Calcutta in 1864, on the occasion of the Agricultural Exhibition, when the late Mr. W. B. Buckle, then Governor General's agent at Moorshedabad, appeared, there were loud cries of "Buckle, Buckle, Buckle," from all parts of the

A practice which long has discretion outran,
And offends very deeply that worthy young man.

. . . . .

Go on, Sirs, and prosper; feared, loved, may you be
In the turbulent regions of A, B, and C.
Write again and again if you find No. 1 do,
Remember that *vires acquirit eundo*."

The other papers in the first number require no special notice, save one—an article in praise of the Ministry (Lord Melbourne's) then in power. This led to a ferocious reply in the following number, and to a sensible letter deprecating the discussion of political subjects in a college magazine, whereupon the Editors announced that they had determined in future to exclude any article containing allusion to public men of the present day.

The first number was followed up by a succession of others throughout the term, appearing on October 16, October 23, November 6 and November 13. Some of the pieces are excellent, especially one appearing in the number of November 6, and entitled the "Rape of the Whisker," on the lines of Pope's Rape of the Lock. It describes a practical joke apparently played on some student of the College, and though it is too long to quote in full, the following lines descriptive of the victim will give an idea of the brightness and skill of the versification :—

"Amid the College haunts, where letter A
Serenely holds its unpretending sway,
There where a thousand charms the chamber show
By all respected dwelt the young Le Beau,
Whose fair renown among the studious throng
Has beamed in legend, chronicle and song.

hall, and I then learned that it had been a favourite form of persecution in his student days, whenever Mr. Buckle appeared in the quadrangle, for all his friends in the front windows to hail him by name simultaneously, which naturally perplexed and harassed that "worthy young man."

His mingled grace what pen can truly tell?
A sage in lecture, and in hall a swell—
Gay, gallant, clever, affable and kind,
His person elegant, enlarged his mind.
No coarse, crude jests defaced his gentle fun,
Good humour owned him as her wittiest son.
Such glowing traits can yet but faintly show
The Crichton of the age, unparalleled Le Beau.
Fanned by the breath of every scented gale,
Unhappy subject of my mournful tale,
Fringing his face, the wondering eye could see
(Twin fruits of nature, and of industry)
A pair of whiskers, glossy, dark and sleek,
The hirsute honours of his rosy cheek."

And then when his enemies have shorn the whiskers—

"Le Beau starts up from sleep, and quick and bleak
The night wind sweeps upon his naked cheek;
He wildly cries, "Why now, it cannot be,
Why, what the devil! why? it isn't me.
Oh, heavy hour!
What foeman's envy or what demon's power
Has o'er my senses cast this sad surprise?
Curst be his malice, and condemned his eyes!
Burst round me now, ye darkest storms of fate,
My whisker's gone and I am desolate."

The author of this piece was Henry Lacon Anderson, who is also credited with another which throws much light on the customs of the College of that day. It is entitled "A tale of modern chivalry," and describes a fight with single-sticks in the Fives Court between the student described above as Le Beau and another who is called for the occasion Le Gros, while the lists are kept by some one who is styled the Ruffian. He apostrophises the Ruffian in the following lines:—

"Oh! Ruffian, cause of misery,
Foe to freshmen and to me,
Thou whose hand on quiet pates
The limped stream precipitates,

Thou whose curst cast iron touch,
Drags the poor student from his couch
And lodges him, spite wrath and wrangle,
Securely in the cold quadrangle,
Chief of hoax and humbug-makers,
Panel sporters, statute breakers;
List, Ruffian, to my imprecation
Than solemn moneo worse, more dread than Rustication!

May'st thou when Chapel bell is down
At the last minute miss thy gown;
When to the Hall your steps have strolled,
Oh, may you find the viands cold,
The vegetables gone.
May the Pros.' table greet your eyes,
And dainties o'er your vision rise,
And call up suffocating sighs—
That thou hast dinner none.
At lecture may some tough Greek play
Defy your best exertion,
And still worse yet, may you always get
The hardest piece in Persian.

There is one further point about these early numbers which should not be left unnoticed. It is the answers to correspondents. A few extracts will show the purpose they served:—

"We recommend $\frac{O.\ M.}{20.}$ to stick to his Algebra and not to coquette with the Muses."

"We are sorry that Mr. Chrononhotonthologos should have had so much trouble in *copying* the verses he sent us, and beg that his next communication may be a little more *original*."

"We believe that all our readers would be shocked by a Martyr's Tirade against his Tutor. We will, therefore, spare him the severest punishment which in our opinion it would be possible to inflict, and which he well deserves—the publication of such a specimen of bad taste and bad feeling."

"A minor is acquainted with our reasons for declining his contribution."

"Mr. R.'s ode is rather tame in thought and expression, as are also the lines of the correspondent with a Sanscrit name."

These answers to correspondents, who I fear were occasionally imaginary, remained to the end a special feature of the magazine, and a vehicle for the humour of its Editors.

From December 1839 to September 1840, the "Observer" failed to appear. After the literary activity of the previous year there had been a lull, but at the latter date it came out none the weaker for its long quiescence under an entirely new Editorial Committee, and with almost a wholly new set of writers. At no time in the whole life of the magazine was it so brilliant as in these years. Among the contributors to Part II, I find a leading part taken by (Sir) A. J. Arbuthnot, Clive Bayley, Robert N. Cust (whose classical and quasi-classical contributions were a new feature), W. S. Seton-Karr, who was equally at home in translations from the Greek, in classical parodies and in local squibs, and Monier Williams, to whose guiding hand are due the introductory notices, and whose contributions include translations from the Greek, descriptions of travel, and verses of serious intent.

The introductory notice shows that the "Observer" had very nearly joined its more ephemeral fore-runners. "Months have rolled on and deep have been the slumbers of the 'Haileybury Observer,' so deep indeed that many of its former friends already pictured to themselves in gloomy anticipation the mournful sight of the cherished offspring of their intellect honourably deposited in the grave. But no—its existence was not doomed to be so ephemeral, nor its energies so fleeting as they imagined; its powers, though long dormant, have not yet departed, and strength still remains to shake off the temporary lethargy. The 'Haileybury Observer' is again amongst us, and death has been disappointed of a victim so precious." The paper ends with a warning that without increased exertions on the part of the contributors "the 'Haileybury Observer' must again sink into a sleep, perhaps longer and more profound than the last."

Among the noticeable pieces of this part which deal with Haileybury life are a freshman's complaint in Latin Elegiacs, by Seton-Karr. He laments the change from the classical studies of Rugby to the

orientals of Haileybury, and the torments of a freshman's life, the emptying of water jugs, the breaking of windows, the removal of cap and gown, the "making hay" of his rooms.

> "Nunc, simul ac redeo, passim confusa tumultu,
> Urceus, urceolus, scrinia, cista, jacent"

—and he advises the freshman to lock his doors and shut up his valuables.

There is also a poetical account of a debate, by Hutchinson, which shows that the Whigs were in a miserable minority of eight to thirty.

There is also a delightful piece by Cust called Pugna Amwellensis in which local slang is introduced into Latin prose and which purports to come from the lost books of Livy. Being short, it is quotable:—

Part II, Vol. I, p. 14. "Pugna[1] Amwellensis," A.C.C., xxx., lii. Duo erant "Celeres,"[2] nocturni clamoris ludorumque Bacchanalium ante omnes auctores, qui tertia fere vigilia domum redeuntes, noctem quod fieri solet, cantibus permulcebant queis jam domum appropinquantibus ignavi quidem e superiore cedium parte, caput humerosque aqua[3] nec-tam purâ, resperserunt. Hoc accensi fenestras lampadesque lapidum[4] jactu eminus percutiunt: multus subinde ex utrisque clamor[5] quæque in urbe oppugnandâ, plerumque accidunt.

Sub hoc tempus duo "Rostra"[6] quæ in porta "Ionis"[7] cujusdam latitabant iis lampades frangentibus, atque alio tumultuantibus supervenere: hic clavum, ille lanternam[8] gestabat: ambo pœnulis obvoluti Quorum adventu, alter juvenum tergum modo non dedit, alter se inhibuit.

[1] (*Amwellensis*) Vado Cervino urbs ob incolarum sævitiem famosa, aliter ignota.—*Gronovius.*

[2] (*Celeres*) Qui sint dubitat Gronovius; quosdam esse campi incolas, monet Freinshenius, ita dictos vel quod argentum celerrime effundunt: vel quod in quadrigis agendis, summam operam ponunt. Eosdem esse ac Equites Romanos, negat Crevierus.

[3] (*Aqua*) In hunc morem laudat Juvenalem Gronovius. — Sat. III v. 275. "Nocte patent vigiles me prætereunte fenestræ."

[4] (*Lapidum*) Hoc etiam Romano mori comparat Noster "Jamque faces et saxa volant."—Virg.

[5] (*Clamor*) Qui sint nocturni tumultus vide Juv. Sat., "quibusdam Somnum rixa facit?"—Gro.

[6] (*Rostra*) So Rostrati homines-sicut vexillarii, *Angl.* "beaks."

[7] (*Ionis*) Qui sit dubio est: aliquem aut genere aut virtute insignem, liquet; forsan e stirpe Ionica.

[8] (*Lanternam*) Verbum Livianum: alio inveniri posse negat Scaliger.

"Age amice" inquit, "pugnis pugnam, non pedibus perficiamus." Exinde, signis collatis, oritur pugna non minus dubia, quam ferox, numero scilicet par, nec tantum viribus impar. Mox tamen juvenibus actum foret, ni alii tumultu exciti, sociorumque infortunias ægreferentes, atque in pugnam minus inviti opem attulissent, atque eo rem redegissent, ut tandem Rostra, naribus sanguinolentis, oculis nigrantibus, dentibus[9] que excussis, se fugæ palam dederint.

Jamque in domicilia victores redibant, quum Portitor[10] quem unus atque alter Rostrorum, huc et illuc cursitans excitarant, cumque illo Patientia eodem tumultu expergefacta, rei intervenirent. Lampadibus fractis et nocte tenebrosa juvenes qui sint qualesque ignari, atque omne ignotum pro horribili fingentes, pugnam denuo instaurant. Alter portitori stomachum, qua jacent ilia, pede accipit, alter dat Patientiæ sanguineum nasum[11] atque e campo pellit. Bino triumpho exultantes dormitum eunt victores.

Ubi illuxit, speculatores locum explorant. Undique jacent pugnæ signa: hic nasorum sanguis, fractæque lanternæ; illic toga academica[12] (quam ubique gestare gaudent novi homines). Juvenes e lecto tintinnabulam invitos, nec tamen capellum scindere[13] ausos excitant. Deinde in concilium arcessuntur. Jamque parum abfuit quin Praefecti jusso in rus se contulerint aut saltem solemniter moniti, Miltoni poemata transcripserint, cum Decanus.[14] . . . . .

Noticeable, too, in this connection are Seton-Karr's pluck papers, of which the humour is of the same description; also an account in Homeric Greek of a cricket match, in which the names of the players are introduced under strange guises, such as *Αραβυθνώτοιο* for Arbuthnot, to whom, by the way, the piece is attributed.

Among the notes to correspondents are the following:—

"We should be much obliged for a key to the handwriting of Aquatum."

"We thank Scriptor for his neat copy of an old story."

[9] (*Dentibus*) Iterum Juvenalem laudat Gronovius "pugnis concisus adorat ut liceat paucis cum dentibus inde reverti."

[10] (*Portitor*) Mirum est quantum hic Noster erraverit Portitorum eundem quod Lictorem Romanum manifestum est.

[11] (*Sanguis nasorum*) Sanguinem naorum nosci posse miratur Gronovius.

[12] (*Academica*) Ex hoc unum aut ambos Platonis fuisse discipulos liquet: Quare hi barbari togam gestare amaverrint, ego mehercule miror; vexata tota est constructio.

[13] (*Scindere capellum*) Quid velit nescio. —*Gro.*

[14] (*Decanus*) Civis quidam ex urbe Amwellensi nobilissimus profecto et præpotens.

"Poodle is a sagacious dog, but hardly witty enough this time."
"The sooner Vates bids adieu to Poesy and Romance the better!"

But Part II has a tail, and in this tail lies the sting. Attached to it is a singularly frank, not to say, slashing criticism of all the pieces that have appeared in the foregoing number. This review runs to six pages, and after pulling the contributions to pieces individually, congratulates the Editors on the collective result, and urges them to continue the publication, adding the following words, which give an idea of the appearance not of each number of the "Observer," but of each *part*, consisting in this case of six numbers. "Part II of the 'Haileybury Observer,' stitched in a brown paper cover with a view of the College for a frontispiece, and the name of the printers, Austin and Son, in legible characters below, will go forth to the world; and if it fails in attracting attention at the different courts in Europe, will at least be read in the distant climes of India and inspire pleasurable recollections in the breasts of residents at the Court of the Mogul and the City of Palaces."

Having now accompanied the "Observer" through the first year of its History, I shall not think it necessary to give anything like so much detail of the later volumes. I propose to deal only with a few typical contributions, especially those which throw a special light on college life, and with a few special contributors whose reputation in other fields is sufficient to justify a general interest even in their immature contributions to the college magazine. I have said that in its early years the "Haileybury Observer" was favoured by fortune in the number of brilliant contributors who enlisted under its banners, and there was no falling off in 1843 and 1844. To the voluminous and admirable contributions of Seton-Karr and Cust and Monier Williams must be added other names—George Campbell, Maples, M. J. Walhouse, C. J. Buckland, G. J. Christian, Barrow Ellis, G. E. Couper, R. S. Ellis, H. G. Keene, J. W. Sherer, F. Shaw, J. S. Spankie, R. Temple; and then come two Volumes, IV and V from October 1846 to March 1849, where we have no clue to the contributors.

In looking at these names it naturally occurs to one to see if their early contributions display any indication of the particular line in which their tastes have developed in after life. For instance we know Mr. R. N. Cust, apart from his official work,[1] as one who has dug deeply in strange languages; Mr. Seton-Karr as a brilliant critic and essayist, mostly on oriental subjects, a biographer and student of local histories; Sir M. Monier-Williams as a great Sanscrit scholar and a writer on eastern religions. Sir G. Campbell made his fame as a writer on administrative subjects, *e.g.* "Modern India" and "India as it may be," and wrote an administration report which a late Bishop of Calcutta declared was as interesting as a novel; and in "My Indian Career" his pen rarely strays far from administative subjects.

[1] Among his official work the proclamation referred to in Sir C. Aitchison's "Life of Lord Lawrence" is too characteristic, both for its style and matter, not to be quoted—

"Robert Needham Cust, the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of the District of Hoshiarpur, to all the principal landowners in the district.

Camp Hajipur, Nov. 28th, 1848.

I expect and am fully confident that you are in your own villages and have kept clear of any rebellion. If any of your relations have joined the rebels write to them to come back before blood is shed; if they do so their fault will be forgiven. Consider that I have in person visited every one of your villages, and I know the position of every one of you: what is your injury I consider mine; what is gain to you I consider my gain. The rule of the British is in favour of the agriculturist. If your lands are heavily assessed tell me so, and I will relieve you: if you have any grievance let me know it and I will try to remove it; if you have any plans let me know them and I will give you my advice: *if you will excite rebellion, as I live I will severely punish you.* I have ruled this district three years by the sole agency of the pen, and if necessary I will rule it by the sword. God forbid that matters should come to that. This trouble affects your families and your property. The Rajas of the country get up the disturbance, but it is the landowners whose lands are plundered. Consider what I have said and talk it over with your relations, and bring all back from rebellion; and when my camp comes in your neighbourhood attend at once in person, and tell those who have joined the rebellion to return to me as children who have committed a fault return to their fathers, and their faults will be forgiven them. Let this be known in the valley of the Peswán and be of good cheer. In two days I shall be in the midst of you with a force which you will be unable to resist."
—Lord Lawrence, by Sir C. Aitchison, p. 46.

Mr. H. G. Keene is known as the historian of the decline and fall of the Mogul Empire; J. W. Sherer as a novelist; and Sir R. Temple was first famous as a picturesque writer of administrative reports, and later on it might be said of him as of Goldsmith, nullum fere scribendi genus non tetigit, etc., etc. But looking to the contributions in which these eminent men made their first literary efforts, we should scarcely have discovered that the boy was father to the man.

The solitary paper which is attributed to George Campbell, under the pseudonym of Timothy Tugbottom, is an ironical attack on gentlemen who quit the lecture-room under the pretence of a sudden attack of nose-bleeding. There seems to have been an epidemic of it. The paper is full of long words and involved sentences, and the style as unlike George Campbell's rugged directness and grim humour, as the rarity of his contributions is to the love of writing, and it may be added of speaking which characterised him in later life.

Cust's translations indicate no doubt his linguistic tastes, but he is mainly great in squibs and in criticism in the pages of the "Observer." Sir M. Monier-Williams both edited and contributed largely, and his contributions are valuable, but the best is an excellent essay on Homer containing (for a student) an immense mass of condensed information; and there are some lines on Hope which make one regret that in after life sterner studies caused him to leave the vein of poetry undeveloped. Under the name of Sir John Strachey appears one contribution, a vindication of Shakespeare, displaying a considerable mastery of Coleridge's writings. Keene appears as a writer of legends and of weird tales, and of very promising poetry. Take for instance the last stanza of his Robin Hood—

> "O'er him the little graceful bluebell shakes,
> And blushes there the wood anemone,
> And over him the wind her music makes—
> Mourning in many a tree."

Only in Sherer, whose contributions are for the most part Romantic Tales, somewhat in the manner of Samuel Warren's "Diary of a late Physician," and in Sir R. Temple, whose papers on Childhood, on

Hope and Memory, and Mozart, and on S. L. Blanchard, show not only the wideness of his range, but the evident[1] seriousness with which even then he regarded his labours, can be found very definite traces of the writers' early tastes adopting the particular line in which their subsequent eminence was to be achieved.

All these remarks must be read subject to the doubt which I have already indicated as to whether we can in all cases safely trust the index as a guide to the authorship of the contributions, but putting aside this point I think anyone now reading over these volumes for the first time would say that in those early years the contributor who displayed the highest promise of literary power, by his mastery over words, his refined taste, and his originality, was Moreton John Walhouse, who is known to have contributed some interesting articles to the Indian Antiquary and the Journal of the Anthropological Society, but of whose Indian career the following brief notice from another part of this volume is all I can find, "Moreton John Walhouse at Haileybury 1841–2; India 1843–73. (Judge of Mangalore) Annuitant 72."

I quote below specimens, in very different styles, of the contributions of Sherer, Keene and (Sir) G. E. Couper. The two latter will bring back to old Haileybury men many reminiscences of the College.

EXTRACT FROM "NATIVE EDUCATION IN INDIA."

By Sherer.

No man can regard this movement in the East without looking forward to the probable result at a future time. We are enlightening

[1] "Hope and Memory seem connected with the two great ends of life—thought and action. The one by looking forward to the future would make our course progressive, the other by looking back upon the past would make it consistent and regular. They are the spur and the curb of our energies, our sail and our ballast as we are tossed on the waves of this troublesome world. From the one we learn that we must each have an object before us, from the other that this object must be practical. They teach us that while we try to make our efforts enlightened, we must not make them visionary; while we try to make them practical, we must not make them mechanical. At our time of life both these faculties must be strong within us; let us remember that they may be of real advantage to ourselves and others."

the minds of the native population—opening their eyes to the freedom of other countries in the pages of history—strengthening their mental energies by study and application—fitting them, by ethical knowledge, for self-government, and by political knowledge, for governing others—and yet supplying no existing principle of subjection to the powers that be, establishing no permanent bond of union. Is this politically wise? We are refining their notions, elevating their feelings, and purifying their habits—are therefore rendering them disgusted with the ignorant obscenities of the Brahmin, or the gilded sensualities of the Moslem creed; but we are not offering any resting-place for the poor bewildered heart, conscious of immortality, and panting for a certain hope. Is this morally wise?

OUR COLLEGE. By H. G. Keene.

[To the Editor of the "Haileybury Observer."

Sir,—As I think it very possible that many of the readers of your widely-circulated periodical may not be well acquainted with the situation and appearance of our College, I enclose, for want of a better, a description which I wrote in my first term. Alas, it is long since, but I remember my feelings at the time. Little did I think when first I started in my academical career, with the visions of hope bright before my eyes, that I should have grown gray in performing it. Like Nestor, I have seen "many generations of articulate men," and have a prospect of further experience. This is nothing to you, but you will, I trust, pardon an old man, and kindly give insertion to the article of

VETERANUS.]

If the traveller from London to Hertford were to go by the high-road, he would pass within a short distance of Haileybury College. And if he could only get in, he would find his trouble repaid by a visit. It is situated near a public-house of no great eminence, and is within a short distance of the three lowest towns in England. Being built on a clay soil, it is not so salubrious as might be expected, nor is it remarkable for any great beauties of situation. On the east lies an extensive field, and on the north a barren heath, so that the mind is cheered by variety of prospect, while the body experiences the bracing effects of the winds of those quarters. But it is on the southern terrace that the prospect becomes most overwhelming. Far as the eye can range are the graceful undulations of the Principal's field, while to the right meander the gentle waters of a stagnant pond. The view is

bounded by picturesque though rotten palings. Old men remember to have heard of a clear day when the topmost chimney of Hoddesdon Brewery was seen from this point, but this statement is generally attributed to the garrulity of age. On the west are two lodges, apparently built in imitation of tea-caddies, which constitute the whole of the building that is seen from the road. Like the primrose, the College is content to bloom unseen, though a person who is fortunate enough to possess the *entrée* would get sight of the College as soon as he came near enough.

Passing through an imposing avenue of sickly saplings, the stranger arrives opposite the

PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE,

which is a stately, but apparently useless pile. It would remind one forcibly of the common folding-doors much exaggerated, were it not for a splendid portico which completes it. This portico consists of two massive pillars of real brick, and covered with a deep coat of stucco, which, though a substance of foreign extraction, has obtained considerable vogue in this country. As these pillars are of gigantic stature, and do not support anything, they are considered highly ornamental. It may be as well here to remark that it is a popular error to confound the principal entrance with the entrance to the Principal's, which lies about a frog-hop S.S.W. of the former.

Under the portico stands the celebrated

MISTER WILTSHIRE,

in the undress costume of a College porter of the nineteenth century. He answers the purpose of a land-quarantine, and admits no person unless he is clearly proved not to be a dun. Passing this vigilant functionary, you enter

THE SQUARE.

Here the *coup d'œil* instantly calls to mind those stately fabrics raised by the hand of public munificence for the reception of the destitute poor. And this impression is strengthened by an investigation into the economy of the Institution, or the financial affairs of many of its inmates. If the stranger stands in the middle of the Square, he will probably have

THE CLOCK

on his left hand. In this case the

CHAPEL, LIBRARY, AND HALL,

being diametrically opposite, will be on his right. Of the Hall, as

it is so exceedingly simple that nothing can be said, we shall say nothing, neither is the Chapel very remarkable, except for having no feature in common with other places of worship. We should think the Library a very nice place to keep books in, but as all the books are generally out of it—with the exception of the Penny Cyclopædia, the draught-board (lettered History of England, and generally supposed to be so), and the steps—we have no means of judging.

The stranger will be much struck with the *tout ensemble* of the students. The variety of costume which they adopt gives them at once an unusual and picturesque appearance.

Here he may see the stately Turk enjoying, with delicious indolence, the inspiration of the pipe. There, another, in the usual garb of the gipsy tribe, presents a pleasing contrast. Here, again, one in the rustic but honest apparel of the English gamekeeper. There, another, in the secular *negligée* of a Baptist minister, whilst some emulate the *dishabile* of the navigator or the bargeman; and others, the lengthened waistcoat and seductive bird's-eye of the groom or the horse-jockey.

Having thanked Mr. Wiltshire for those polite attentions which we conclude he would have paid; and having seen Zanoni, who lives here under the assumed name of Patience (in token of waiting for the end of the world), the gratified visitor has the right of hailing a higgler's cart, should such a thing pass, and of getting into it, should it stop. He will then drive from the gate amidst an enthusiastic salute from Mr. Wiltshire.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON LYONS.

By G. E. Couper.

We sincerely regret to state that our worthy and respected townsman, Thomas Lyons,[1] died suddenly at his residence, No. 1, Queen's Row, Hailey, in consequence of over-excitement, occasioned by a most extraordinary occurrence.

Just before going to press, we received, by express, a report of the inquest, which we hasten, without comment, to lay before our readers.

On Saturday morning last, an inquest was held at the Dun's Arms, Haileybury, before Mr. —— and a highly respectable and intelligent Jury, to inquire into the death of Mr. Thomas Lyons, who came by

[1] [It need scarcely be explained that the allusions are to Lynes and his protracted "tics."]

his end under the following melancholy and extraordinary circumstances:—

The Jury having been sworn, proceeded to view the body, which lay in an adjoining room, and presented a most heart-rending appearance, the hands being tightly clenched, and the lips curled into a most ghastly expression of incredulity.

Mr. Tyro Green, the young gentleman who had been taken into custody, but released on bail, was present, and appeared deeply affected.

On the Jury's return, the Coroner called James Paynott, who deposed that on Saturday last he had accompanied Mr. Green to Mr. Lyons residence, where they both partook of a slight luncheon, he was preparing to depart, when to his great amazement he saw his companion take a half-crown piece from his pocket, and offer it to the deceased. In answer to a question from a Juror, the witness said that his astonishment arose from the fact, that, although he had been nearly two years a student of the College, he had never seen or heard of anything of the kind having been done before; the deceased looked at the coin, smiled grimly, and then made a convulsive clutch at it, falling at the same time heavily on his face; witness was greatly alarmed, and rushed out for assistance, and on his return he found that deceased had been carried upstairs, and laid on a bed, life being quite extinct. This witness having nothing further to state, received permission to retire.

Mrs. Lyons, wife of the deceased, was next examined, the poor woman appeared very much distressed, and was accommodated with a chair during the proceedings.

Her evidence was, that on the day in question, being in the kitchen, she heard a heavy fall in the adjoining room, and on going in to ascertain the cause, she found her husband lying on the floor, with a gentleman endeavouring to raise him, she hastened to his assistance, but on taking him upstairs, they found him to be dead.

In reply to several queries put by the Coroner, the witness stated, that she had not the slightest doubt, that the sudden sight of the half-crown had been the cause of death; her husband was a very nervous man, and very seldom saw such sums, much less received them; recollects that a shilling had once been offered to him under almost similar circumstances, when he trembled violently, and exhibited every symptom of a person going into a fit; had seen the deceased receive coppers, and on those occasions he generally exhibited tolerable firmness. The witness also said, that if the money had been given to her, she thinks she would have been very much overcome in consequence of the extreme novelty of the transaction.

Mrs. Lyons having been sent down, Mr. Green was called, who, after having been cautioned by the Coroner, not to say anything that might

tend to criminate himself, deposed that on Saturday morning last, after having eaten his luncheon in Mr. Lyons' house, he offered him a half-crown, having been strictly desired by his father never to run up bills with tradesmen, that the deceased burst into an unearthly laugh, and snatching up the half-crown, eagerly gazed on it for a few seconds, that his countenance then became rigid, and he fell senseless on the floor. Witness was dreadfully alarmed, and endeavoured to lift him up, his wife came in, and between them they contrived to place him on a bed, but the doctor who was sent for said that his death must have been instantaneous. The witness here became dreadfully agitated, and said in a voice almost inarticulate from emotion, that he had been advised—nay, commanded by his father to pay his debts, and that it was his desire to obey his parent, which had led to this terrible calamity, that he now clearly saw the folly of so doing, and he trusted that if he lived for a hundred years, it should never be said of him again that he gave money away too rashly.

The doctor who had been called in to visit the deceased, having deposed, that he died owing to the rupture of a large blood-vessel, caused in all probability by the facts already given in evidence, the room was cleared, and after a consultation of a few minutes, the Jury returned with a verdict of "Accidental death," with a nominal deodand of one shilling on the half-crown—the foreman, at the same time, requesting the Coroner to inform Mr. Green, that it was the unanimous wish of himself and brother jurors, that he should be admonished for the excessive carelessness of his action, and the Jury trusted that both he and his fellow-students would see the absurdity of offering money to people, who could never have the slightest use for it; they wished this to be done particularly, because they understood that there was another individual, who exercised almost the same profession as the late unfortunate Mr. Lyons, and who had recently shown a most nervous and insane desire to get into the possession of certain sixpences, which he had the temerity to imagine were due to him. Now, if the young men who entered the College, were not only cautioned, that the man's life and reason were safe, so long as they *promised* to pay him, and kept him out of temptation, but that the receipt of even *one* sixpence, would naturally beget a morbid desire for another, it might end in another fatal accident like that which they had met that day to investigate. They therefore trusted that not only the students, but the authorities of the College would guard against such a calamity by issuing an order, that if any young man *would* embarrass both himself, and his relations, by settling his accounts, the money should not be paid till the tradesmen had received three distinct warnings, given at monthly intervals, by which precaution there would be every chance of his being able to

collect all his energies to meet the shock. The enquiry then terminated, and the immense crowds, which the extraordinary accident had assembled, retired in depression and silence to their homes."

Before leaving Vol. III, I should like to call attention to a little historical incident connected with Haileybury, of which three narratives, one in prose and two in verse, are given in the third number dated Nov. 1, 1843. The same story is told in Sir M. Monier-Williams' reminiscences, as received from Professor Heaviside, with considerable variations, and as having led up to some offences against discipline, but as it appears in the "Observer" the following is the outline of it. On 25th Oct., 1843, the Queen passed through Ware on her visit to Cambridge. The College Authorities had only heard that Her Majesty would halt there to change horses a day or two before, and though they at once sent their address to the Lord Chamberlain and an application for permission to present it, no answer appears to have been received. None the less were they present and pepared to offer the address, but the Royal carriages did not stop at the platform where the preparations were made, and passed by without any notice being taken. Hence much grief and indignation. An explanation was subsequently received from Cambridge, and permission was given to send the address through the Secretary of State, and probably this was done, though two of the narrators aver that an alternative course was offered—to present the address on the Queen's return journey. If made, this was not accepted. All three narrators, however, while differing in detail, and rather irritated at the apparent snub to their College, agree in jeering at the authorities.

There is a letter in the same number, very long and a trifle tedious, by S. R. (Mr. Frederick Shaw) on the subject of the students being prohibited from having wine in the College. He quotes the statute which runs thus:—"The Students are strictly prohibited from introducing into the College wine or spirituous liquors without express permission; and from frequenting inns or taverns, or contracting debts

at them." A footnote says that this permission when obtained was confined to one bottle of wine every four days and the text of the letter says that the wine so supplied was undrinkable. The gist of the letter is to point out that recent endeavours to enforce the rule had been attended with very disastrous results, the students having betaken themselves to drinking in public-houses and to introducing spirits into the College, and a marked estrangement having sprung up between the College authorities and the students leading to a general relaxation of the tone and standard of the latter. "I have endeavoured," he says, "to demonstrate that the statute never could by any possibility be altogether enforced, and that the results of its being enforced partially have shown themselves in an undesirable increase of those objectionable habits it was primarily intended to restrain. Not only that, but further —and this is really an important consideration—that these habits were indulged from obvious causes in a way calculated above everything to eradicate that refined, and (I may as well say it at once) *gentlemanlike* spirit which in a community like ours cannot be too highly estimated or cherished at too great a cost." The writer points out that this statute was not the only one which was notoriously and habitually broken through. He refers especially to the tenth clause of Reg. V that "the students are not to go beyond the walls of the College nor to engage in any sports or games, nor to practice music from breakfast time till one o'clock," and he might very well have added Clause 4 of Statute 10, which strictly prohibits "riding, driving, playing at cards, billiards, and games of chance."

He then points out the moral objections to making the students solemnly declare that they will observe all these enactments, when it is quite understood that no one expects them to be observed, and he clenches his argument by saying, "they all go to lower that exalted opinion of one's own manliness and responsibility which constitutes after all the surest check upon any injudicious excess among men of our standing."

I do not know if the remonstrance had any effect, or, indeed, if it

were ever read by the authorities, but it was moderately put, and on most points very sensibly argued. Certainly in later times there was not more endeavour made at Haileybury to maintain the letter of these regulations, though they remained unrepealed, than there is to enforce similar discipline at Oxford or Cambridge.

The first number of Vol. IV was published on Oct. 21st, 1846. It is memorable for the new garb in which it appeared. Hitherto the Observer had, in its outward appearance, been singularly unassuming, the picture of the College front being its only ornament. This number, however, had for the first time the clever and elaborately designed wrapper, of which a facsimile of the original block appears on page 289.

It bears the well-known "H.B." at the top of the pencil, which the right-hand imp is balancing on his chin, and is, I am assured on good authority, undoubtedly the work of John Doyle, the father and forerunner of Richard Doyle, the designer of the first page of *Punch*. The meaning of the allegory, for it is to some extent allegorical, is given at length in the opening paper of the number, and this I venture to quote here in full:—

INTRODUCTORY VISIONS.

"———— Quorum pars magna fui."

A few evenings ago, I was in my room alone. The tea-things had been removed, and I sat by the fire, with a volume of the "Spectator" in my hand. Gradually my thoughts wandered from the paper I was reading, and became engrossed in another subject. The fate of the "Haileybury Observer" had never been more interesting to me than at that moment. Recently deprived of one of its oldest and brightest ornaments, unsupported by the greater majority of our little community, and surrounded by those forebodings which are frequently the means of their own fulfilment, the little "bark" (to use a favourite simile) never seemed in a more precarious situation. Gradually sleep overcame me, but such a sleep as seemed rather a change of sphere than a torpor of the mind.

Haileybury
Observer
PRINTER & PUBLISHER, STEPHEN AUSTIN FORE STREET, HERTFORD
HOBBLE FECIT
W.C. MASON

Methought I stood before the College gates; but though the intuitive perception of dreams enabled me to recognize them, their aspect was so changed that I doubt whether any person in his waking senses would have been enabled to do so. A figure in academical costume stood on the place usually occupied by the porter, and sustained in his hands one end of a gigantic gown, the other extremities of which were supported by two similar forms on the summit of the building. Between these last, two fiends of hideous aspect were endeavouring to balance themselves on either side the tablet which surmounts the portico. Visionary groups occupied a frieze underneath, while others equally vague were floating in mid-air between the columns. But by far the most conspicuous object was a Phantom head of shrewd, but venerable aspect, which placidly surmounted the gown.

While I was pondering on this wondrous transformation, the Phantom, bending a gaze of serene approbation upon me, thus delivered itself:—

"My son," it said, "in me you behold that vast abstraction which your academical ancestors have called into being—I am the 'Haileybury Observer.' The grim and angry fiends who struggle above, are Envy and Incapacity. The one is venting his impotent hatred, while the other staggers back thunderstruck at the appearance of another number. The three academical figures who support the gown—my gown—are the perennial and undying triumvirate whose piety continues to nourish and support my green old age."

"On the right you may perceive two groups. One of them is the vision of 'Parents and Guardians' poring delightedly over the effusions of him in whose early talent they feel a just, a decorous, pride. The fair form which reclines on the sofa, in the next compartment, represents a large class of those sweet and loving creatures, each of whom hangs fondly over the productions of her dear 'Student,' confessing, perchance, to the senseless pages that love which is a secret undreamed of by their author."

"But," said I, in a voice tremulous from conflicting emotions, "what is the meaning of the scenes to the left?"

"The heroes," he replied, "whose brawny arms impel yon skiff, are the objects of that unwhispered affection. The bold cavalier, whose horse performs so wondrous a leap, is the son of the respectable but stout gentleman who reads; and fondly deems that in that book he sees the fruits of all the leisure of his son."

The sage was silent, and again I spoke.

"What means," said I, "the struggle between the Lawyer and the distinguished Oriental who contend below?"

"That," replied the sage, "represents the difference between two classes of study, each of which offers its temptations to the student.

Happy he whom talent or industry enables to follow both. The figure which hovers over them is myself, and it is to such alone that I accord my smiles. On the other side, members of the alphabet appear in attitudes which indicate their nature. Two men draw near. One, unconscious of their talismanic influence, grasps indifferently at Gt. or N.; while the other, more experienced, cautiously approaches the powerful forms,—the sire looks sadly by."

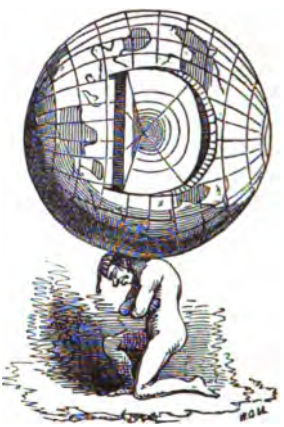
"And now, my son," pursued the venerable shade, "farewell, and take my blessing with you. Do you continue your pious cares,—stir up your fellows to do likewise. I shall flourish for ever. Storms shall blow over me,—earthquakes pass unheeded beneath. The rocks may be rent, and the skies riven, but as long as this College stands, I shall flourish in vigour. . . . ."

The voice of the Phantom still rang in my ears, but the figures faded fast away, and I found myself gazing upon the embers of my fire, which had newly fallen together with a loud crash.

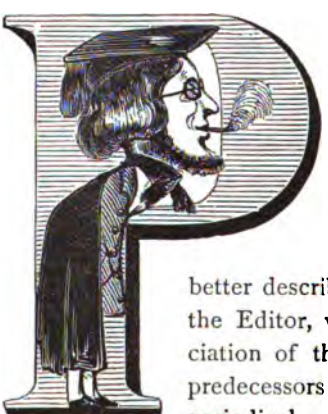
It is worth while to compare this design with the contemporaneous work from the hand of the younger Doyle, who was already at this time working for *Punch*, although only twenty-two years old. Some work of his done at 16 is thus described in the article devoted to him in the Dictionary of National Biography: "Much of the artist's more charming qualities are prefigured in its pages; his elves, his ogres, his fantastic combats and his freakish fun-making are all represented in it." Words more applicable to the cover before us could hardly be found, but I am content to accept the design as the work of H. B. himself, and not of his son, and as the writer of the Vision was presumably in the confidence of the designer we may also accept the interpretation given in that paper, though the reader will probably prefer to put his own gloss on some portions of it. Certainly the way in which the Gt, the G, the L, and the N have appropriate heads fitted to them and the delightful humour of the combat between "Rentals" and Law is inadequately brought out in the Vision.

The same number has two very noticeable initial letters, one attached to a burlesque life of Sir John Falstaff, and representing presumably the fat knight, and the other forming the initial letter to a piece entitled "Engineers," and dealing with the dreadful ideas conjured

up by the project of a tunnel through the world. It represents a kneeling and nude atlas supporting a globe, with the vista of the narrowing tunnel through the centre.



Both of these and also a third "initial" illustrating a piece called "Barnacles," which appeared two years later, are reproduced, and are sufficient to show that the Editors had the assistance of some remarkably clever draughtsman either in or out of College. It is a misfortune that for these years alone out of the whole series, the names of Editors and contributors are unknown, and I have been unable to obtain any clue to the identity of our artist.



In March 1848 again another change took place in the outward appearance of the "Observer." I had better describe it in the words of the Editor, who had little appreciation of the design which his predecessors had acquired for their periodical. He says, "We have

now to allude to another subject, for which we crave the indulgence of our readers; times have changed since the "Observer" first had its birth and changed, too, for the better; and though in former days College scenes might fitly be represented by the extraordinary jumble depicted on the cover, we think that in these later times what we now present to our subscribers will be found more appropriate. We hesitated long before we could determine to change the already established form, but we know that the mottoes 'Super antiquas vias stare' and 'quieta non movere' are only to be acted upon till a better course be discovered. We have, therefore, changed both the external and internal arrangements of the "Observer" in a manner that we hope will meet with the approbation of our kind readers."

Evidently the Editor had not studied the history of his periodical; he did not know that the design was only two years old, nor what it represented. The change in the internal arrangements was merely a resort to a larger and more legible type and so far was an improvement; the change in the outer arrangement was the substitution of a different wrapper, of which I have no specimen, for the "extraordinary jumble," of which he speaks so disrespectfully. I ought, perhaps, to mention that already in 1846 the old motto from Horace had given place to one from Bacon "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, writing an accurate man."

This, however, was not the last of its changes. After an unusually long interval, from May 1848 to March 1849, the first number of Vol. VI made its appearance, and once more the Editors announce that "our protégé makes his appearance this time dressed in a new cover and a different type. That some such change was necessary, we believe, was very clear, and so we will not detain you, my dear reader, with a long detail of reasons which we believe you know already." What these reasons were posterity does not know, and cannot guess. It is sufficient to say that from this time forward the "Observer" came out in a primrose coloured wrapper, with the College arms and a table of con-

tents on the outside, the print being clear and good, better than that of the early numbers, but not so good as that of Vol. V.

Of the literary aspect of this volume there is not much to be said. It is certainly not up to the standard of the early years of the periodical.

There are some good translations from various languages by J. H. B. Colvin, the usual local skits, including a paper on the natural history of "beaks," by R. B. Chapman, some very bright readable papers—not without a touch of Thackeray in them—by Carmichael Smyth, entitled "Reflections of a veteran," and a number of more or less bad verses.

Among the answers to correspondents I found the following:

"The Observer of Human Nature is thanked, but we hope he will see the policy of taking a wider range."

[As if anyone ever signed himself Observer of Human Nature.]

"Deltas are generally fertile: our correspondent Δ is certainly not so."

"Our dear Cruentus is too sanguinary."

A higher literary level is reached in Vol. VII, which, running from Oct. 1850, to Dec. 1852, brings in a new set of editors and contributors. Among the former may be mentioned S. Capper, D. Grant, T. C. Hope, and E. Grey, and among the latter the most frequent and unquestionably the best, besides the editors whom I have named, are the two Waterfields, William and Edward. The contributions of the former run all through the volume. Those of the latter only began with the last three numbers, and are continued in Vol. VIII. Donald Grant's contributions are in various styles and are all good: Skits, weird tales, a Lay of the Crystal Palace (an excellent imitation of Macaulay), and the Pundit's Progress, a parody on the Pilgrim's Progress, skilfully adapted to Haileybury conditions. (Sir) T. C. Hope contributes a severe essay on History, some tales, and a scholarly translation from Alfieri. W. Waterfield's are mostly in verse, some founded on classic and some on Hindu mythology. Among the latter, "The Fourth Avatar," is a long and serious literary effort, and, despite of some youthful crudities, is admirably done. R. J. Wigram, under the name of Beppo, gives one or two

very good pieces in the style of Thomas Ingoldsby; and Edward Waterfield makes his mark by his poetical contributions of the same sort. There is a good deal of "Exhibition Literature," as was to be expected in 1851, and one piece contains a reference to a vain attempt made by a deputation of the students to obtain an *exeat* in a body to visit it in London, which was refused. I quote, not so much for its merit as for its being specially characteristic of the "Observer" literature, a poem called "Voices of the Night," by R. N. Lowis.

VOICES OF THE NIGHT.

By R. N. Lowis.

A little back from the King's highway
A College rears its pillars grey;
Across th'ungainly portico
Short chestnut trees their shadows throw;
And nightly, through its dusky walls,
A deep gruff voice to each man calls—
"Alone, Sir! Bones, Sir!
Bones, Sir! Alone, Sir!"

No one e'er hears that voice by day;
But when the oil lamp's fading ray
Strives all the passage to illume,
Yet fails to penetrate the gloom,
It sounds along the stony floor,
And seems to say at every door—
"Alone, Sir! Bones, Sir!
Bones, Sir! Alone, Sir!"

In those chambers one might see
Convivials perpetually;
Their glee through the quadrangle rung,
And many a chorus loud they sung;
When hark! the song is stopp'd halfway,
For the well-known voice was heard to say—
"Alone, Sir! Bones, Sir!
Bones, Sir! Alone, Sir!"

There some are met, and in their way
Discuss the topics of the day;
There others, with more fell intent,
Prowl forth unseen on mischief bent;
But hurry to their rooms, for near
The sounds of that dread voice they hear—
"Alone, Sir! Bones, Sir!
Bones, Sir! Alone, Sir!"

In yonder chamber down below
There sits a man whom men call slow,
His head is nodding o'er his books,
When lo! he starts with troubled looks,
He rubs his eyes and gapes around,
He, too, has heard that well-known sound—
"Alone, Sir! Bones, Sir!
Bones, Sir! Alone, Sir!"

All are vanished now, and fled,
Most of them are gone to bed,
But a few stragglers yet remain,
Who'll chat, and snooze, and chat again,
Unmindful of that voice of night
Which cried unto them in its flight,—
"Alone, Sir! Bones, Sir!
Bones, Sir! Alone, Sir!"

But, mark! the time is drawing near
When that dread cry no more we'll hear;
But when we toil on India's plain,
Our thoughts may bring us back again;
And in our dreams that voice of fear,
As in the days of yore, we'll hear—
"Alone, Sir! Bones, Sir!
Bones, Sir! Alone, Sir!"

μακρὸς ἀνήρ.

Vol. VIII runs from October 26, 1853, to April 30, 1856, and the literary level of the previous volume is well maintained in it.

Among Editors and contributors are several noticeable names. E. Waterfield continues his contributions after the manner of Thomas Ingoldsby, of which the "Druid Stone Witches of Salisbury Plain" is

a good example. He also sends an original poem called "Ambá," and a piece called "Into the Silent Land," which is something more than an echo of Longfellow. Maxwell Melvill was also a frequent contributor, and some of the best pieces of the volume are his. But the most interesting name among the contributors is that of Alfred C. Lyall. He is credited with two serious poems, one of which the "Ultimo Suspiro del Moro," is noticeable; also with a skit on contemporary "Bores," but besides these he is credited with several other pieces, which I believe from internal evidence to be wrongly attributed to him. On the other hand there are some pieces in the volume such as Boabdil's Farewell to Granada which, though signed by the initials of other students, have more touch of the master-hand than some of the pieces attributed to him. I may mention that in respect to this volume I can from personal knowledge assert that some of the attributions are incorrect.

Other contributors of note were D. J. McNeile, W. H. Propert, Auckland Colvin, Val Prinsep and Burra. McNeile's "Tempora mutantur" is noteworthy as indicating the view taken of the competitive system, before it had been tried, by one of the most thoughtful and distinguished students of the older covenant. The writer takes his stand on the conservative view that the older system had not failed, and that the new one was not likely to be better, and he prophesied many evil things concerning it, mainly the admission of black sheep, which would be worse than that of bad bargains, want of interest on the part of the Court of Directors leading to a reduction of salaries, and above all the loss of *esprit de corps* and antagonism between the new and the old members of the corps. Of these, as of many other prophesies, the fulfilment has been far from perfect. Sir Auckland Colvin's contributions have a special value. They are all marked by that literary facility and feeling for style which has characterised the distinguished author in his mature publications, and in the delicacy of their satire are far above the ordinary level of "Observer" humour.

The volume deals with more than one episode of attempted imposture in the way of palming off the work of known authors as

original contributions, and it is only fair to say that the detection of these was due in many cases, rather to the acumen of the publisher, Mr. Stephen Austin, than to the wide reading of the Editors. There was also much controversy about personal satire. A paper on Impudence, which now seems innocent enough, was held to be a personal attack, and gave rise to a spirited reply from Vendetta, and though this particular controversy died down, the general question received a good deal of subsequent consideration, and was discussed in a very reasonable spirit.

I annex three pieces from this volume, all quoted rather for their local colouring than for their literary merits, though these are not wanting; "The Last Term," by Triumviri; "The Deserted College," by A. Colvin; and "Fools are my theme," by Burra. In reference to the first and third of these pieces it should be explained that the College was then under sentence of extinction.

THE LAST TERM.

The College walls shall melt in gloom,
  Its stream of life run dry,
Before this Freshman can assume
  His civil dignity!
I saw a vision in my sleep
That gave my spirit strength to sweep
  Adown the gulf of time!
I saw the lonely last Fourth Term
That shall poor Hailey's death discern—
  As Peter saw her prime!

The clock's face had a dying stare,
  In Quad. long grass there grew;
And gown-clad skeletons were there
  Around that lonely few!
Some had been plucked,—th'Anwari Trans.
Still mouldered in their bony hands,
  And many a Sanscrit tome!
But these betray no sound nor tread;
And worn-out watchmen, like the dead,
  Around the precincts roam!

Yet, prophet-like, that lone term stood,
With dauntless words and high,
That echoed through the College wood
Which waved its leaves hard by;
Saying, we are friends in death, B. Jones,
No more we'll hear thy cry of "Bones,"—
Sir Charles Wood bids thee go:
For thou, full many and many a year,
Hast seen the tide of Peter's beer,
Which shall no longer flow.

What though in lectures "Pros." put forth
Their lore, their art, their skill,
And those who made outlandish tongues
The vassals of their will:
Yet mourn I not their parted sway
O'er Freshmen ranked in gowned array,—
The votaries of their arts;
Nor Prizes that from "Extra" sprang,
Nor shouts that loud on Di's day rang,
Delighting parent hearts.

Extensive Coleman! leave the Hall,
The daily haunt of men;
Nor with thy bills the thoughts recall
Of curried *soles* again.
Convivial meetings, come not back,
Nor rouse the Dean upon the rack
Of sleep disturbed to writhe;
For those who graced the festive board
Fell humbled 'neath those lines abhorred
Like grass beneath the scythe!

E'en we are weary, as we rise,
To hear the Lecture bell,—
Prophet of studious agonies,
Now ringing Hailey's knell.
O College! we who chant thy death,
Thy last faint gasp, thy parting breath,
To see thy end shall boast!
For "Competition" spreads thy pall,—
That foe to "Nomination" shall
Receive thy parting ghost!

TRIUMVIRI.

FOOLS. By H. Burra.

"Fools are my theme—let satire be my song."
Byron's "English Bards."

The illustrious Editors again invite
Their circle of contributors to write.
Again th' aspirants of youth's hopeful age
Spoil pens and paper; fill the unread page.
Vain cacklers! why your ignorance expose
In prosy verse and hyperbolic prose?
Stop, thou rash youth! e'er yet thou'rt borne along
In the full torrent of thy maiden song;
Rein in the tough mouth of your inspirations
Till you have read the last few perpetrations.
(Read them right through, if you've an aching head
And cannot sleep, before you go to bed.)
If such examples do not stop your quill,
Nor yet my precepts, I don't know what will.

But as I know it is *too much* to ask
To read *them* through, my verse shall spare the task
One touches with egregious felicity
On Bonaparte, steam, gas, and electricity;
'Tis *rather* unconnected and ridiculous,
For it was *first* an epitaph on Nicholas.

Chalked be that day, a lucky day I guess,
When the fond lover wrote his famed address.
Why lucky? say you. Lucky to those brains
Who felt *scribendi kakoëthes*-pains,
But found no subject; we now discover
Some six allusions to the well-known lover
In every number. Thus his empty head
L.M. was vainly scratching, till he read
The *Mercury*; then, cried he, 'That's the ticket,
I'll just cut up that nonsense about cricket.'
F.M. takes "Impudentia" for his text;
"The admiring circle" answers in the next.
A subject thus is passed from man to man, Sir;
In every goose is found a ready *ans*(w)*er*.

Each donkey brays defiance to his brother,
Scarce is one silent when up starts the other.
The solemn owl from out her blind retreat
Blames the bright radiance of the summer heat;
So the vain, pompous critic harshly notes
The faults of Thackeray, a sunbeam's motes.
Last comes (not least) the editorial article,—
"The gentle *readers*" do not *read* one particle.
I lead you not through the other sleepy reams,
Filled with farewells, love, thunder, ghosts, and dreams.
Nor rhyme I for the uncommonly dull elf
Whose fancy cannot picture to himself
"The Ruined Gambler" and the "College Ghost,"
"Journey by Rail," etc., all the host
Of X Y Z's for the Editors to sit on,
Convenient pegs to hang their ready wit on.
Enough, good muse, I'll finish in a trice—
But let me finish up with some advice.
Rash youth, your subject will, I hope, at least
Surpass your predecessors in good taste;
But if in *writing* well you cannot show it,
You *can* in writing *not at all*, sweet poet.

THE DESERTED COLLEGE.

By (Sir) A. Colvin.

Sweet Hailey! quaintest College of the land,
Thou strange old structure of some untaught hand;
Dear wicked haunt of indolence and ease,
Where every pewter, every pipe could please;
Oft have I wandered o'er thy spacious Quad—
The green grass-plots, the yellow gravel trod;
Oft have I gazed, as with the setting sun,
Each opening charm in borrowed lustre shone,
The happy fields, the whispering woods and trees,
The mimic lake just ruffled by the breeze;
Listened the Chapel's echoing aisles among,
In wrapt devotion to the choral throng;
Gazed on the noble entrance, and the cot
Where once the porter found his humble lot;

The Hall, with spacious roof upsoaring high,
Cleaving the clouds in conscious majesty;
The window seats, with ample cushions spread,
To ease the weary limbs, the aching head;
Oft have I blest the glad returning day,
When till eleven slumbering I lay,
And each hard book, each teasing test laid by,
Gave myself up to ease and liberty.
These were thy charms, dear Hailey, this the home
Where once the Eastern goddess loved to roam,
And cram with curious lore the student's head,
And teach him wisdom;—but these charms are fled!
Yes! gentle College! all have passed away;
These are the glories of a bygone day—
All that was comely, all that once was fair—
And desolation reigns supremely there.
Not, as of yore, doth now the cumbrous bell
Of endless Lectures, or of Chapels tell;
Hushed is thy Quad—adventurous nettles stray,
Where once the gravel showed the cleaner way;
Remote and thin, from out the noisome weeds,
The frightened cat its homeward journey speeds;
The lonely jackdaw, perched upon the wall,
Tires the echoes with its croaking call;
In one huge mass thy ruins strew the ground,
And bricks and broken windows lie around:
While trembling, shrinking from the spoiler's hand,
Thy fearful children seek another land!
Ill fares the land, where competition's ban
Has rendered each a rival—man to man.
Students may work, and seek a sickly fame;
Yet what is glory?—nothing but a name!
While a bold brotherhood, as we have been,
When once destroyed, shall ne'er again be seen.
Old times are altered. Ministerial toes
O'er-turn a College, and displace the "Pros."
The good old reign of Patronage is o'er—
Influence, departed; Interest, no more—
And the great prize may haply now repay
The long, hard night, the anxious plodding day.
While India's children, wondering, shall behold
The pale thin face, the form already old;
And speak in sorrow of the days gone by,
When men—not bookworms—ruled their destiny!

Oh! as I take my solitary round,
Among the ruins that usurp the ground,
With withered cheek and long-departed health,
A man in suffering but a god in wealth,—
Fondly I gaze on all that once has been,
And recollection saddens o'er each scene.
For many years, as through the long, long day
Under an Indian sun consumed I lay,
And idly dreaming, tried in vain to see
Through the dark mists that hid futurity.
Still had I hoped my latest hours to crown,
Amid these humble bowers to lay me down,
Among the listening students take my stand,
And swell the wonders of a distant land;
Still had I hoped to share the festive glass,
To hear the songs and laughter gaily pass,
And in the light of cold returning day,
Through the Quadrangle pick my careful way.
And, as the flower which looks up from the earth,
Toward the sun that sometime gave it birth;
And when that light is gone, and night draws nigh,
Closes its petals, and resolves to die,—
Thus, Hailey, now thy kindly light withdrawn,
I care not when this saddened life be gone.
Near yonder corner (let me gaze once more
On all I loved) within that mouldering door,
Where long, rank weeds in curious angles grow,
And broken bricks hard-headed problems show,—
Newton once dwelt, and lived in modest fame,
The worthy owner of a worthy name.
He in those walls had run his goodly race,
Nor ever changed, nor wished to change his place;
And, if his voice *were* rough, or ways austere,
The students learnt respect, nor thought of fear.
Beside yon iron gates that lie full low
Another lived; methinks I see him now,—
A man severe he was, and stern to see,
A man possessed of great authority.
I would say more—but let it be unsaid,—
Wake not the memories that have long been dead!

Hard by the Hall, where yonder ruins lie,
The College kitchen stood in times gone by;

Alas! 'tis strange, but yet I cannot trace
The many wonders of that mystic place.
Oft have my feelings urged me to intrude,
But two stern maidens bade me not be rude;
And all in vain I poured my artful prayer,—
The door was closed, and left me staring there.
Yet has my fancy often sought to see
The splendours of that hidden mystery;
The whitewashed walls; the nicely sanded floor;
The varnished clock that ticked behind the door;
The hissing flames; the glorious piles of meat;
The brawny cook, besmeared with honest sweat;
The great Purveyor, pondering o'er the stew,
Lending his presence to adorn the view;
The dishes shining in the fire's red glow;
Initiated reader! was it so?

Vain, transitory splendour! could not all
Retrieve the tottering College from its fall?
For it has sunk, and now no more shall be
A useless burden to John Company.
No more the injured rustic of the Heath
Shall speak of Hailey with a lowered breath;
No more the tradesmen shall beset the place,
And seek for orders with an anxious face;
No more, at dusty five, shall the fierce beak
Of broken slumbers or of labour speak.
All—all is gone! then let the long grass grow,
Let the sad night-winds wander, whispering low;
Leave the dark owl amid the mist to call;
Let the lone jackdaw croak upon the wall;
And may the peasant, as the daylight fades,
Forbear to wander near these sacred shades!

PHILO-GOLDSMITH.

The ninth and last volume consists of six numbers, published under the auspices of Messrs. Burney, Beames, and Trevor Grant, between the months of June 1856, and October 1857. Unfortunately but few of the papers have the author's names attached, and it is to the labours of Sir A. Colvin that the publishers owe the recovery of such attributions as they are able in this volume to offer.

From these the most frequent contributors appear to have been Messrs. Burney, Beames, Trevor Grant, and Auckland Colvin.

The number of the students was greatly diminished while this volume was in preparation, and there is not so much literary excellence as in the preceding volume, but there is a singularly pretty and mature little poem on Life, which is unclaimed, and there is an excellent satire on Haileybury poets (himself among them) by Auckland Colvin. Mr. Burney discourses on Railway Travelling, and Trevor Grant gives the Gunpowder Plot and a lay of modern Haileybury in the favourite form of Ingoldsby Legends. The contributions of John Beames were as varied in subject as in form. Bits of history, bits of pure literature, poems, political essays, criticisms, squibs and parodies all flow from his ready pen with unfailing regularity and facile industry, and all up to and above the average mark.

It is singular that though the last number was published in October 1857, there is no allusion to the events of the Mutiny, and though the abolition of the College must have been in every one's mind the references to its coming extinction are few and far between.

I have now followed the "Observer" to the end of its career, and I will not sum up its characteristics. On the whole, for a College Magazine, and especially looking to the numbers and methods of recruitment at Haileybury, the amount of literary talent was considerable, the tone excellent, and the whole career of the Magazine interesting and creditable to the College.

COLLEGE DEBATING SOCIETY

I have a few words to add on a kindred subject, the College Debating Society.

This was started apparently in 1815, and its regulations, prefaced by a list of members, were printed by Stephen Austin in 1817.

I quote those rules which show how the debates were conducted:—

Order of Meeting and Debate.

"I. The Society to meet once a week, namely, on Saturday, immediately after evening chapel.

"II. At a quarter past nine o'clock the Chairman to desire the Secretary to call the roll, and every member then absent to be liable to a fine of one shilling. At ten o'clock the Secretary to see who are the members then absent; that such members be liable to a fine of two shillings, and if absent during the whole of the evening, they be fined three shillings.

"III. After the roll has been called, the Secretary shall read the subject of the evening's debate and mention the gentleman who is appointed to open it.

"IV. That every member shall open the debate in his turn, or find a substitute (who must take his own turn likewise) under a penalty of *five shillings*.

"V. That before the private business commences, the Secretary read over the minutes of the last meeting.

"VI. At the conclusion of the debate, and not before, any private business of the Society is to be discussed. That the hour of separating do not extend beyond twelve o'clock, nor any College rule be broken.

"VII. That at the conclusion of each meeting, the Chairman look over the minutes of the evening's debate, and subjoin his signature.

"VIII. That strangers should be admitted in the proportion of one to each four members of the Society. Every member in a two-fold degree being responsible for his friend.

"IX. That all questions for debate be collected into a separate book from that in which the ordinary proceedings of the Society are entered."

General Rules of the Debate.

"I. That no criticism, personal, or on the College, neither on the government or pursuits of the same, nor on the decisions of its council, be suffered.

"II. All personalities, indelicate language, or improper allusions, and all light and trifling behaviour to be carefully avoided on pain of a fine from the Chairman—not less than one shilling, and not exceeding five shillings, to be decided at his discretion.

"III. That any member may speak as often as he pleases, but the preference be given to one who has not risen before.

"IV. Any member not speaking during two debates is subject to a fine of three shillings.

"V. That all motions be proposed in writing and given notice of one week before."

These rules were afterwards relaxed in practice, if not in form. Certainly the penalties on abstinence from speaking or absence from the debate were not enforced. The meetings took place once a week at nine o'clock at night in the reading room, but the interest taken in the debates, and the zeal with which the objects of the Society were pursued, varied much at different times, and in my time they were at rather a low ebb, and some of the most distinguished students took no part in the debates. I learn, too, from Sir M. Monier-Williams that in his student days there were no meetings of the Society, but that, when he became Professor, it was in a flourishing condition, Moreover, he refers to Sir Richard Temple as having first practised public speaking in the Haileybury Debating Society, where his oratory was already much admired; and among notable successors the same authority specially mentions Mr. Holloway (the able judge whose death has lately been announced) and Mr. Donald Grant, whose contributions to the "Observer" I have already noticed as marked by special ability. Of him Mr. Leslie Probyn also writes: "One of the most brilliant men at College with me was Donald Grant. He certainly was the most powerful and eloquent speaker at the Debating Society."

In my time the subjects of debate had the usual fault of School and College Debating Societies—unreality. The character of Cromwell, for instance, is no doubt, a very interesting question, and it was good that intending speakers should read up something about him from standard works of reference, but it was not to be supposed that either they or their hearers could take any vital interest on such a question, or could throw any light on the problem. I remember we had debates on the attitude of Russia towards India, on the influence of novel-reading and on the question of competition and nomination, but I cannot remember that these debates called forth any promise of future excellence in oratory, or that they excited any general interest in the College. Amongst my own contemporaries I think the palm for eloquence would have been given to D. McNeile, the son of the great Liverpool preacher, the Rev. Hugh McNeile, but if this be accepted as an instance of heredity, I ought to add that the sons of a still more nobly endowed orator (the Rev. Henry Melvill, our Principal) were also contemporaries of mine at the College, and though all of them were distinguished as students, and one (Maxwell) for his literary contributions, yet none showed any marked aptitude for following as orators in the footsteps of their father.

Another Society which deserves to be noticed was the Wellesley Whist Club. I believe it was originally the Wellesley Club (the whist-speciality being a later development), founded in honour of the great Marquess of Wellesley. There was a magnificent volume in white vellum in which all the members had to inscribe their names. There was a song generally sung at the meetings with a refrain, "Here's a health to the Marquess, God bless him," and there was a portentous curse calling down on those who would not drink this toast the most tremendous evils, not unlike those in the curse quoted in Tristram Shandy, which were to pursue the delinquent in all his incomings and outgoings, "mingendo cacando et phlebotomando." In my time it was considered rather a feather in one's cap to belong to the club

which met once a week for whist, supper, and songs, and was restricted to a limited number of members. The following narrative of an event in the history of the Club is told by Sir Donald Macnabb :—

"The members of the Wellesley Whist Club were retiring about one a.m. on a wintry Sunday morning, when they observed the light of a large fire in the direction of Hoddesdon, and telling the watchman Dorset to get the fire-engine ready, they roused the Dean, Mr. Buckley, and obtained his permission to go to the rescue. They dragged the engine, at a double, the whole way, the Dean himself following them, and found that an incendiary fire at a farm had consumed several ricks in a large yard, that the barn was in full blaze and the farm house in danger. They worked the engine until daylight, by which time the fire was subdued, and the farm house and remaining ricks saved. Two other engines arrived during the night, but the College engine was the first to arrive, and rendered the most important service."

It would be interesting to learn what became of the vellum-bound book of the Wellesley Whist Club.

STEUART BAYLEY.

GENERAL LIST

OF PERSONS BELONGING TO OR CONNECTED

WITH THE

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA,

INCLUDING

THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY;

CHAIRMEN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMEN;

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA;

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR INDIA;

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE;

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS GENERAL;

GOVERNORS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY;

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS; CHIEF COMMISSIONERS;

AND ALL EDUCATED AT

THE EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY,

FROM THE DATE OF THE FOUNDATON OF THE COLLEGE

TO ITS ABOLITION ON JANUARY 31, 1858.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT

DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1801 TO 1858.

Agnew, Patrick Vans, 1833. 1835–1842. Died June 1842.
Alexander, Josias du Pré, 1820–1839. Died Sept. 1839.
Alexander, Henry, 1826–1853. Died Jan. 1861.
Allan, Alexander, 1814–1819. Died Oct. 1820.
Astell, William, 1807–1845. Died March 1847.
Astell, John Harvey, 1851–1858.

Baillie, Col. John, 1823–1833. Died May 1833.
Bannerman, John Alexander, 1807–1816. Disqualified 1817.
Baring, Sir Francis, 1779–1810. Died Oct. 1810.
Bayley, William Butterworth, 1834–1858. Died May 1860.
Bebb, John, 1805–1829. Disqualified 1830.
Bensley, Sir William, 1786–1810. Died Jan. 1810.
Bosanquet, Jacob, 1790–1827. Disqualified 1827.
Bryant, Maj.-Gen. Sir Jeremiah, C.B., 1841–1845. Died June 1845.
Burgess, Sir John Smith, 1791–1802.

Campbell, Sir Robert, 1817–1852. Died 1858.
Carnac, Sir James Rivett, 1827–1839. Governor of Bombay 1839.
Caulfield, Maj.-Gen. James, C.B., 1848–1851. Died Nov. 1852.
Clarke, William Stanley, 1815–1843. Died Jan. 1844.

Clerk, Robert, 1812–1815. Died Aug. 1815.
Cotton, Joseph, 1795–1823. Disqualified 1822.
Cotton, John, 1833–1853. Died July 1860.
Currie, Sir Frederick, 1854–1858. Died Sept. 1875.

Daniel, James, 1810–1824.
Darell, Sir Lionel, 1780–1803. Died in 1803.
Davis, Samuel, 1810–1819. Died July 1819.
Dent, William, 1851–1853. Died Dec. 1877.
Devaynes, William, 1770–1805.

Eastwick, Capt. William Joseph, 1849–1858.
Edmonstone, Neil Benjamin, 1820–1840.
Ellice, Russell, 1832–1858.
Elphinstone, Hon. William Fullarton, 1791–1824.

Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend, 1826–1828.
Fergusson, Robert Cutlar, 1830–1834.
Forbes, John, 1831–1839.
Fraser, Simon, 1793–1807.

Galloway, Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald, K.C.B., 1842–1849. Died April 1850.
Grant, Charles, 1797–1823. Died Nov. 1823.

Hogg, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Weir, K.C.B., 1839–1858. Died May 1876.
Hudlestone, John, 1803–1826. Disqualified 1826.

Inglis, Sir Hugh, 1784–1812.
Inglis, John, 1803–1821.
Jackson, Sir John, 1807–1820. Died June 1820.
Jackson, William Adair, 1803–1804.
Jenkins, Richard, 1833–1853. Died Dec. 1853.

Lemesurier, Paul, 1784–1802 and 1805. Died 1806.
Lindsay, Hon. Hugh, 1814–1844. Died May 1844.
Loch, John, 1821–1853.
Lumsden, John, 1817–1818. Died Dec. 1818.
Lushington, Maj.-Gen. Sir James Law, K.C.B., 1827–1853. Died 1859.
Lushington, Sir Stephen, 1752–1802.
Lyall, George, 1830–1850. Disqualified 1851.

Macnaghten, Elliot, 1842–1858.
Mangles, Ross Donnelly, 1847–1858. Died Aug. 1877.
Manship, John, 1755–1758 and 1762–1809. Disqualified 1809.
Marjoribanks, Campbell, 1807–1840. Died Sept. 1840.
Marjoribanks, Dudley Coutts, 1853.
Masterman, John, 1824–1853.
Melville, Hon. William Henry Leslie, 1845–1855.
Metcalfe, Sir Thomas Theophilus, 1789–1812. Died 1813.
Millett, George, 1806–1812.
Mills, Charles, 1793–1815. Disqualified 1815.
Mills, Sir Charles, 1823–1858. Died 1872.
Money, William Taylor, 1818–1825. Disqualified 1826.
Moore, Major James Arthur, 1850–1853. Died 1860.
Morris, John, 1814–1837. Disqualified 1838.
Muspratt, John Petty, 1824–1853. Died Aug. 1855.

Oliphant, Lt.-Col. James, 1844–1856. Died June 1881.

Parry, Thomas, 1783–1806.
Parry, Edward, 1800–1826. Died July 1827.
Parry, Richard, 1815–1816. Died July 1817.
Pattison, James, 1806–1829. Disqualified 1830.
Plowden, Richard Chichele, 1803–1829. Died Feb. 1830.
Plowden, William Henry Chichele, 1841–1853. Died March 1880.
Pollock, Lt.-Gen. Sir George, K.C.B., 1854–1858. Died Oct. 1872.
Prescott, Charles Elton, 1820–1832. Died June 1832.
Prinsep, Henry Thoby, 1850–1858. Died Feb. 1878.

Raikes, George, 1817–1836. Disqualified 1836.
Ravenshaw, John Goldsborough, 1819–1839. Died June 1840.
Rawlinson, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Creswicke, K.C.B., 1856–1858.
Reid, Sir Thomas, 1805–1824. Died March 1824.
Robarts, Abraham, 1788–1814. Disqualified 1815.
Roberts, John, 1764–1772; 1775–1778; 1784–1787; 1790–1808.
Robertson, Maj.-Gen. Archibald, 1841, and 1844–1847. Died June 1847.
Robinson, Sir George Abercrombie, 1808–1829. Disqualified 1829.

Scott, Sir David, 1814–1819. Disqualified 1820.
Shank, Henry, 1831–1853.
Shepherd, John, 1836–1858. Died Jan. 1859.

Smith, George, 1797–1832. Disqualified 1833.
Smith, Martin Tucker, 1840–1858. Died Oct. 1880.
Stuart, James, 1826–1833. Died April 1833.
Sykes, Col. William, 1840–1858. Died June 1872.

Tatem, George, 1772–1784; 1788–1801.
Taylor, John Bladen, 1810–1819.
Thellusson, George Woodford, 1799–1807.
Thornhill, John, 1816–1840. Died Feb. 1841.
Thornton, Robert, 1790–1813.
Thornton, William, 1800–1805.
Toone, Sweny, 1800–1830. Disqualified 1831.
Travers, John, 1786–1809. Died Oct. 1809.
Tucker, Henry St. George, 1826–1851. Died June 1851.
Twining, Richard, 1810–1816. Disqualified 1817.

Vivian, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hussey, K.C.B., 1856–1858.

Warden, Francis, 1838–1851. Disqualified 1851.
Whiteman, John Clarmont, 1844–1852. Died Aug. 1866.
Wigram, William, 1809–1812, 1815–1853.
Williams, Robert, 1809–1812. Died July 1812.
Williams, Stephen, 1791–1804.
Willock, Sir Henry, K.L.S., 1838–1858.
Willoughby, John Pollard, 1854–1858. Died Sept. 1866.

Young, Sir William, 1829–1846.

CHAIRMEN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMEN, 1801 TO 1858.

	Chairman.	Deputy-Chairman.
1801.	David Scott.	Charles Mills.
1802.	John Roberts.	Jacob Bosanquet.
1803.	Jacob Bosanquet.	John Roberts.
1804.	Hon. William Fullarton Elphinstone.	Charles Grant.
1805.	Charles Grant.	George Smith.
1806.	Hon. William Fullarton Elphinstone.	Edward Parry.
1807.	Edward Parry.	Charles Grant.
1808.	Edward Parry.	Charles Grant.
1809.	Charles Grant.	William Astell.
1810.	William Astell.	Jacob Bosanquet.
1811.	Jacob Bosanquet.	Sir Hugh Inglis.
1812.	Jacob Bosanquet.	Sir Hugh Inglis.
1813.	Robert Thornton.	Hon. Wm. Fullarton Elphinstone.
1814.	Hon. William Fullarton Elphinstone.	John Inglis.
1815.	Charles Grant.	Thomas Reid.
1816.	Thomas Reid.	John Bebb.
1817.	John Bebb.	James Pattison.
1818.	James Pattison.	Campbell Marjoribanks.
1819.	Campbell Marjoribanks.	George Abercrombie Robinson.
1820.	George Abercrombie Robinson.	Thomas Reid.
1821.	Thomas Reid.	James Pattison.
1822.	James Pattison.	William Wigram.
1823.	William Wigram.	William Astell.
1824.	William Astell.	Campbell Marjoribanks.
1825.	Campbell Marjoribanks.	Sir George Abercrombie Robinson.
1826.	Sir George Abercrombie Robinson.	Hon. Hugh Lindsay.
1827.	Hon. Hugh Lindsay.	James Pattison.

	Chairman.	Deputy-Chairman.
1828.	William Astell.	John Loch.
1829.	John Loch.	William Astell.
1830.	William Astell.	Robert Campbell.
1831.	Robert Campbell.	John Goldsborough Ravenshaw.
1832.	John Goldsborough Ravenshaw.	Campbell Marjoribanks.
1833.	Campbell Marjoribanks.	William Wigram.
1834.	Henry St. George Tucker.	William Stanley Clarke.
1835.	William Stanley Clarke.	James Rivett Carnac.
1836.	Sir James Rivett Carnac.	John Loch.
1837.	Sir James Rivett Carnac.	Maj.-Gen.Sir J.L.Lushington,K.C.B.
1838.	Maj.-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, K.C.B.	Richard Jenkins.
1839.	Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.	William Butterworth Bayley.
1840.	William Butterworth Bayley.	George Lyall.
1841.	George Lyall.	Maj.-Gen.SirJ.L.Lushington,G.C.B.
1842.	Maj.-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.	John Cotton.
1843.	John Cotton.	John Shepherd.
1844.	John Shepherd.	Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.
1845.	Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.	James Weir Hogg.
1846.	Sir James Weir Hogg.	Henry St. George Tucker.
1847.	Henry St. George Tucker.	Lt.-Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington,G.C.B.
1848.	Lt.-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.	Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald Galloway K.C.B.
1849.	Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.	John Shepherd.
1850.	John Shepherd.	Sir James Weir Hogg.
1851.	John Shepherd.	Sir James Weir Hogg.
1852.	Sir James Weir Hogg.	Russell Ellice.
1853.	Russell Ellice.	Major James Oliphant.
1854.	Major James Oliphant.	Elliot Macnaghten.
1855.	Elliot Macnaghten.	Lt.-Col. William Henry Sykes.
1856.	Col. William Henry Sykes.	Ross Donnelly Mangles.
1857.	Ross Donnelly Mangles.	Sir Frederick Currie.
1858.	Sir Frederick Currie.	Capt. William Joseph Eastwick.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA, 1800 TO 1858.

	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth.
July 12, 1802.	Rt. Hon. the Viscount Castlereagh.
Feb. 11, 1806.	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Minto.
July 15, 1806.	Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sept. 30, 1806.	Rt. Hon. George Tierney.
April 4, 1807.	Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas.
July 11, 1809.	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harrowby.
Nov. 7, 1809.	Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas (Viscount Melville).
April 4, 1812.	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire.
June 4, 1816.	Rt. Hon. George Canning.
Jan. 12, 1821.	Rt. Hon. Charles Bathurst.
Feb. 5, 1822.	Rt. Hon. Charles Watkins Williams Wynn.
Feb. 4, 1828.	Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Melville.
Sept. 17, 1828.	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough.
Nov. 22, 1830.	Rt. Hon. Charles Grant (Lord Glenelg).
Dec. 15, 1834.	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough.
April 23, 1835.	Rt. Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse (Lord Broughton).
Sept. 4, 1841.	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough.
Oct. 23, 1841.	Rt. Hon. the Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci.
May 17, 1843.	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ripon.
July 6, 1846.	Rt. Hon. the Lord Broughton.
Feb. 5, 1852.	Rt. Hon. Fox Maule.
Feb. 27, 1852.	Rt. Hon. John Charles Herries.
Dec. 28, 1852.	Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Wood (Viscount Halifax).
Feb. 28, 1855.	Rt. Hon. Robert Vernon Smith.
Feb. 26, 1858.	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough.
May 31, 1858.	Rt. Hon. the Lord Stanley (became First Secretary of State for India).

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR INDIA, 1858 TO 1893.

1858. Lord Stanley.
1859. Sir Charles Wood.
1866. The Earl de Grey and Ripon.
1866. Viscount Cranborne.
1867. Sir Stafford Northcote.
1868. The Duke of Argyll.
1874. The Marquis of Salisbury.
1878. Viscount Cranbrook.
1880. The Marquis of Hartington.
1882. The Earl of Kimberley.
1885. Lord Randolph Churchill.
1886. The Earl of Kimberley.
1886. Viscount Cross.
1892. The Earl of Kimberley.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, 1860 TO 1893.

Sir Frederick Currie	1860–75.
Charles Mills	1860–68.
The Rt. Hon. Sir James Weir Hogg, K.C.B.	1860–71.
Elliot Macnaghten	1860–71.
Ross Donnelly Mangles	1860–74.
William J. Eastwick	1860–68.
Henry Thoby Prinsep	1860–74.
John P. Willoughby	1860–66.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert J. H. Vivian, K.C.B.	1860–75.
Sir Henry C. Montgomery	1860–76.
Rt. Hon. Sir John L. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	1860–63.
Col. Sir Proby T. Cautley, K.C.B.	1860–68.
William Urquhart Arbuthnot	1860–74.
Col. Henry Marion Durand, C.B.	1860–61.
Sir Thomas Erskine Perry	1860–81.

Col. W. E. Baker	1862–75.
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.	1864–76.
Sir Henry Bartle Edmund Frere, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.	1867–77.
Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., LL.D.	1870–87.
Sir F. J. Halliday, K.C.B.	1870–86.
Maj.-Gen. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., LL.D.	1870–93.
Sir Henry J. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.	1872–88.
Sir Louis Malet, C.B.	1872–74.
Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.	1875.
Andrew Cassells	1875–84.
Maj.-Gen. Edwin B. Johnson, C.B.	1875–77.
Lt.-Gen. R. Strachey, C.S.I.	1876–89.
The Hon. Edmund Drummond	1876–85.
Sir Barrow H. Ellis, K.C.S.I.	1876–85.
Col. Henry Yule, C.B.	1876–89.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I.	1876–78.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	1877–78.
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.	1877–85.
Col. Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.	1878–80.
Robert A. Dalyell	1878–87.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry W. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E.	1879–82.
Maj.-Gen. Charles J. Forster, C.B.	1879–88.
Bertram Wodehouse Currie	1881–93.
The Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1883–87.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Peter S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I.	1884–93.
J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.	1885–86.
Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1886–93.
Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1886–93.
Gen. Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1886–93.
Col. Sir Owen T. Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1887–93.
R. Hardie	1888–91.
Sir James Brathwaite Peile, K.C.S.I.	1888–93.
Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1888–93.
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.	1888–93.
Sir Charles Arthur Turner, K.C.I.E.	1889–93.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, G.C.B.	1889–93.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA

1797 to July	30, 1805.	The Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley.
July 30, 1805 to Oct.	5, 1805.	The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Cornwallis.
Oct. 10, 1805 to July	31, 1807.	Sir George H. Barlow (Acting).
July 31, 1807 to Oct.	4, 1813.	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Minto.
Oct. 4, 1813 to Jan.	9, 1823.	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Moira (afterwards Marquis of Hastings).
Jan. 9, 1823 to Aug.	1, 1823.	John Adam (Acting).
Aug. 1, 1823 to July	4, 1828.	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Amherst.
July 4, 1828 to March	20, 1835.	The Rt. Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B.
March 20, 1835 to March	4, 1836.	Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, G.C.B. (Acting).
March 4, 1836 to Feb.	28, 1842.	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.
Feb. 28, 1842 to May	6, 1844.	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough.
May 6, 1844 to Jan.	12, 1848.	The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.
Jan. 18, 1848 to Feb.	28, 1856.	The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL

Feb. 29, 1856 to March 12, 1862.	The Rt. Hon. the Earl Canning, G.C.B.
March 12, 1862 to Nov. 20, 1863.	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., K.C.B.
Nov. 20, 1863 to Dec. 2, 1863.	Major-General Sir R. Napier (Acting).
Dec. 2, 1863 to Jan. 12, 1864.	Colonel S. W. Denison (Acting).
Jan. 12, 1864 to Jan. 27, 1868.	Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., G.M.S.I.
Jan. 27, 1868 to Feb. 8, 1872.	The Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo, G.M.S.I.
Feb. 8, to ,, 23, 1872.	John Strachey (Acting).
Feb. 23, to May 3, 1872.	Lord Napier of Merchistoun (Acting).
May 3, 1872 to April 2, 1876.	The Rt. Hon. Lord Northbrook, G.M.S.I.
April 2, 1876 to June 8, 1880.	The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton, G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.I.E.
June 8, 1880 to Dec. 13, 1884.	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., G.C.B., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
Dec. 13, 1884 to Dec. 10, 1888.	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
Dec. 10, 1888	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

May	1,	1854.	Frederick John Halliday.
„	1,	1859.	John Peter Grant.
April	23,	1862.	Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I.
		1868.	W. Grey.
		1871.	Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I.
		1875.	Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.
June	1,	1877.	The Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I.
April	24,	1882.	Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I.
„	2,	1887.	Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C S.I.
Nov.		1890.	Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., LL.B.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

		1835.	Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe (Governor of Agra).
Oct.	14,	1853.	John Russell Colvin.
Jan.	30,	1859.	G. F. Edmonstone.
March	7,	1863.	The Hon. E. Drummond.
„	7,	1868.	Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I.
		1875.	Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.

Jan.	17, 1877.	Sir G. E. W. Couper, K.C.S.I., C.B.
April	17, 1882.	Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B.
Nov.	21, 1887.	Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G.
	1892.	Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB.

		Sir J. L. Lawrence, Chief Commissioner.
	1859.	Sir R. Montgomery, K.C.B.
	1866.	Sir D. F. Macleod, C.B., K.C.S.I.
Jan.	20, 1871.	Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I.
April	2, 1877.	Sir R. E. Egerton, K.C.S.I.
,,	4, 1882.	Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I.
,,	2, 1887.	Sir J. B. Lyall, K.C.S.I.
March	6, 1892.	Sir D. Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.

1856. Col. Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B.
1858. R. Montgomerie.
1859. C. J. Wingfield.
1867. J. Strachey.
1869. R. H. Davies.
1872. Major-General L. Barrow, C.B.
1875. Sir G. E. W. Couper, C.B.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1869. Sir G. Campbell.
1871. Sir J. H. Morris.
1883. W. B. Jones.
1884. C. H. Crosthwaite.
1887. A. Mackenzie.
1892. Sir A. P. Macdonnell.

In the following lists I have endeavoured to trace each Student who entered Haileybury College from its commencement till it was closed at the end of 1857, showing the years which he spent there, what prizes he took, and his subsequent career in India with the last appointment which he held there. They are compiled from Dodwell and Miles' India Service Lists, Prinsep's Record of Services of Madras Civilians (by permission of Mr. F. C. Danvers), and the Official India Lists.

P. Wigram.

STUDENTS

AT

THE EAST INDIA COLLEGE,

1806 TO 1857.

McKenzie, Rt. Hon. Holt.
HAILEYBURY, 1806–7.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Math., Medal (2nd term), Certificate (4th term); Pol. Econ., Medal (2nd term), Certificate (4th term); Law, Certificate (4th term).
INDIA, 1809–33. Secretary to Government in Territorial Department.
ANNT. 1833–77.

Bird, Robert Mertins.
HAILEYBURY, 1806.
INDIA, 1809–42. Member of Board of Revenue, Allahábád.
ANNT. 1842. Died August 22, 1853.

Sotheby, Hans.
HAILEYBURY, 1806–7.
Oriental Learning, Medal; Persian, Certificate.
INDIA, 1807–27. Assistant to Resident at Hyderábád.
Died in England Feb. 21, 1827.

Hunter, Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1806.
INDIA, 1809–36. Commissioner of Cuttack.
ANNT. 1836. Died 1879.

Whish, Martin Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1806.
INDIA, 1809–21. Magistrate of Bareli.
Died at Almora May 19, 1821.

Melville, Hon. William Henry Leslie.
HAILEYBURY, 1806.
INDIA, 1809–38. Agent to Governor General at Murshedábád.
ANNT. 1838. Died April 9, 1856.

Curtis, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1806.
INDIA, 1809–42. Special Commissioner for investigating claims to hold land free of revenue for Calcutta.
ANNT. 1842. Died June 2, 1842.

Fraser, Alexander Charles.

HAILEYBURY. 1806.
Classics, Medal; Law, Medal.
INDIA, 1809–16. Assistant to Resident at Dehli.
Died at Dehli June 4, 1816.

Molony, Charles Arthur.

HAILEYBURY, 1806–8.
Math., Medal (4th term); Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1810–24. Agent to Governor General in Ságur and Narbadá Territories.
Died at Ságar Sept. 13, 1824.

Forde, Arthur Nicholas.

HAILEYBURY, 1806–8.
INDIA, 1809–28. Collector of Murádábád.
Died at Murádábád Sept. 22, 1828.

Scott, David.

HAILEYBURY, 1806–8.
INDIA, 1809–38. Collector of Bardwán.
ANNT. 1838. Died March 20, 1850.

Nisbet, Walter.

HAILEYBURY, 1806–7.
INDIA, 1809–33. Export Warehouse Keeper.
Died at Garden Reach Sept. 10, 1833.

Ruthven, David.

HAILEYBURY, 1806.

Russell, Francis Whitworth.

HAILEYBURY, 1806.
INDIA, 1809–52. Salt Agent at Chittagong.
Died at Chittagong March 25, 1852.

Bayley, George Thornton.

HAILEYBURY, 1806–7.
Persian, Prize.
INDIA, 1810–35. Collector of Gházípur.
Died in London May 30, 1835.

Belli, William Hallows.
HAILEYBURY, 1806.
Bengálí, Prize.
INDIA, 1809–44. Collector of Bardwán.
ANNT. 1848. Died July 29, 1875.

Fane, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1806–7.
INDIA, 1809–39. Member of Board of Revenue, Allahábád.
Died at Cape of Good Hope March 7, 1839.

Stockwell, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1806.
Classics, Prize; Math., Prize.
INDIA, 1810–36. Commissioner of Murádábad; Judge of S.D.N.A.
ANNT. 1836. Died Dec. 16, 1845.

Boldero, John Stephen.
HAILEYBURY, 1806–8.
Oriental Learning, Prize.
INDIA, 1810–52. Judge of Agra.
Resigned 1852.

Wellesley, Gerald.
HAILEYBURY, 1806.
INDIA, 1809–33. Resident at Indore, 1818; Opium Agent at Málwa, 1828.
Died in England July 22, 1836.

Lewin, Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1806.
Classics, Prize.
INDIA, 1809–17. Assistant to Commercial Resident at Commercolly.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1823.

Fraser, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1806–8.
INDIA, 1810–31. Judge and Magistrate, N. Bundelkhand.
Died at Hamírpur May 31, 1831.

Morley, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1806–8.
INDIA, 1810–44. Accountant General.
ANNT. 1846. Died Nov. 3, 1855.

Mainwaring, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
INDIA, 1810–41. Judge of Benáres.
ANNT. 1842. Died June 24, 1865.

Drew, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1807.
INDIA, 1809–29. Collector of Land Revenue and Customs at Dacca.
Died at Dacca Jan. 30, 1829.

Middleton, Henry Johnston.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.

Brooke, Richard Worgan.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.
Classics, Prize; Bengálí, Prize.
INDIA, 1810–11.
Died April 13, 1811.

Adam, Francis John.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.

Patton, Philip Eyles.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.
INDIA, 1809–35. Commissioner of Beauleah.
ANNT. 1835–77.

Fendall, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
Persian, Medal; Sansk., Medal.
INDIA, 1809–15. Registrar to the Zilla of Nuddea.
Died July 5, 1815.

Mills, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.

Porcher, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1807.
INDIA, 1808–13. Assistant to Registrar of S.D. and N.A.
Resigned in 1813.

McSween, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize.
INDIA, 1810–48. Judge of Murádábád.
Resigned 1848.

Marjoribanks, Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1807.
INDIA, 1808–32. Commercial Resident at Golapur.
Died at Calcutta Jan. 1, 1833.

Ward, John Petty.

HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
INDIA, 1810–36. Magistrate of Bhágalpur.
ANNT. 1837. Died March 23, 1869.

Ainslie, Montagu.

HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
Hindústání, Prize.
INDIA, 1808–35. Judge of Bundelkhand.
ANNT. 1836. Died Feb. 1, 1884.

Middleton, Charles John.

HAILEYBURY, 1806–9.
INDIA, 1810–35. Supernumerary Judge of Calcutta Provincial Court.
ANNT. 1836. Died Jan. 8, 1884.

Ogilvie, Adam.

HAILEYBURY, 1806–9.
INDIA, 1810–52. Collector of Bírbhúm.
ANNT. 1852. Died June 5, 1872.

Parks, Richard Constantien.

HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
INDIA, 1810–18. Registrar of the Zilla of Bardwán.
Died at sea Nov. 23, 1818.

Prinsep, Henry Thoby.

HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.
Math., Prize.
INDIA, 1808–40. Agent to Governor General in Sagur and Narbadá Territories; General Secretary to Government, 1827; Member of Supreme Council, 1837; General and Financial Secretary to Supreme Government, 1837; Member of Council of Secretary of State for India, 1860–74.
ANNT. 1841. Died in 1878.

Toone, Henry Levett.

HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.

Kerr, William Drury.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
INDIA, 1810–17. Assistant to Collector of Customs in Calcutta.
Died at Alipur July 30, 1817.

Ward, Robert Arthur.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
INDIA, 1810–16. Assistant Magistrate of Sháhábád
Died at Cuttack Aug. 24, 1816.

Fraser, Lieutenant John.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
18th Bengal N.I. Died at Midnapur April 6, 1819.

Gregory, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.

Bosanquet, Augustus Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
INDIA, 1810–21. Registrar to Zilla of Baretí.
At home from 1816.
Pensioned March 9, 1821.

Martin, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
INDIA, 1810–14. Assistant Magistrate of Purniah.
Died at Purniah March 23, 1815.

Porcher, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.

Young, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
Classics, Prize (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1810–20. Magistrate of Sáran.
Absent 5 years. Struck off.

Marjoribanks, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.

Oakes, William Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
INDIA, 1810–43. Sub-Treasurer.
ANNT. 1843. Died June 25, 1864.

Stuart, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
Law, Prize; Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize; Drawing, Prize; Sansk., Prize (3d term); Classics, Prize; Theology, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1810–19. Assistant Resident at Káthmándú.
Died Mar. 14, 1820.

Sutherland, James Charles Colebrooke.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
INDIA, 1810–44. Secretary to Law Commission.
No record after 1844.

Saunders, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
INDIA, 1810–36. Superintendent of Stamps.
ANNT. 1836. Died Dec. 31, 1856.

Pringle, John Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
INDIA, 1810–35. Commissioner of Dacca.
ANNT. 1836. Died at Castle Dykes, near Dumfries, Jan. 3, 1839.

Collins, George Theophilus.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
INDIA, 1810–33. Collector of Maimansinh.
Died at Calcutta Nov. 8, 1833.

Hutchinson, John Ross.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
French, Prize.
INDIA, 1810–38. Commissioner of Agra.
Died at Calcutta Sept. 17, 1838.

Traill, George William.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
INDIA, 1810–36. Commissioner of Bareli.
ANNT. 1836. Died Nov. 19, 1847.

Lowther, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
INDIA, 1810–56. Commissioner of Allahábád.
ANNT. 1857. Died 1879.

Moray, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1808.

Lance, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
French, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1810–22. Collector of Dacca.
Died at Dacca Aug. 11, 1822.

Dashwood, Thomas John.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
INDIA, 1810–36. Judge of Tirhút.
Died on board the steam boat near Mirzapur, June 17, 1836.

Dick, James Chartres.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
Hindústání, Prize.
INDIA, 1810–31. Judge and Magistrate of Bareli City Court.
Died at Bareli Nov. 17, 1831.

Boulderson, Shadwell Morley.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–10.
INDIA, 1810–36. Commissioner of Bareli.
ANNT. 1837. Died 1861.

Barlow, Lieutenant William.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
1st Madras Light Cavalry.
Retired Sept. 3, 1821.

Hyde, Charles Chichele.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
Mathematics, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1810–37. Salt Agent at 24 Parganás.
ANNT. 1838. Died 1861.

Anderson, Andrew.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
Law, Medal; Math., Prize.
INDIA, 1810–18. Registrar of Jungle Maháls.
Died Sept. 1, 1818.

Carter, Joshua.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
Bengálí, Prize.
INDIA, 1810–36. Judge of Gorakhpur.
ANNT. 1837. Died Sept. 16, 1862.

Dewar, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
INDIA, 1810–37. Commercial Resident at Beauleah.
ANNT. 1838. Died Oct. 13, 1869.

Goddam, Rawson Hart.
HAILEYBURY, 1809.
INDIA, 1810.
No further record.

Wollen, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1809.
INDIA, 1810–36. Judge of Parniah.
ANNT. 1837. Died May, 1869.

Smith, Christopher Webb.
HAILEYBURY, 1809.
INDIA, 1810–42. Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1842–79.

Swetenham, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–10.
Sansk., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1810–52. Judge of Dacca.
ANNT. 1852. Died Feb. 4, 1860.

Smith, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
INDIA, 1811–21. Judge of Rámgarh.
Died Oct. 3, 1821.

Harington, Edward John.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
INDIA, 1811–36. Judge of Hooghli.
ANNT. 1837. Died Oct. 5, 1857.

Wynch, Paul Marriott.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–10.
Essay, Medal (2d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1811–36. Civil Auditor.
PENSION 1836.

Pringle, William Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–10.
Classics, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1811–43. Judge of Rájsháhí.
ANNT. 1844. Died Dec. 12, 1855.

Plowden, William Augustus Chichele.
HAILEYBURY, 1809.
INDIA, 1810–17. Assistant Magistrate of Benáres.
Died at Noákhálí Aug. 22, 1817.

Chastenay, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–10.
Classics, Prize (2d and 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (2d and 3d terms), Medal (4th term); French, Prize, (3d and 4th terms); Bengálí, Prize (2d term); Sansk., Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1811–22. Private Secretary to Governor General.
Died at the Presidency May 27, 1822.

Richardson, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–10.
Math., Prize (3d term); Bengálí, Prize (3d and 4th terms).
INDIA, 1811–26. Commercial Resident at Rangpur.
Died at Barhampur July 21, 1826.

Bosanquet, John Ives.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
INDIA, 1811–20. Registrar of Zilla of Murádábád.
Died between Kalna and Hooghli Dec. 20, 1820.

Walker, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
INDIA, 1812–42. Magistrate of Nadíyá.
Resigned May 1842. Died Oct. 18, 1843.

Cayley, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
Persian Writing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1812–16. Assistant to Financial Secretary.
Resigned 1816.

Glyn, Richard Carr.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
Law, Prize (2d term); Bengálí, Prize (3d and 4th terms).
INDIA, 1812–40. Judge of Meerut.
ANNT. 1841. Died Dec. 1875.

Hobhouse, Henry William.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
Classics, Medal (4th term), Certificate (5th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term), Certificate (5th term); Theology, Medal (4th term), Certificate (5th term); French, Prize (4th term); Sansk., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term), Certificate (5th term); Persian, Medal (4th term), Certificate (5th term); Bengálí, Prize (2d term); Essay, Medal (5th term).
INDIA, 1812–26. Assistant Magistrate of Bardwán.
Out of employ from 1814. Out of service 1827.

Robinson, Major George.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
17th and 34th Bengal N.I.
Retired Aug. 14, 1839.

Innes, George Edward Josiah.
HAILEYBURY, 1809-11.

Nisbet, Robert Parry.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
INDIA, 1809–34. Judge of Meerut.
ANNT. 1834. Died 1882.

Lindsay, Alexander Dick.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
Persian, Prize (1st, 2d, and 3d terms), Certificate (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1812–20. First Assistant to Commissioner of Narbadá.
Died at Narsinhpur Nov. 17, 1820.

Creighton, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1809-11.
INDIA, 1812-27. Judge and Magistrate of Dinájpur.
Died at Murshidábád Oct. 2, 1827.

Barwell, Septimus.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.

Valpy, William Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1810–11.
History, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1812–38. Magistrate and Collector of Sáran.
ANNT. 1838. Died Sept. 29, 1852.

Wilkinson, John Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1810.
Bengálí, Prize (1st term); Theology, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1811–43. Collector and Magistrate of Tirhút.
ANNT. 1843. Died Aug. 14, 1850.

Pigou, Henry Minchin.
HAILEYBURY, 1810–11.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Law, Prize (3d term); French, Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1812–37. Commissioner of Jessor.
ANNT. 1838. Died Feb. 8, 1874.

Harding Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1810–11.
INDIA, 1812–38. Commissioner of Bhágalpur; Judge S.D.N.A.
ANNT. 1838. Died Sept. 19, 1851.

Rodney, Hon. Mortimer.
HAILEYBURY, 1810.

Tayler, Ralph John.
HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
INDIA, 1813–57. Collector and Judge of Jaunpur.
ANNT. 1858. Died Mar. 21, 1860.

Walters, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (1st term); Persian, Prize (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1813–38. Member of Board of Revenue, Presidency.
ANNT. 1838. Died Mar. 13, 1869.

D'Oyly, Sir John Hadley.
HAILEYBURY, 1810–11.
INDIA, 1812–43. Judge of Bírbhúm.
ANNT. 1843. Died Mar. 1869.

Farrow, John Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1810–11.

Blundell, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1810-12. Persian, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1813–25. Joint Magistrate of Maldah.
Died at Sálkhiá June 11, 1825.

Dick, Abercrombie.
HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
Math., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1812–57. Judge of S.D.N.A., Calcutta.
Resigned 1857. Died 1880.

Metcalfe, Thomas Theophilus.
HAILEYBURY, 1810–11.
Bengálí, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1812–53. Commissioner of Dehli.
Died at Dehli Nov. 4, 1853.

Murray, Archibald.
HAILEYBURY, 1810–11.
INDIA, 1811–18. Collector of Saháranpur.
Died 1818.

Biscoe, John Vincent.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–11.
Bengálí, Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (3d term).
India, 1812–27. Collector of Parniah.
Died at Parniah July 23, 1827.

Lindsay, Philip Yorke.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
INDIA, 1813–33. Superintendent of Salt Golahs at Sálkhiá.
Died at the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 16, 1833.

Master, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
Bengálí, Prize (2d, 3d, 5th terms); Law, Medal (3d term), Certificate (4th term); Sansk., Medal (3d term), Certificate (4th term); Persian, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1813–37. Commissioner of Cuttack.
ANNT. 1838–56.

Millett, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (3d term), Certificate (4th term); Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); French, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1813–34. Judge of Bardwán.
Died at sea Dec. 12, 1834.

Chapman, Jonathan.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–11.

Glass, Cudbert Thornhill.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
Persian Writing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1813–30. Accountant, Revenue and Judicial Departments.
Died at Calcutta Dec. 15, 1830.

Tilghman, Richard Milbank.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
INDIA, 1813–34. Commissioner of Hamírpur and Agent for Bundelkhand.
Died at Hamírpur May 1, 1834.

Molony, Edmund.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1813–30. Deputy Secretary in Territorial Department.
Died at Calcutta Jan. 18, 1830.

Tayler, Benjamin.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–1812.
Law, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1813–51. Judge of S.D.N.A., Agra.
ANNT. 1851. Died April 4, 1874.

Barlow, John Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1813–41. Salt Agent at Hijili.
Died Sept. 11, 1841.

Stirling, Andrew.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
Classics, Prize (1st term), Medal (3d term), Certificate (4th term); Math., Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Theology, Prize (1st term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); French, Prize (1st term); Drawing, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1813–30. Persian Secretary to Government and Deputy Secretary in Political Department.
Died at Chouringhee May 23, 1830.

Templer, John William.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1813–47. Special Commissioner for investigating claims to hold land free of revenue in Cuttack.
ANNT. 1847. Died March 22, 1873.

Rodney, Hon. William.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1813–22. Nominated to endorse Stamp-paper.
Absent 5 years. Out of service 1823.

Nepean, Frederick.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1813–32. Collector of Customs at Allahábád.
Died at Calcutta Sept. 18, 1832.

Vibart, Thomas Gowan.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
French, Prize (3d and 4th terms); Drawing, Prize (3d and 4th terms).
INDIA, 1813–39. Judge of Nadiyá.
Died in England Sept. 4, 1839.

Hayes, Sir Thomas Pelham.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1813–28. Assistant to Collector and Salt Agent of Hijili.
Absent 5 years. Out of service 1828.

Moore, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
Bengálí, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1813–46. Special Commissioner for investigating claims to hold land free of revenue in Murshidábád.
ANNT. 1846. Died 1881.

Maxwell, Robert Wilson.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1813–42. Judge of Bákarganj.
Absent 5 years. Off the list 1843.

Duntze, Samuel Monckley.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
Bengálí, Prize (1st, 4th terms); Math., Prize (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Certificate (4th term).

Cavendish, Hon. Richard.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms); Law, Prize (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1813–42. Resident at Nágpur.
ANNT. 1842. Died March 18, 1876.

Monsell, Thomas Ephraim.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1813.
No further record.

Stuart, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–13.
Classics, Prize (5th term).

Monckton, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–13.
Bengálí, Prize (3d, 4th, 5th terms); Sansk., Medal (4th term), Certificate (5th term).
INDIA, 1814–42. Judge of S.D.N.A., Allahábád.
ANNT. 1842. Died Jan. 23, 1875.

Russell, Charles Du Pré.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–13.
INDIA, 1814–56. Collector of Sáran.
ANNT. 1857. Died 1878.

Gambier, Edward John.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Law, Prize (3d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Sansk., Medal (3d term); Essay, Medal (3d term); French, Prize (2nd term).

Scott, Richard Hastings.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–13.
Math., Prize (5th term).
INDIA, 1814–42. Commissioner of Bareli.
Resigned 1842. Died June 8, 1842.

Bruce, Michael.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–13.
French, Prize (5th term).
INDIA, 1814–24. Assistant Magistrate of Farukhábád.
Absent 5 years. Out of service 1825.

Stonhouse, Sir John Brooke.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–13.
Persian, Prize (5th term); Persian Writing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1814–30. Collector of Rájsháhí.
Pensioned 1830.

Lind, Alexander Francis.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
Bengálí, Prize (1st, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1814–32. Judge and Magistrate at Fatehpur.
Died Feb. 8, 1832.

Law, George Ewan.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
INDIA, 1814–20. Assistant Secretary in General, Foreign and Commercial Departments.
Died Nov. 6, 1820.

Dale, David.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
Math., Prize (2d term); French, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1814–30. Judge of Bhágalpur.
Died at sea 1830.

Cockerell, Edward William.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
Math., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1814–24. Principal Assistant to Agent to the Governor General at Jabalpur.
Died at Sáugar Oct. 12, 1824.

Ritchie, Walter.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
INDIA, 1814–18. In charge of Parganá of Saidábád.
Died at Cawnpore July 22, 1818.

Smyth, David Carmichael.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
Persian, Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1814–41. Judge of Hooghly. Officiating Judge of S.D.N.A.
Died Sept. 2, 1841.

Elliot, Hugh Maximilian.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.

Graham, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
INDIA, 1814–32. Judge of Saháranpur.
Died at Saháranpur Oct. 29, 1832.

Creighton, Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
Drawing, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1814–20. Assistant Collector of Sáran.
Died at Sáran Dec. 1820.

Ellerton, John Frederick.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
INDIA, 1814–33. Judge of Dinájpur.
Died at Dinájpur Oct. 18, 1833.

Magniac, Lane.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
INDIA, 1814–42. Magistrate of Nadiyá.
ANNT. 1843. Died Nov., 1855.

Annesley, Hon. Henry Arthur.

HAILEYBURY, 1812.
Bengálí, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1813–18. Assistant Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.
Drowned in England Aug. 27, 1818.

Maddock, Sir Thomas Herbert.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (3d, 4th terms); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Essay, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1814–49. Secretary to Government of India in Legal, Judicial, and Revenue Departments, 1838; Member of Council, 1845.
ANNT. 1848. Died Jan. 15, 1870.

Fraser, Hugh.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
INDIA, 1814–41. Judge of Dehli.
ANNT. 1841. Died Nov. 17, 1843.

Wilkinson, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
INDIA, 1814–41. Magistrate of Cuttack.
ANNT. 1841. Died Nov. 8, 1859.

Biscoe, Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1814–41. Judge of S.D.N.A., Allahábád.
ANNT. 1841. Died 1862.

Grant, Hew.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.

Smith, Nathaniel.

HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
French, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1814–41. Collector of Rangpur.
ANNT. 1842. Died Jan. 29, 1851.

Montagu, Edward Sheffield.
HAILEYBURY, 1813.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Bengálí, Prize (1st term); Sanskrit, Prize (3d term); Persian, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1814–23. Deputy Secretary in Persian Department.
Died at the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 29, 1823.

Chase, Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1815–19. Assistant Secretary to Board of Revenue.
Died at Calcutta Nov. 24, 1819.

Steer, William Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.

Smith, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–16.
INDIA, 1816–36. Collector and Deputy Opium Agent at Jaunpur.
ANNT. 1838. Died April 21, 1854.

Palmer, Henry John.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1815–50. Superintendent of Stamps.
Absent 5 years. Dismissed the Service Aug. 7, 1850.

Reid, John Fleming Martin.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1815–49. Judge of S.D.N.A., Calcutta.
ANNT. 1849. Died March 3, 1859.

Hume, Abraham.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1815–16.
Died Jan. 25, 1817.

Thompson, George Powney.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1815–49. Judge of S.D.N.A., Agra.
Died at Agra Nov. 11, 1849.

Clerk, Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
Law, Prize (3d term); Bengálí, Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1815–20. Additional Registrar at Hooghly.
Died at sea June 1820.

Williams, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–17.
INDIA, 1817–46. Judge of Bhágalpur.
ANNT. 1846. Died Sept. 13, 1886.

Dent, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
Bengálí, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1815–43. Judge of Sháhábád.
ANNT. 1843–77.

Blackburn, Thomas Temple.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–16.
INDIA, 1816–19. Assistant Sub-Treasurer.
Died at Bhágalpur Nov. 17, 1819.

Blackburne, Walter.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–16.
Bengálí, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1816–35. Judge and Magistrate of Jaunpur.
Died in England July 28, 1835.

Locke, Henry Sampson.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–16.

Miles, William Augustus.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–16.

Turquand, William James.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1815–31. Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet.
Died at Sylhet April 16, 1811.

Dunsmure, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–15.
INDIA, 1816–41. Judge of Allahábád.
ANNT. 1841. Died June 11, 1871.

Stirling, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–16.
INDIA, 1816–46. Collector of Hooghly.
ANNT. 1846. Died Dec. 14, 1841.

Grant, William Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1814. No further record.

Floyer, Augustus Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–16.
INDIA, 1816–32. Judge of Fatehpur.
Died at Cawnpore Aug. 21, 1832.

Millett, Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
Classics, Prize (1st term); Math., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1816–48. Member of Indian Law Commission, 1844; Member of Council, 1845.
ANNT. 1848. Died July 23, 1856.

Dick, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–17.
INDIA, 1817–25. Assistant to Commercial Resident at Santipur.
Died at Calcutta July 20, 1825.

Clarke, Tredway.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–17.
Bengáli, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1817–21. Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta.
Died at Calcutta Sept. 15, 1823.

Macnaghten, Francis.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1817–43. Third Member of the Government Agency.
Resigned March 1843.

Douglas, Lieutenant James.
HAILEYBURY, 1814.
4th Bengal N.I.
Died near Sambalpur Oct. 11, 1818.

Manning, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–25. Salt Agent at Hijili.
Died at Calcutta Aug. 22, 1825.

Dunbar, Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.

Taylor, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–20. Assistant to Collector of Customs at Calcutta.
Died June 23, 1820.

Garrett, William Norris.

HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–42. Judge of West Bardwán.
ANNT. 1843. Died Sept. 28, 1863.

Law, Ewan.

HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–18. Assistant to Resident at Dehli.
Died at Colgong Dec. 19, 1818.

Reade, John Thurlow.

HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–27. Collector of Saháranpur.
Died at Saháranpur Nov. 25, 1827.

Hunter, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–42. Assistant to Collector of Customs at Calcutta.
Resigned 1842.

Dundas, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–34. Principal Assistant in West Division of Dehli District.
Absent 5 years. Out of service 1834.

Brown, James Cowley.

HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–54. Judge of Nadiyá.
Died at Calcutta Jan. 15, 1854.

Shaw, Thomas Ambrose.

HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–42. Special Commissioner for investigating claims to hold land free of revenue in Cuttack.
ANNT. 1843. Died Nov. 27, 1855.

Wyatt, James Greentree.

HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–33. Magistrate of Saheswán.
Died Nov. 4, 1833.

McFarlan, David.

HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1816–43. Chief Magistrate of Calcutta; Member of Military and Lottery Committees.
ANNT. 1843. Died Aug. 10, 1854.

Robertson, William Tulloch.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
Persian, Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1816–35. Judge of Burdwán.
Died at Cape of Good Hope April 27, 1835.

Turner, Thomas Jacob.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–17.
INDIA, 1817–50. Commissioner of Agra; Member of Board of Revenue, Allahábád.
ANNT. 1850. Died Aug. 19, 1866.

Neave, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–40. Judge of Aligarh.
Died in England July 2, 1840.

Oldfield, Henry Swann.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–51. Opium Agent, Behar.
ANNT. 1844. Died May 4, 1857.

Owen, Henry Travers.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–45. Judge of Mirzapore.
ANNT. 1844. Died Jan 22, 1872.

Bury, Edmund.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–40. Registrar of the Zilla Court of Tirhoot.
Died at Nattor Nov. 15, 1824.

Cathcart, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
Bengálí, Prize (3rd term).
INDIA, 1816–14. Additional Judge of Jaunpur.
Died at Agra July 14, 1840.

Macan, Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–17.
Hindústání, Prize (5th term).
INDIA, 1817–42. Judge of West Burdwán.
Retired 1842.

Townsend, Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–17.
INDIA, 1817–28. Collector of Customs at Bareli.
Absent 5 years. Out of service 1829.

Biscoe, John Seymour.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.

Fairlie, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–16.

Parks, Charles Crawford.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1817-46. Collector of Customs at Allahábád.
ANNT. 1846. Died Aug. 22, 1854.

Fraser, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1817–46. Agent to Governor-General in Sagar and Narbada Territories.
ANNT. 1847. Died Feb. 25, 1868.

Molony, Arthur.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1817–25. Assistant Magistrate of Tipperah.
Absent 5 years. Out of service 1826.

Campbell, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Bengálí, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1817–34. Judge of Sylhet.
Died at Sylhet June 14, 1834.

Robertson, Alexander H. B.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–16.

Woodward, Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1817–41. Additional Judge of Fatehpur.
Absent 5 years. Out of service 1842.

Cardew, Cornelius.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Law, Medal (4th term); Persian Writing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1817–45. Special Commissioner for investigating claims to hold land free of revenue in Cuttack.
ANNT. 1844. Died Mar. 5, 1875.

Lee, Charles Benjamin.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–16.

Franco, George Fleming.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1817–52. Commissioner of Meerut 1842; Judge of Saháranpur 1850.
ANNT. 1852. Died Sept. 22, 1870.

Gray, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1817–19.
Died at sea April 5, 1819.

Boulderson, Henry Smith.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Bengálí, Prize (2d and 4th terms).
INDIA, 1817–52. Commissioner of Meerut 1840; Member of Board of Revenue, Agra, 1845.
ANNT. 1851. Died Oct. 28, 1877.

Staniforth, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1817–47. Judge of Tipperah.
ANNT. 1847. Died June 26, 1874.

Morris, George James.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Classics, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); French, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1817–42. Special Commissioner for investigating claims to hold land free of revenue in Chittagong.
Resigned Feb. 25, 1842.

Dampier, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1818–56. Commissioner of Jessor 1835; Superintendent of Police 1841; Member of Board of Revenue, L.P., 1856.
Resigned 1856. Died Jan. 27, 1861.

Smith, William Hankey.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1818–21. Assistant Magistrate of Sáran.
Died at Chapra Sáran June 22, 1821.

Thelluson, Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1817–20. Assistant Magistrate of Calcutta.
Died at Calcutta Nov. 15, 1820.

Clerk, Sir George Russell, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.

INDIA, 1817–47. Political Agent at Ambálá 1840; Lieutenant-Governor N.W.P. 1843; Provisional Member of Council; Governor of Bombay 1847.

ANNT. 1847.

Special Commissioner in South Africa 1853–55; Under Secretary to Board of Control 1856–58; Under Secretary of State for India 1858–60; Governor of Bombay 1860–61; Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1863–76.

Died July 25, 1889.

Lindsay, Colin.

HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.

Persian, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term).

INDIA, 1817–47. Judge of Dehli.

ANNT. 1847. Died Aug. 18, 1864.

Page, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1816–17.

Law, Prize (3d term).

INDIA, 1818–20. Assistant Magistrate of Nadiyá.

Died June 27, 1820.

Barlow, Sir Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1816–17.

Classics, Prize (1st term); Drawing, Prize (1st term).

INDIA, 1818–56. Judge of S.D.N.A., Calcutta.

Died in England Jan. 21, 1857.

Shore, Hon. Frederick John.

HAILEYBURY, 1816–17.

INDIA, 1818–37. Agent to Lieutenant-Governor N.W.P. and Commissioner Ságar and Narbadá Territories.

Died in Calcutta May 29, 1837.

Currie, Sir Frederick.

HAILEYBURY, 1816–17.

INDIA, 1818–53. Commissioner of Benáres 1835; Secretary to Government N.W.P. 1840; Judge of S.D.N.A. Allahábád 1841; Foreign Secretary to Government of India 1845; Provisional Member of Council 1847; Resident at Lahore and Chief Commissioner for Cis- and Trans-Sutlej Provinces 1849; Member of Council 1850.

ANNT. 1853.

Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1860–75.

Died Sept. 10, 1875.

Simson, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1818–1820. Assistant to Resident for the States of Bundelkhand, and Superintendent of the Narbadá Territories.
Died at Calcutta Sept. 19, 1820.

Davis, Lestock.

HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1817–21. Principal Assistant to Agent to Governor-General at Seoní.
Died at Seoní Dec. 2, 1821.

Bushby, George Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1818–56. Secretary to Government N. W. P. 1835; Financial Secretary to Government 1843; Home Secretary 1844; Commissioner Ságar and Narbadá Territories 1850; Resident at Hyderábád 1856.
Died at Hyderábád Dec. 30, 1856.

Clarke, William Raikes.

HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Drawing, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1818–22. Principal Assistant to Agent to Governor-General at Betúl.
Died at Betúl Dec. 15, 1822.

Young, William Richard.

HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Law, Prize (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (4th term); Essay, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1818–43. Sec. to Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium.
ANNT. 1843. Died Feb. 16, 1869.

Rivaz, John Theophilus.

HAILEYBURY, 1816–17.
INDIA, 1818–51. Judge of Benáres.
ANNT. 1851. Died 1853.

Grote, Andrew.

HAILEYBURY, 1816–18.
Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1818–35. Magistrate and Collector of Murádábád.
Died at Fatehpur Oct. 17, 1835.

Hodgson, Brian.
HAILEYBURY, 1816–17.
Classics, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1818–44. Resident at Nepál.
ANNT. 1844.

Lane, Henry Snaith.
HAILEYBURY, 1816–17.
INDIA, 1818–48. Opium Agent at Benáres 1840; Member of Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, 1843.
ANNT. 1848. Died Oct. 13, 1865.

Trotter, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1816–17.
Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2nd term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Essay, Prize (3d term); French, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1818–25. Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer.
Died at Penang Sept. 18, 1825.

Okeden, William Parry.
HAILEYBURY, 1816–17.
French, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1818–44. Judge of Murádábád.
ANNT. 1844. Died April 22, 1868.

Lindsay, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
INDIA, 1819–46. Magistrate and Collector of Azimgarh.
ANNT. 1846–49.

Richardson, Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–18.
INDIA, 1819–34. Judge of Dacca.
Died at Alipore April 5, 1834.

Cumming, Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–18.
Bengálí, Prize (1st, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1819–40. Magistrate and Collector of Mainpuri.
Died in Scotland Jan. 30, 1840.

Armstrong, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–18.
Math., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1819–34. Magistrate and Collector of Gorakhpur.
Died at Gorakhpur Sept. 10, 1834.

Shaw, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Drawing, Prize (1st, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1819–42. Judge of S.D.N.A., Calcutta.
Died at sea Sept. 1, 1842.

Palmer, William Popham.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
INDIA, 1818–60. Civil Auditor.
ANNT. 1860. Died Sept. 27, 1873.

Russell, Henry Patrick.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
INDIA, 1819–48. Judge of Murshidábád.
Died at Calcutta Sept. 25, 1848.

Wells, Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–18.
Persian, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1818–26. Secretary to Chief Commissioner in Dehli Territories.
Died at Dehli June 3, 1826.

Campbell, George Ramsay.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–18.
Bengálí, Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1818–37. Principal Assistant in S. Division of Dehli.
ANNT. 1837–83.

Wyatt, Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–18.
Hindústání, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Essay, Prize (2d term); Drawing, Prize (1st, 4th terms); Persian Writing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1818–54. Judge of Rangpur.
Resigned June 10, 1854.

Cooke, John Francis Griffith.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–18.
INDIA, 1818–45. Judge of Dacca.
ANNT. 1845. Died Sept. 22, 1884.

Cartwright, Cornwallis Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
INDIA, 1819–51. Judge of S.D.N.A. at Agra.
ANNT. 1851–77.

Best, John Rycroft.

HAILEYBURY, 1817–18.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Medal (4th term); French, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1819–29. Judge of Jessor.
Died Dec. 23, 1829.

Davidson, Thomas Reid.

HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
INDIA, 1819–51. Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta, 1846; Resident at Nágpur 1848.
Died at Nágpur Aug. 30, 1851.

Cheap, George.

HAILEYBURY, 1817–18. Math., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1819–55. Judge of Rájsháhí.
Died at Rangpur Dec. 18, 1855.

Louis John.

HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
INDIA, 1820–53. Commissioner of Dacca 1836; Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta, 1841; Member of Council 1850.
ANNT. 1853. Died Dec. 31, 1870.

Lamb, Peniston.

HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
Classics, Prize (1st term); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); French, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1819–24. First Assistant to Secretary in Secret and Political Department.
Died at Singapore July 20, 1824.

Anderson Francis.

HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (4th term).
India, 1819–27. Head Assistant to Secretary of Western Board of Revenue.
Died at Almora Oct. 26, 1827.

Davis, Sulivan.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–19.
Bengálí, Prize (1st term); Drawing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1820–21.
Died at Calcutta Dec. 21, 1821.

Davidson, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–19.
INDIA, 1820–46. Judge of S.D.N.A. at Agra.
ANNT. 1846. Died Sept. 26, 1874.

Millett, Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–19.
INDIA, 1820–21.
Died at Calcutta Feb. 15, 1821.

Bradford, Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–19.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist., Prize (2d term); Law, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1820–26. Assistant Magistrate at Agra.
Died at Bulandshahr July 8, 1826.

Wheler, Colonel Sir Francis, C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1818.
2d and 1st Bengal Light Cavalry.
Retired in 1878.

Begbie, Alfred William.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–19.
Bengálí, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1820–57. Judge of S.D.N.A. at Agra.
ANNT. 1858. Died June 5, 1873.

Mangles, Ross Donnelly.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–19.
Law, Prize (3d term); Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1820–44. Secretary to Government of Bengal 1835; Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta, 1838.
Resigned 1844.
Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1860–74.
Died in London 1877.

Paxton, Stuart.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1820–30. Magistrate of Cawnpore.
Died at Cawnpore Oct. 20, 1830.

Bacon, George William.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–19.
Persian, Medal (4th term); Persian Writing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1820–45. Judge of Saháranpur.
ANNT. 1845. Died Dec. 10, 1864.

Villiers, Charles Pelham.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.

Gordon, Evelyn Meadows.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–19.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1820–53. Judge of S.D.N.A., Calcutta, 1845; Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta, 1848.
ANNT. 1853. Died June 29, 1868.

Venn, Rev. John.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Sansk., Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (4th term); Drawing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1820–22. No appointment.
Resigned 1822.
Bell Scholar 1824; 12th Wrangler 1827, Cambridge,
Died at Hereford May 12, 1890.

Deedes, John Gordon.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.

Ricketts, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.
INDIA, 1820–60. Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta, 1850; Member of Council 1845.
ANNT. 1860. Died Feb. 5, 1886.

Kennaway, Laurence.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.
Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1819–22. Assistant Magistrate of Allahábád.
Died at Allahábád April 8, 1822.

Hamilton, Sir Robert North Collie, K.C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–22.
Bengálí, Prize (3d term); Arabic, Prize (4th term); Drawing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1820–59. Secretary to Government N.W.P. 1843; Resident at Indore 1845; Political Agent to Governor-General for Central India 1855.
ANNT. 1860. Died May 30, 1884.

Thompson, Charles Fergusson.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.
INDIA, 1820–52. Judge of Mainpuri.
ANNT. 1851. Died 1880.

Udny, George.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.
Persian, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1820–51. Secretary and Treasurer to Bank of Bengal.
Died 1850.

Schalch, Edward Vernon.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1820–30. Second Assistant to Registrar of S.D.N.A.
Absent 5 years. Out of service 1830.
Assistant Professor of Hindí, Hindústání, and Maráthi at the East India College, 1827 to 1845.

Harding, Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
INDIA, 1822–24. Assistant Magistrate of Jaunpur.
Died at Aligarh Oct. 17, 1824.

Lushington, Sir Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1820–52. Judge of S.D.N.A., Agra.
ANNT. 1852.

Irwin, James Augustus.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.
INDIA, 1821–30. Magistrate of Cawnpore.
Died April 29, 1830.

Dorin, Joseph Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Persian, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Arabic, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Drawing, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Law, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1821–58. Accountant-General 1840; Financial Secretary to Government 1844; Accountant-General 1845; Member of Council 1854.
ANNT. 1859. Died Dec. 22, 1872.

Torrens, Thomas Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1819.

Smith, Edward Peploe.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.
Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Drawing, Prize (1st, 3d, 4th terms); Bengálí Writing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1820–47. Commissioner of Benáres.
Died at Agra April 6, 1847.

Archbold, Lieutenant Edward Cooke.

HAILEYBURY, 1819.
8th Bengal Light Cavalry.
Resigned in 1836.

Patton, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1819-21.
Bengálí Writing, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1822–60. Judge of S.D.N.A., Calcutta.
ANNT. 1860. Died Sept. 1, 1870.

Palmer, Samuel George.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
Persian, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1822–53. Commissioner of Abkári.
ANNT. 1854. Died Feb. 9, 1883.

Prinsep, Augustus.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Law, Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Bengálí, Prize (2d term); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1821–30. Commissioner of the Pargana of Palámau.
Died at sea Oct. 10, 1830.

Golding, Baillie.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
INDIA, 1822–47. Judge of Bardwán.
ANNT. 1847. Died Jan. 15, 1876.

Taylor, George James.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
INDIA, 1822–38. Collector of Tipperah.
Absent 5 years. Out of service 1838.

Brown, George Francis.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
Math., Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Persian Writing, Prize (2d term); Drawing, Prize (1st, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1821–58. Commissioner of Bhágalpur.
ANNT. 1859. Died April 9, 1871.

Cathcart, John Fergusson.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
INDIA, 1822–50. Judge of Behar.
ANNT. 1851. Died 1851.

Moore, Hon. Richard Francis.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
INDIA, 1822–39. Principal Assistant in Rohtak.
Absent 5 years. Out of service 1840.

Benson, William Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1821–47. Judge of Saháranpur.
ANNT. 1847. Died 1870.

Conolly, William James.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
INDIA, 1821–45. Commissioner of Rohilkhand.
Died at Cape of Good Hope July 7, 1845.

Gough, George.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
INDIA, 1822–54. Commissioner of Patna.
ANNT. 1854. Died April 25, 1889.

Jackson, Welby Brown.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
INDIA, 1821–53. Judge of S.D.N.A., Calcutta.
ANNT. 1854. Died Nov. 17, 1890.

Fraser, Simon.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
Math., Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1821–57. Agent to Governor-General in Bundelkhand 1836; Judge of Mainpuri 1844; Commissioner of Meerut 1854; Commissioner of Dehli 1855.
Killed at Dehli May 1857.

Morris, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1822–23. Assistant Magistrate of Rangpur.
Died at Rangpur Dec. 28, 1823.

Gouldsbury, Francis.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
Bengálí, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1822–60. Commissioner of Rájsháhí.
ANNT. 1860. Died Dec. 22, 1864.

Clarke, John Stanley.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
Bengálí, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Drawing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1822–52. Magistrate and Collector of Azamgarh.
ANNT. 1851. Died April 5, 1872.

Hawkins, Abraham F.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1822–49. Judge of S.D.N.A., Calcutta.
ANNT. 1848. Died 1879.

Ravenshaw, Edward Cockburn.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
Persian, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 3d terms); Hindústání, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Arabic, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1822–48. Commissioner of Patna.
ANNT. 1847. Died April 14, 1877.

Udny, Richard.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1822–31. Assistant to Civil Auditor.
Died at sea Jan. 9, 1831.

Tierney, John Matthew.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.
Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1822–48. Judge of Aligarh.
Died at Aligarh Aug. 14, 1848.

Thomason, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Law, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (1st term), Medal (4th term); Arabic, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1823–53. Secretary to Government N.W.P. 1841; Member of Board of Revenue N.W.P. 1843; Foreign Secretary to Government of India 1844; Lieutenant-Governor N.W.P. 1845.
Died at Bareli Dec. 27, 1853.

Becher, John Frederick.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–23.
INDIA, 1824–29. Assistant Magistrate of Rangpur.
Died at Rangpur June 25, 1829.

Rowley, Major George.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.
2d Bombay Light Cavalry.
Died at Bombay April 13, 1848.

Fraser, Hugh.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1822–42. Commissioner for suppression of Dakaiti, N.W.P.
Died at Hoshangábád Nov. 12, 1842.

Deedes, Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.
INDIA, 1823–48. Judge of Cuttack.
Died at Puri May 14, 1848.

Hathorn, Hugh Vans.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.
Persian Writing, Prize (3d term); Bengálí Writing, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1823–52. Judge of Sáran.
ANNT. 1852. Died 1883.

Taylor, Captain Thomas James.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.
Persian, Prize (1st term).
7th Madras Light Cavalry.
Retired April 2, 1839.

Harvey, John Inglis.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.
Law, Prize (3d term); Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Bengálí, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1823–63. Sub-Treasurer, Calcutta, 1843; Accountant General, Madras, 1863.
Died in England Nov. 21, 1863.

Wells, Frederick Octavius.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–23.
INDIA, 1824–47. Accountant General, N.W.P.
Died at Calcutta Aug. 18, 1847.

Hare, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–23.
Math., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1823–24.
Died at Calcutta May 20, 1824.

Grant, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1821.
Drowned Aug. 3, 1821.

Lushington, James Stephen.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–23.
Classics, Prize (1st term); Persian, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1824–32. Government Agent at the Darbar of H.H. the Nawáb of the Carnatic.
Died at Lalpetta Sept. 12, 1832.

Lindsay, Captain Charles Basil.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.
3d Madras Light Cavalry and Invalid Establishment.
Died in 1848.

Kennaway, William Richard.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–23.
INDIA, 1824–42. Judge of Fatehpur.
Died at Cawnpore Oct. 13, 1842.

De Lancey, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.
INDIA, 1823–28. Assistant Secretary to Central Board of Revenue.
Died at Farrukhábád Oct. 28, 1828.

Barlow, Richard Wellesley.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term); Arabic, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Drawing, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1823–42. Judge of Fatehpur.
Died at Cawnpore Oct. 13, 1842.

Paul, George Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.
Classics, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1823–32. Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Gházípur.
Absent 5 years. Out of service 1832.

Morrieson, David Brooke.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–23.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1824–55. Member of Board of Revenue, Agra.
Resigned May 1855.

Grant, Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.
Math , Prize (1st term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1823–43. Judge of Tirhoot.
Died in England Nov. 23, 1843.

Lawrell, James George Batho.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–24.
INDIA, 1825–43. Collector of Twenty-four Parganás.
Resigned Feb. 1843.

Currie, Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–23.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Law, Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1824–59. Member of Board of Revenue, L.P., 1851; Member of Council 1856.
ANNT. 1859. Died Jan. 8, 1889

Ellis, Godin

HAILEYBURY, 1822.
Bombay Cavalry. Died in Gujrat Oct. 2, 1824.

Gordon, Henry Pelham Maitland.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
INDIA, 1824–26. Assistant Magistrate of Gorakhpur.
Died May 5, 1826.

Pidcock, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1824–52. Commissioner of Rohilkhand.
ANNT. 1850. Died May 26, 1862.

Robinson, Francis Horsley.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–23.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1824–52. Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1850. Died Oct. 14, 1856.

Tyler, William Hardinge.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–23.
Bengálí Writing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1824–54. Commissioner of Agra.
ANNT. 1854. Died in London Feb. 22, 1891.

Smith, Sydney George.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–25.
INDIA, 1826–52. Judge of Banda.
ANNT. 1852. Died March 15, 1863.

Thompson, George Frewen.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1825–34. Magistrate of Bareli.
Died at Bareli Jan. 4, 1834.

Pocock, Lieutenant Robert Temple.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–23.
2d Madras Light Cavalry. Died at sea July 29, 1827.

Plowden, Augustus Udny Chichele.
HAILEYBURY, 1822–26.
INDIA, 1826–52. Magistrate of Bulandshahr.
Died at Bulandshahr April 30, 1852.

Stainforth, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
INDIA, 1824–62. Commissioner, Santál Parganás.
ANNT. 1862. Died Jan. 19, 1876.

Pringle, David.
HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
Law, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1824–52. Judge of Parniah.
ANNT. 1852. Died Dec. 22, 1889.

Bnry, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
INDIA, 1825–55. Opium Agent, Behar.
ANNT. 1855. Died April 17, 1876.

Grant, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
Math., Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1824–61. Judge of Dinájpur.
Resigned 1861.

Alexander, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
INDIA, 1824–45. Postmaster-General.
ANNT. 1845. Died Dec. 13, 1887.

Udny, Charles Grant.
HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d term); Essay, Prize (1st, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1824–44. Judge of Rájsháhí.
Died in London Nov. 3, 1844.

Heyland, Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
Sansk., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1825–51. Judge of Gházípur.
ANNT. 1851.

Alexander, James William.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–23. Persian, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Arabic, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1824–36. Assistant to Accountant General.
Died at Calcutta Jan. 23, 1836.

Reid, Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.
Classics, Prize (1st term); Bengálí, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1825–53. Collector of Tirhoot.
ANNT. 1853.

Halliday, Sir Frederick James, K.C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.
Persian, Prize (1st term), Medal (4th term); Arabic, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1825–59. Secretary to Government of Bengal 1841; Secretary to Government of India 1852; Member of Council 1854; Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal 1855.
ANNT. 1859.
Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1870–86.

Lushington, George Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1825–48. Commissioner of Kumáun.
Died at Nynee Tál Oct. 25, 1848.

Armstrong, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.
INDIA, 1825–51. Judge of Fatehpur.
ANNT. 1851. Died in London Nov. 18, 1883.

Woodcock, William Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.
INDIA, 1825–52. Inspector of Prisons, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1852. Died Dec. 10, 1856.

Marten, Thomas Powney.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
INDIA, 1826–51. Opium Agent, Benáres.
ANNT. 1851. Died Jan. 8, 1889.

Spiers, Archibald.
HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.
INDIA, 1825–50. Judge of Cawnpore.
ANNT. 1855. Died March 8, 1859.

Crawford, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.
INDIA, 1825–40. Magistrate and Collector, Muzaffarnagar.
Died in England 1840.

Currie, Alfred Peter.
HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
INDIA, 1826–47. Judge of Mírzápur.
Died at Mírzápur Feb. 3, 1847.

Buller, Boddam.
HAILEYBURY, 1823–26.
INDIA, 1826–31. Assistant to Commissioner of Murshidábád.
Died at Murshidábád Oct. 25, 1831.

Gubbins, John Panton.
HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
Persian, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Arabic, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Bengálí Writing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1826–52. Judge of Dehli.
ANNT. 1852–79.

Dick, John Campbell.
HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
INDIA, 1827–45. Magistrate and Collector Sháhábád.
Died at Calcutta Oct. 18, 1845.

Hughes, Robert Wigram.
HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
INDIA, 1826–52. Assistant to Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1852. Died March 2, 1859.

Reade, Edward Anderton.
HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
INDIA, 1826–66. Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1860. Died April 12, 1886.

Garstin, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
INDIA, 1826–55. Judge of Sáran.
ANNT. 1852. Died 1882.

Brownlow, Henry Benjamin.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
INDIA, 1826-52. Judge of Sháhábád.
ANNT. 1850. Died March 12, 1874.

Mills, Andrew John Moffat.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
INDIA, 1826–55. Judge of S.D.N.A., Calcutta.
ANNT. 1856. Died May 9, 1876.

Colvin, John Russell.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1825–57. Resident in Nepál 1847; Commissioner of Tenasserim 1848; Judge of S.D.N.A., Calcutta, 1850; Lieutenant-Governor N.W.P. 1854.
Died at Agra 1857.

Bird, George Mertins.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–26.
Classics, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1827–34. Assistant Magistrate of Bulandshahr.
Died at Bulandshahr Oct. 30, 1834.

Fitzgerald, Brinsley.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
Arabic, Prize (2d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1826–32. Assistant to Resident at Dehli.
Died at Dehli Jan 5, 1832.

Tulloch, Colin Robertson.

HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
INDIA, 1827–52. Judge of Mírzápur.
ANNT. 1851. Died Jan. 10, 1874.

Trevelyan, Sir Charles Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1824–25.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1826–41. Secretary to Board of Revenue.
Resigned 1841.

Ogilvy, James Balfour.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–25.
Math., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1827–48. Judge of Chittagong.
Died at Columbo July 14, 1848.

Master, Captain Gilbert William.
HAILEYBURY, 1824.
4th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Meeke, Lieutenant William.
HAILEYBURY, 1824.
3d Bombay Light Cavalry.
Died at St. Helena April 9, 1828.

Harper, Robert John.
HAILEYBURY, 1824.

Alexander, William Stuart.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–25.
INDIA, 1826–52. Judge of Bhágalpur.
ANNT. 1852. Died July 30, 1883.

Jackson, Colville Coverley.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–25.
Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1826–58. Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P.
Died at Benáres June 13, 1858.

Mansell, Charles Grenville.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–25.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Arabic, Prize (3d term); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1826–54. Member of Board of Administration, Punjáb, 1850; Commissioner of Nágpore 1852.
ANNT. 1854. Died Nov. 19, 1886.

Lang, Arthur.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
INDIA, 1827–52. Judge of Allahábád.
ANNT. 1851. Died Jan. 28, 1883.

Reid, Marius.

HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
Persian, Prize (1st term); Arabic, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Persian Writing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1827–29. Assistant Magistrate of Bírbhúm.
Died in London May 22, 1829.

Loughnan, Robert James.

HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
INDIA, 1827–58. Judge of Sháhábád.
ANNT. 1857–79.

Halkett, Robert Craigie.

HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.

Caldecott, Charles Marriott.

HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
Law, Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1826–45. Judge of Ságar.
Resigned 1845.

Taylor, Charles Wynn.

HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
INDIA, 1827–28.
Died at Bhartpur Jan. 22, 1828.

Erskine, (Hon. John Cadwallader) Lord.

HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
INDIA, 1827–53. Resident in Nepál.
Resigned 1853. Died 1882.

Trotter, Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
Math., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1827–52. Judge of Dacca.
ANNT. 1852. Died 1882.

Raikes, Henry Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
INDIA, 1827–64. Judge of S.D.N.A., and High Court, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1865–80.

Wilmot, Edward Cornwallis.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Persian, Prize (2d term); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1825–26.
Died at Calcutta Dec. 24, 1826.

Cunliffe, Robert Ellis.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
INDIA, 1827–53. Judge of Maimansinh.
ANNT. 1853. Died March 21, 1855.

Cardew, Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1827–53. Opium Agent, Benáres.
Died in England Dec. 20, 1853.

Benthall, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
INDIA, 1827–55. Judge of East Bardwán.
ANNT. 1855. Died June 9, 1889.

Travers, John George.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
INDIA, 1827–29. Assistant Magistrate of Murshidábád.
Died at Sútípur June 19, 1829.

Grant, John Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1827–36. Collector of Banda.
Died at Singapore Dec. 1, 1836.

Trafford, William Lee.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
74th Bengal Royal Infantry.
Died at Muttra May 23, 1835.

Smyth, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
INDIA, 1827–33. Assistant Magistrate of Fatehpur.
Died at Fatehpur Sept. 14, 1833.

Macdonald, Lieutenant Norman W.

HAILEYBURY, 1825.
9th Bengal Light Cavalry. Cashiered 1828.

Merivale, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Persian, Prize (1st term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term).

Grote, Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
Persian, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Arabic, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1827–29. Assistant Magistrate of Murádábád.
Died at Murádábád Feb. 23, 1829.

Scott, Thomas Carrington.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
INDIA, 1827–48. Judge of Patna.
Died in England Oct. 4, 1848.

Udny, Archbould.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
INDIA, 1826–28. Assistant Secretary to Board of Trade.
Died at sea April 1828.

Mackintosh, Campbell.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.

Read, Francis Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
INDIA, 1827–54. Collector of Backergung.
ANNT. 1854; Died Sept. 14, 1889.

Woodcock, Thomas Parry.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
INDIA, 1827–52. Judge of Benáres.
ANNT. 1852.

Forbes, Hon. Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1827–58. Judge of Tirhoot.
ANNT. 1859. Died at Tunbridge June 2, 1883.

Law, William Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
INDIA, 1827–42. Joint Magistrate of Bográ.
Died in Calcutta March 3, 1842.

Sturt, Richard Roche.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
Drawing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1827–54. Collector of Bhágalpur.
Died at Monghyr March 1, 1854.

Martin, William Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
INDIA, 1827–45. Judge of Hooghly.
Resigned Feb. 1845.

Hare, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
INDIA, 1827–28.
Died at Penang July 2, 1828.

Prendergast, Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1825.

Deane, Henry William.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
INDIA, 1827–52. Judge of Meerut.
ANNT. 1850.

Mytton, Richard Herbert.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
INDIA, 1827–53. Commissioner of Dacca.
ANNT. 1854–79.

Willes, Lieutenant Charles Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
5th Madras Light Cavalry.
Resigned in 1837.

Money, William James Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1827–53. Judge of Twenty-four Parganás.
ANNT. 1859. Died Dec. 6, 1875.

Batten, George Maxwell.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
Hist., Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1827–34. Assistant Secretary in Secret and Political Departments.
Died at Calcutta July 21, 1834.

Drummond, Charles Gordon.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
INDIA, 1827–31. Assistant Magistrate of Tipperah.
Died at Tipperah Oct. 4, 1831.

Bracken, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
Math., Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1827–57. Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1857. Died Sept. 16, 1891.

Plowden, Trevor John Chichele.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
INDIA, 1827–60. Judge of Gházípur.
ANNT. 1860.

Renny, Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
Math., Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1827–32. Joint Magistrate of Jessor.
Died at Dacca June 15, 1832.

Adams, George.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
INDIA, 1827–57. First Assistant to Accountant General.
Invalid Pension 1857.
Died at Norbiton Sept. 1, 1892.

Harvey, Sir George Frederick, K.C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
INDIA, 1827–63. Commissioner of Agra.
ANNT. 1863. Died Nov. 4, 1884.

Bonham, Hon. Frederick.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.

Fraser, Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1827–48. Magistrate and Collector, Gurgáon.
Died at Simla March 7, 1848.

James, Hawkins Francis.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
INDIA, 1827–55. Judge of Twenty-four Parganás.
ANNT. 1855. Died March 9, 1860.

Cornish, Frederick George.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
Hindústání, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1827–28.
Died at Singapore July 27, 1828.

McMahon, Matthew.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
Hindústání, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1827–31. Assistant Magistrate of Hooghly.
Died at Singapore Oct. 8, 1831.

Whitmore, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–28.
INDIA, 1828–44. Magistrate of Bírbhúm.
Died at Bírbhúm Aug. 19, 1844.

Lean, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
INDIA, 1827–62. Judge of S.D.N.A., N.W.P.
ANNT. 1862. Died 1879.

Irwin, Eyles Valentine.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term);
Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1827–45. Collector of Tirhoot.
Died at Muzaffarpur Dec. 5, 1845.

Timins, William Raikes.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
INDIA, 1827–50. Magistrate and Collector, Farrukhábád.
Resigned 1850.

Barlow, Edward Frederick.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1827–31. Assistant Collector at Bhágalpur.
Died at Penang Nov. 19, 1831.

Todd, George.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
Law, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1827–52. Collector of Customs, Mírzápur.
ANNT. 1853–77.

Harper, Samuel Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
INDIA, 1827–31. Assistant to Commissioner of Chittagong.
Died at Akyab June 14, 1831.

Bruce, Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
INDIA, 1827–54. Commissioner of Nadiyá.
ANNT. 1854. Died at Edinburgh Nov. 6, 1891.

Home, David.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
Hindústání, Prize (2d term); Persian Writing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1827–35. Collector of Farrukhábád.
Died at Farrukhábád Sept. 27.

Allen, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1827–57. Financial Secretary to Government of India 1854; Member of Legislative Council of India 1855.
ANNT. 1857. Died Nov. 5, 1884.

Wilmot, Edmund.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
INDIA, 1828–48. Magistrate and Collector of Gházípur.
Resigned 1848.

Luke, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
INDIA, 1827–56. Judge of Midnapur.
ANNT. 1856. Died at Sydenham March 24, 1891.

Thornton, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1828–54. Secretary to Government, N.W.P.; Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1854. Died Sept. 15, 1889.

Colvin, Binny James.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1828–57. Judge of S.D.N.A., Calcutta.
ANNT. 1857.

Ewart, James Kerr.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
INDIA, 1828–41. Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack.
Died at Cuttack July 31, 1841.

Edmonstone, Niel Benjamin.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
Persian, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Arabic, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1828–42. Magistrate and Collector of Gházípur.
Retired 1842.

Trench, Philip Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
INDIA, 1828–58. Judge of Saháranpur.
ANNT. 1856. Died Feb. 9, 1888.

Siddons, Major George Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1826.
2d Bengal Light Cavalry.
Retired Jan. 1, 1857.

Quintin, William St. Quintin.
HAILEYBURY, 1826.
INDIA, 1827–52. Judge of Tirhoot.
ANNT. 1852–77.

Baynes, William Craig.
HAILEYBURY, 1826.

Davidson, Charles Tierney.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
INDIA, 1827–63. Collector of Rájsháhí.
ANNT. 1863. Died Jan. 12, 1893.

Muir, John, C.I.E.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Law, Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1828–53. Judge of Fatehpur.
ANNT. 1853. Died 1882.

Donnelly, Alexander Frederick.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
Law, Prize (2d term); Hindústání, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1828–48. Commissioner of Abkárí, Dacca.
Died in India Aug. 1, 1848.

Carnegie, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
Math, Prize (3d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1827–28.
Died at Singapore July 27, 1828.

Unwin, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
Bengálí, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1828–60. Judge of S.D.N.A., N.W.P.
ANNT. 1860. Died Dec. 20, 1870.

Brown, Samuel Snead.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
Persian, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (2d, 4th terms); Arabic, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1827–54. Judge of S.D.N.A., N.W.P.
ANNT. 1854. Died Oct. 19, 1875.

Taylor, William Trevor.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–29.
INDIA, 1829–59. Collector of Rájsháhí.
ANNT. 1860. Died Oct. 23, 1871.

Udny, John Septimus.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
INDIA, 1828–36. Assistant Magistrate of Sáran.
Resigned 1836.

Onslow, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
Bengálí, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1828–46. Magistrate of East Bardwán.
Resigned 1846.

Arbuthnot, Hon. Walter.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–29.

Morgan, Robert Brook.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
INDIA, 1829–61. Judge of S.D.N.A , N.W.P.
ANNT. 1861. Died Dec. 17, 1876.

Thompson, William Francis.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (2d term); Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1828–42. Joint Magistrate of Gorakhpur.
Died Dec. 20, 1842.

Tyler, Edward Francis.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
INDIA, 1827–55. Magistrate and Collector of Aligarh.
ANNT. 1855. Died 1880.

Macleod, Duncan.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
INDIA, 1827–33. Magistrate of Behar.
Died June 16, 1833.

Mackenzie, Colin.
HAILEYBURY, 1826.
INDIA, 1827–53. Magistrate of Hissar.
ANNT. 1853. Died Jan. 14, 1870.

Trench, Arthur M.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.

McLeod, Sir Donald Friell, K.C.S.I., C.B.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
Math., Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (1st term); Drawing, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1828–70. Commissioner in Punjáb 1850; Financial Commissioner in Punjáb 1855; Lieutenant Governor Punjáb 1865.
ANNT. 1870. Died Nov. 22, 1872.

Dick, Robert Kerr.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
INDIA, 1828–55. Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1856. Died 1881.

Francis, Philip.

HAILEYBURY, 1826.
Essay, Prize (1st term); Persian Writing, Prize (1st term); Drawing, Prize (1st term).
Died on passage out Dec. 30, 1827.

Houlton, George Frederick.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
INDIA, 1828–44. Collector of Patna.
Died at Patna May 20, 1844.

Cumine, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
INDIA, 1828–43. Magistrate and Collector of Etáwah.
Resigned 1843.

Skipwith, Fulwar.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
INDIA, 1828–57. Judge of Sylhet.
ANNT. 1858. Died at Tunbridge Wells June 22, 1883.

Latouche, Cornwallis.

HAILEYBURY, 1827.
INDIA, 1828–37. Magistrate and Collector of Gházípur.
Died at Gházípur April 7, 1837.

Tottenham, Cornwallis

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
INDIA, 1829–55. Collector of Dacca.
Resigned 1855.

Clarke, Richard Henry Pelly.

HAILEYBURY, 1827.
INDIA, 1828–45. Magistrate and Collector of Bareli.
Died at Point de Galle Feb. 2, 1845.

Campbell, Robert Henry Scott.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
INDIA, 1830–57. Magistrate and Collector of Budáun.
ANNT. 1860. Died Feb. 20, 1864.

Carruthers, John Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
INDIA, 1829–31. No appointment.
Died at Jessor July 10, 1831.

Kinloch, Charles Walter.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
Law, Prize (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1829–54. Judge of Allahábád.
ANNT. 1854. Died at Plymouth June 26, 1893.

Gilmore, Mungo Smith.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–28. Bengálí, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1829–57. Judge of Cuttack.
ANNT. 1857.

Forbes, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.

Smith, Mosley.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1829–57. Judge of S.D.N A., N.W.P.
ANNT. 1857. Died May 29, 1869.

Quintin, Charles Bletsoe.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
INDIA, 1829–55. Collector of Sáran.
ANNT. 1855. Died April 24, 1886.

White, Francis Howard.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
INDIA, 1829–30.
Died at Calcutta Nov. 27, 1830.

Louis, Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1827.
Math., Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (2d term); Hindústání, Prize (1st term); Arabic, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1828–36. Magistrate and Collector of Bareli.
Died at Mussoorie Sept. 28, 1836.

Trotter, William Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
Bengálí Writing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1829–58. Judge of Maimansinh.
ANNT. 1859. Died 1879.

Morland, Edward Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
INDIA, 1829–59. Judge of Agra.
ANNT. 1859. Died at Abingdon Dec. 23, 1892.

Little, Archibald.

HAILEYBURY, 1827.

Goad, William, Parker.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
Drawing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1829–45. Deputy Collector for investigating claims to hold land free of Revenue in Maimansinh and Dacca.
Died at Arrah March 1845.

Hunter, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
Persian, Prize (1st term); Arabic, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1829–38. Joint Magistrate at Gházípur.
Died at Gházípur May 7, 1838.

Pillans, Thomas Hamilton.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
Math., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1829–32. Assistant to Commissioner of Dacca.
Died Jan. 13, 1832.

Grant, Sir John Peter, G.C.M.G, K.C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1827.
Math., Prize (1st term); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1827–62. Secretary to Government Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Departments 1838; Financial Secretary to Government 1842; Secretary to Law Commission 1849; Secretary to Government of Bengal; Home Secretary to Government of India; Member of Council 1855; Lieut.-Governor of Bengal 1860.
ANNT. 1865. Died January 1893.
Governor in Chief and Captain General of Jamaica 1866–74.

Young, Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
INDIA, 1829–46. Joint Magistrate of Behar.
Died at Calcutta Nov. 20, 1846.

Lowth, Francis.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
INDIA, 1829–57. Judge of Bírbhúm.
ANNT. 1857–80. Died 1880.

Shakespear, George Trant.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
Bengálí, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1829–44. Magistrate and Collector of Midnapur.
Died at Geneva Oct. 24, 1844.

Sconce, Archibald.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
Math., Prize (2d term), Medal (3d term); Law, Prize (2d term), Medal (3d term); Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (3d term); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Arabic, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1829–61. Judge of S.D.N.A., Calcutta; Member of Legislative Council.
ANNT. 1861.

Masson, William Pulteney.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1830–62. Judge of Allahábád.
ANNT. 1862. Died July 4, 1869.

Cunynghame-Dick, Alexander Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
INDIA, 1829–47. Collector of Rangpur.
Died at Rangpur Dec. 24, 1847.

Hodgson, Robert Francis.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
INDIA, 1829–58. Collector of Bhágalpur.
ANNT. 1859–77.

Mowbray, Captain Richard Hussey.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
1st Madras Light Cavalry.
Died in Edinburgh April 20, 1843.

Colebrooke, Lieutenant William Henry Eastfield.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
14th Bengal N.I.
Died at Secrole April 2, 1835.

Christie, Lieutenant Charles Robert Hewitt.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
9th Bengal Light Cavalry.
Died at Jullunder Oct. 29, 1846.

Malcolm, Matthew.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
Bengálí, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1830–39. No appointment.
Pensioned 1839.

Baillie, John Wilson.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.

Shank, Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
Persian, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Arabic, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1829–56. Judge of Allahábád.
ANNT. 1857. Died April 9, 1866.

Halkett, Henry Craigie.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
INDIA, 1829–63. Judge of Rangpur.
ANNT. 1863. Died 1880.

Bell, Andrew Ross.

HAILEYBURY, 1827.
INDIA, 1828–41. Political Agent in Upper Sind.
Died at Quetta July 31, 1841.

Bennett, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
INDIA, 1830–33. Assistant to Commissioner of Agra.
Died Nov. 24, 1833.

Farquharson, Robert Nesham.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
INDIA, 1829–62. Opium Agent, Behar.
ANNT. 1862. Died 1882.

Richardson, Charles George.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.

Dirom, William Maxwell.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
INDIA, 1829–55. Salt Agent at Hijili.
ANNT. 1856. Died Feb. 9, 1868.

Todd, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
INDIA, 1829–36. Assistant Magistrate and Collector South Murádábád.
Died in India 1836.

Batten, John Hallett.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
Essay, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1829–66. Commissioner of Agra.
ANNT. 1866. Died July 14, 1886.

Robertson, David.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
Math., Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1829–57. Judge of Bareli.
Killed at Bareli May 31, 1857.

Lawrence, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.B., G.M.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
Law, Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Bengálí, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1829–59. Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej Territory, 1848; Member of Board of Administration, Punjáb, 1850; Chief Commissioner of Panjáb 1853.
ANNT. 1859.
Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1860–63; Viceroy and Governor-General 1864–68.
Died 1879.

Norman, George.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.

Craigie, John Adair.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
INDIA, 1831–61. (Direct appointment.) Judge of Saugor.
Died 1861.

Fagan, Christopher Weston.

HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3rd terms); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1829–56 Judge of Banda.
Died in London May 22, 1856.

Toone, William Lavie Malone.

HAILEYBURY, 1828–31.
INDIA, 1831–38. Assistant to Commissioner of Patna.
Died in Calcutta March 29, 1838.

Gubbins, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1828.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Math., Prize (1st term); Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Bengálí, Prize (2d term); Arabic, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Bengálí Writing, Prize (2d term); Drawing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1829–58. Judge of Aligarh.
ANNT. 1859. Died Dec. 31, 1866.

Money, Wigram Elliot.

HAILEYBURY, 1828.
INDIA, 1829–67. (Direct appointment.) Commissioner of Customs, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1867. Died Sept. 17, 1886.

Hamilton, Henry Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Bengálí, Prize (4th term); Drawing, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1830–65. Opium Agent, Benáres.
ANNT. 1865. Died Oct. 26, 1872.

Rose, Hugh.

HAILEYBURY, 1828.
Bengálí, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1829–47. Magistrate of Banda.
Died Jan. 30, 1847.

Stuart, Robert Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Arabic, Prize (3d term); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1831–33. Assistant to Commissioner of Assam.
Died in Calcutta Aug. 21, 1831.

Elliott, William Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
Persian, Prize (3rd term).
INDIA, 1830–59. Commissioner of Bardwán.
Retired 1859.

Raikes, William Napier.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
INDIA, 1830–33. Assistant to Commissioner of Hamírpur.
Died Nov. 24, 1833.

Mackintosh, Æneas.
HAILEYBURY, 1828.

Lyall, John Edwards.
HAILEYBURY, 1828.
Sansk., Prize (1st term); Hindústání, Prize (1st term); Arabic, Prize (1st term).

Carruthers, Matthew W.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
INDIA, 1829–38. Deputy Collector for investigating titles to hold land free from Revenue in Maimansinh and Dacca.
Died at Maimansinh March 11, 1838.

Annand, Adam Smith.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
INDIA, 1830–59. Magistrate and Collector of Pooree.
ANNT. 1859. Died at Brighton Feb. 4, 1892.

Becher, Sulivan James.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–31.
INDIA, 1832–66. Judge of Saháranpur.
ANNT. 1866. Died Nov. 21, 1877.

Reid, Joseph.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1829–50. Collector of Bhágalpur.
Resigned 1850.

Steer, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1828.
INDIA, 1829–65. (Direct appointment.) Judge of High Court, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1865. Died July 1, 1888.

Drinkwater, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1828.

Freeman, Herbert.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.

Dick, Henry Lindsay.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
INDIA, 1831–34. No appointment.
Resigned 1834.

Williams, Fleetwood, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
INDIA, 1830–70. Commissioner of Meerut.
ANNT. 1870.

Thornton, Edward, C.B.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
Classics, Prize (1st term), Medal (3rd term); Persian, Prize (1st, 3d terms); Hindústání, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1830–62. Commissioner of Jhilam; Judicial Commissioner, Punjáb.
ANNT. 1862.

Garrett, Robert Birch.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
INDIA, 1830–57. Opium Agent, Behar.
Died at Patna 1857.

Travers, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
INDIA, 1829–55. Judge of Patna.
ANNT. 1856. Died April 4, 1875.

Mellis, James Thornhill.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
INDIA, 1830–39. Magistrate of Bardwán.
Died at sea June 7, 1839.

Gaitskell, John Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
INDIA, 1830–33. Assistant Magistrate of Muttra.
Died at Muttra Sept. 12, 1833.

Bell, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
INDIA, 1830–59. Judge of Sháhábád.
ANNT. 1860. Died Oct. 23, 1871.

Devereux, Hon. Humphrey Bohun.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Arabic, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Essay, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1830–63. Judicial Commissioner, Mysore.
Died Nov. 22, 1863.

Bayley, Wilton Rees.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1830–37. Assistant to Commissioner of Allahábád.
Absent 5 years. Out of service 1837.

Gubbins, Martin Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (3d term); Hindústání, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Arabic, Prize (1st, 3d terms); Persian Writing, Prize (1st term); Drawing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1830–63. Financial Commissioner in Oudh 1856; Judge of Murádábád.
Resigned 1863.

Dumerque, John Shore.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Bengálí, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1831–62. Judge of Aligarh.
ANNT. 1862. Died June 27, 1884.

Trevor, Charles Binny.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
INDIA, 1832–67. (Direct appointment). Judge of S.D.N.A. and High Court, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1867.

Timins, Douglas T.
HAILEYBURY, 1829.
INDIA, 1830–40. Deputy Collector for investigating claims to hold land free of Revenue in Gorakhpur.
Died at Fatehpur Dec. 11, 1840.

Young, James Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Persian Writing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1831–61. Commissioner of Bardwán.
ANNT. 1861. Died 1880.

Tucker, Henry Carre, C.B.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Math., Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Persian Writing, Prize (1st term); Bengálí Writing, Prize (2d term); Drawing, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1831–61. Commissioner of Benáres.
ANNT. 1861. Died 1875.

Kemp, Francis Baring.
HAILEYBURY, 1829.
INDIA, 1831–78. (Direct appointment.) Judge of High Court, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1878.

Hall, Alfred.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
INDIA, 1831–35. Struck off list 1835.

Plowden, Henry Chichele.
HAILEYBURY, 1829.

Bidwell, Alfred Clarke.
HAILEYBURY, 1829.
INDIA, 1830–57. Commissioner of Nadiyá.
ANNT. 1857. Died Dec. 10, 1871.

Wheler, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
INDIA, 1831–50. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pabná.
Died in London June 22, 1850.

Atherton, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1831–60. Judge of Sáran.
ANNT. 1860. Died Oct. 8, 1891.

Norman, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1829.

Davidson, Thomas Hardwick.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Persian, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1831–48. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pánipat.
Died at Landaur July 10, 1848.

Money, Rowland.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Math., Prize (2d term); Bengálí Writing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1831–66. Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1866. Died May 2, 1869.

Monckton, Edward Henry Cradock.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
INDIA, 1831–57. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hamírpur.
ANNT. 1857. Died 1878.

Torrens, John Samuel.

HAILEYBURY, 1829.
INDIA, 1830–60. Judge of S.D.N.A., Calcutta.
Resigned 1860.

Hodgson, Edward Legh.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Hindústání, Prize (3d term); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Arabic, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Bengálí Writing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1832–35. Assistant to Commissioner of Meerut.
Died at Meerut July 3, 1835.

Edgeworth, Michael Pakenham.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Math., Prize (3d term); Law, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 3d, 4th terms); Bengálí, Prize (4th term); Arabic, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1831–58. Commissioner of Múltán.
ANNT. 1859. Died 1882.

Alexander, George Henry Minto.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Drawing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1830–53. Magistrate and Collector of Etáwah.
Died in New South Wales Oct. 9, 1853.

Malet, Octavius Warre.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Law, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1831–64. Judge of Birbhúm.
ANNT. 1864. Died in London Dec. 11, 1891.

McMahon, Thomas W.
HAILEYBURY, 1829.

Snell, Richard Hugh.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
INDIA, 1831–60. Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1860.

Raikes, Charles, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Classics, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1831–60. Commissioner of Lahore; Judge of S.D.N.A., N.W.P.
ANNT. 1860. Died Sept. 18, 1885.

Edmonstone, Sir George Frederick, K.C.B.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Persian, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Arabic, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1831–63. Financial Commissioner, Punjáb, 1853; Foreign Secretary to Government of India 1855; Lieutenant-Governor N.W.P. 1858.
ANNT. 1863. Died Sept. 21, 1864.

Sympson, Thomas Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
INDIA, 1831–43. Magistrate and Collector of Hissár.
Died in Calcutta Nov. 22, 1843.

Vansittart, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
INDIA, 1831–48. Collector of Monghyr.
Resigned 1848.

Ommaney, Manaton Collingwood.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Law, Prize (3rd term), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1832–57. Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.
Died at Lucknow 1857.

Muir, James William.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1831–39. Assistant Magistrate of Cawnpore.
Died at Cawnpore April 14, 1839.

Tucker, Henry St. George.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Hindústání, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1831–40. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jáunpur.
Died at Meerut Dec. 11, 1840.

Lushington, Charles Hugh.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Classics, Prize (3d term); Law, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1832–62. Financial Secretary to Government of India.
ANNT. 1862. Died Nov. 1874.

Mackintosh, George Gordon.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
INDIA, 1831–60. Accountant to Government of Bengal.
ANNT. 1860.

Yule, Sir George Udny, K.C.S.I., C.B.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Bengálí, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1832–68. Commissioner of Bhágalpur 1857; Chief Commissioner of Oudh 1862; Resident at Haidarábád and Member of Governor-General's Council.
ANNT. 1868. Died Jan. 13, 1866.

Leycester, George Percival.
HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.
INDIA, 1832–62. Judge of Sháhábád.
ANNT. 1862. Died Nov. 3, 1877.

Brewster, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1832–51. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patiáli.
Died at Dehra Nov. 19, 1851.

Hampton, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.
Bengálí, Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1832–60. Salt Agent at Tamlúk.
ANNT. 1861. Died March 13, 1885.

Colebrooke, Thomas Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.

Classics, Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (2d term); Essay, Prize (4th term).

INDIA, 1832–40. Assistant to Commissioner of Allahábád.

Absent 5 years. Out of service 1840.

Graham, Carolus James Home.

HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.

INDIA, 1831–46. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of West Bardwán.

ANNT. 1846. Died Oct. 30, 1877.

Samuells, Edward Alexander, C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.

Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Arabic, Prize (2d 3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (4th term).

INDIA, 1832–60. Commissioner 1856; Judge of S.D.N.A., Calcutta.

Died in London Dec. 23, 1860.

Farquharson, John Alexander Ogilvie.

HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.

INDIA, 1832–47. Magistrate of Chittagong.

Died at sea April 12, 1847.

Dalrymple, Francis Anstruther.

HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.

INDIA, 1832–65. (Direct appointment.) Judge of Dacca.

ANNT. 1865. Died July 6, 1885.

Drummond, Hon. Sir Edmund, K.C.I.E.

HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.

INDIA, 1832–68. (Direct appointment.) Accountant General 1855; Lieutenant-Governor N.W.P. 1863.

ANNT. 1868.

Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1876–85.

Thomas, Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1830–32.

Persian, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Arabic, Medal (4th term); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (2d term); Drawing, Prize (1st, 2d, 4th terms).

INDIA, 1832–57. Judge of Saugor.

ANNT. 1857. Died Feb. 10, 1886.

Macdonald, Alexander George.

HAILEYBURY, 1830–32.
INDIA, 1833–61. Collector of Rangpur.
Resigned 1861.

Williams, William James.

HAILEYBURY, 1830.

Ward, James Jackson.

HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Persian, Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1833–61. Judge of Nadiyá.
Invalid Pension 1861. Died April 5, 1893.

Loyd, Thomas Kirkman.

HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.
INDIA, 1833–57. Magistrate and Collector of Hamírpur.
Killed at Hamírpur June 14, 1857.

Chester, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.
INDIA, 1833–59. Commissioner of Allahábád.
ANNT. 1859.

Chester, George.

HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.

Barrow, Peter.

HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.

Ravenshaw, Holden Shepherd.

HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.
Math., Prize (1st term), Medal (4th term); Drawing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1833–61. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut.
ANNT. 1861. Died 1878.

Shank, John James.

HAILEYBURY, 1831–33.
Math., Prize (3rd term), Medal (4th term); Law, Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Classics, Prize (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Arabic, Prize

(3d term); Persian Writing, Prize (2d term); Bengálí Writing, Prize (1st term); Drawing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1833–34.
Died at Calcutta Sept. 28, 1834.

Hay, John Monckton.
HAILEYBURY, 1831–33.
INDIA, 1834–43. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Bhágalpur.
Died at Singapore June 11, 1843.

Maberly, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Law, Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (3d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Persian, Prize (3d term); Essay, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1833–41. Deputy Collector of Meerut.
Died between Sultánpur and Benáres Nov. 13, 1841.

Lushington, Frederick Astell.
HAILEYBURY, 1832–33.
INDIA, 1835–62. Magistrate and Collector of Rájsháhí.
ANNT. 1862. Died at Lyndhurst Sept. 18, 1892.

Shawe, Meyrick Arthur Gethin.
HAILEYBURY, 1832–34.
INDIA, 1834–65. Judge of Sylhet.
ANNT. 1865–79.

Grote, Arthur.
HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hindústání, Prize (1st term); Bengálí, Prize (2d term); Arabic, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1833–68. Commissioner 1857; Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta, 1863.
ANNT. 1868. Died Dec. 4, 1886.

Reid, E. M.
HAILEYBURY, 1832.

Loch, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1832–33.
Math., Prize (2d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Bengálí, Prize (3d term); Bengálí Writing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1834–73. Judge of S.D.N.A. and High Court, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1873. Died at Hampstead March 1883.

Chapman, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1832–33.
Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1833–62. Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
Died in India March 23, 1862.

Radcliffe, Edmund Ford.
HAILEYBURY, 1832–33.
Persian, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1834–61. Collector of Chittagong.
ANNT. 1861. Died March 5, 1864.

Lautour, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1832–33.
Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1834–62. Judge of twenty-four Parganás.
Died in England Nov. 26, 1862.

Bagge, Henry Case.
HAILEYBURY, 1833.
Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1834–41. Assistant to Commissioner of Bhágalpur.
Died at Arrah Aug. 31, 1841.

Gordon, Cosmo.
HAILEYBURY, 1833.

Martin, George Louis.
HAILEYBURY, 1833.
Math., Prize (3d term); Persian Writing, Prize (3d term); Drawing, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1834–61. Judge of Parniah.
ANNT. 1861. Died March 5, 1864.

Laurell, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1833–34.
Classics, Prize (3d term); Law, Prize (3d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Sanskrit, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Hindústání, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1834–37. No appointment. Off list in 1840.

Astell, Henry Godfrey.
HAILEYBURY, 1833.
Law, Prize (2d term); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1834–62. Judge of Jaunpur.
ANNT. 1862.

Loch, Thomas Coutts.

HAILEYBURY, 1833–35.
Bengálí Writing, Prize (1st term); Drawing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1835–58. Inspector of Prisons, Bengal; Judge of twenty-four Parganás.
Died in London July 17, 1858.

Ramsay, Robert Balfour W.

HAILEYBURY, 1833–34.
Law, Prize (1st term); Bengálí, Prize (1st term); Arabic, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1834–40. Assistant to Commissioner of Bhágalpur.
Resigned Dec. 23, 1840.

Crawford, Douglas Hadow.

HAILEYBURY, 1833–34.
INDIA, 1834–38. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Muttra.
Died at Muttra June 2, 1838.

Tucker, Robert Tudor.

HAILEYBURY, 1833–35.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d term); Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1835–57. Judge of Fatehpur.
Killed at Fatehpur 1857.

Cunliffe, David.

HAILEYBURY, 1833–34.
Bengálí Writing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1835–67. Magistrate and Collector of Bánkurá.
ANNT. 1867. Died Sept. 19, 1873.

Raikes, George Davy.

HAILEYBURY, 1833–35.
INDIA, 1836–57. Judge of Bareli.
Killed at Bareli May 31, 1857.

Grey, Leopold James Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1833–34.
Math., Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1835–45. Postmaster General, Bengal.
Died at Singapore Aug. 10, 1845.

Harrison, Richard Pryce, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1834.
INDIA, 1835–67. Accountant General, Bengal.
ANNT. 1867.

Bayley, Henry Vincent.
HAILEYBURY, 1834.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1835–73. Judge of S.D.N.A. and High Court, Calcutta.
Died in India Feb. 2, 1873.

Clarke, George Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1834–35.
Bengálí, Prize (4th term); Persian Writing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1836–44. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Murádábád.
Died at Bulundshahr Nov. 19, 1844.

Pattison, Lieutenant Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1834–35.
8th Bengal Light Cavalry.
Died at Cawnpore March 8, 1842.

Cuninghame, W. Cathcart Smith.
HAILEYBURY, 1834.
Law, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Arabic, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1835–57. Judge of Azamgarh.
Resigned 1857.

Hardyman, Lieutenant Heywood.
HAILEYBURY, 1834–35.
Bengálí, Prize (2d term).
5th Bengal Light Cavalry.
Killed near Kabul Dec. 25, 1842.

Head, Frederick Somerville.
HAILEYBURY, 1834–35.
Bengálí, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1835–43. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bijnaur.
Resigned Dec. 29, 1843.

Wylly, Edward Michael.

HAILEYBURY, 1834–36.
INDIA, 1837–62. Judge of S.D.N.A., N.W.P.
Died Jan. 7, 1862.

Greathed, Henry Harris.

HAILEYBURY, 1834–35.
Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Classics, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1836–57. Commissioner of Meerut.
Died before Dehli Sept. 19, 1857.

Morgan, William James.

HAILEYBURY, 1834–35.
Classics, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1836–40. Assistant to Commissioner of Agra.
Died at Banda Aug. 25, 1840.

Trotter, Thomas Coutts.

HAILEYBURY, 1834–35.
INDIA, 1836–65. Opium Agent, Behar.
ANNT. 1865.

Littledale, Arthur.

HAILEYBURY, 1834.
INDIA, 1835–61. Judge of Nuddea.
ANNT. 1861. Died Sept. 2, 1888.

Gubbins de Kilfrush, Frederick Bebb, C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1834–35.
Persian, Prize (3d term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1836–62. Commissioner of Benáres.
ANNT. 1862.

Turnbull, Alfred.

HAILEYBURY, 1834–35.
Math., Prize (1st, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1836–46. Under Secretary to Government of Bengal.
Died at Champál Ghát May 8, 1846.

Ochterlony, Sir Charles Metcalfe.

HAILEYBURY, 1834–36.
INDIA, 1837–41. Assistant Magistrate at Dacca.
Resigned Jan. 20, 1841.

Cockburn, George Fergusson.
HAILEYBURY, 1834–36.
Law, Prize (3d term); Bengálí, Prize (3d term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1836–66. Commissioner of Patna.
Resigned 1866. Died July 7, 1866.

Young, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1834–36.
INDIA, 1836–39.

Muir, Mungo Fairlie.
HAILEYBURY, 1835.
Math., Prize (2d term); Law, Prize (2d term); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hindústání, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1836–41. Assistant Magistrate at Hamírpur.
Died at Hamírpur May 30, 1841.

Colvin, Edward Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1834–35.
Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1836–57. Judge of Jaunpur.
Died in Calcutta Nov. 6, 1857.

Thornhill, Robert Bensley.
HAILEYBURY, 1835–36.
INDIA, 1836–57. Judge of Banda.
Killed at Cawnpore 1857.

Seally, Cudbert Thornhill.
HAILEYBURY, 1835.
Hindústání, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1836–47. Magistrate of Chittagong.
Died at Berhampore Aug. 5, 1847.

Mill, James Bentham.
HAILEYBURY, 1835.
Special Prize for General Ability (2d term).
INDIA, 1836–52. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hamírpur.
ANNT. 1854. Died June 8, 1862.

Le Bas, Charles Theodore.
HAILEYBURY, 1835.
INDIA, 1836–58. Judge of Dehli.
Died Dec. 7, 1858.

Reid, Henry Mountford.
HAILEYBURY, 1835–36.
INDIA, 1836–63. Commissioner of Rájsháhí.
ANNT. 1863. Died July 11, 1866.

Christie, W. D.
HAILEYBURY, 1835.
Classics, Prize (1st term); Law, Prize (1st term); Essay, Prize (1st term).

Edwards, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1835–36.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1837–67. Judge of S.D.N.A. and High Court, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1867. Died at Petworth Dec. 3, 1890.

Beaufort, Francis Lestock.
HAILEYBURY, 1835–37.
Classics, Prize (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1837–76. Judge of Twenty-four Pargánas.
ANNT. 1876. Died 1879.

Beadon, Sir Cecil, K.C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1835–36.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Math., Prize (1st, 2d terms); Law, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Arabic, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Essay, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1836–67. Secretary to Government of Bengal 1853; Home Secretary to Government of India 1855; Foreign Secretary to Government of India 1860; Member of Council 1861; Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal 1862.
ANNT. 1867. Died 1880.

Maconochie, Captain William Maximilian George.
HAILEYBURY, 1835–38.
2d Bengal Light Cavalry.
Retired Oct. 14, 1855.

Young, Archibald Roberts.
HAILEYBURY, 1835–36.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (1st term): Sansk., Prize (1st term); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA. 1836–62. Secretary to Government of Bengal 1857; Foreign Secretary to Government of India 1861.
Resigned 1862. Died 1878.

Fergusson, Hew Dalrymple Hamilton.

HAILEYBURY, 1835–36.
INDIA, 1836–63. Member of Board of Revenue, Bengal.
ANNT. 1863.

Carnac, J. R.

HAILEYBURY, 1836.
Essay, Prize (2d term).

Raikes, Arthur.

HAILEYBURY, 1836–37.
INDIA, 1838–49. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Farrukhábád.
Died at sea June 8, 1849.

Thornhill, Cudbert Bensley.

HAILEYBURY, 1836–37.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Math., Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1838–68. Inspector of Prisons, N.W.P., 1853; Commissioner of Allahábád 1861; Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P., 1867.
Died at sea July 1, 1868.

Cocks, Arthur Herbert.

HAILEYBURY, 1836–37.
Persian, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1837–63. Judge of Máinpuri.
ANNT. 1863. Died 1882.

Ross, Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1836.
Math., Prize (2d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (1st term), Medal (2d term); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Arabic, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1837–71. Judge of S.D.N.A. and High Court, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1871.

Wynyard, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1836.
INDIA, 1837–64. Judge of Shahjahánpur.
ANNT. 1864. Died at Cannes Feb. 13, 1892.

Vansittart, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1836.
INDIA, 1837–72. Judge of Bareli.
ANNT. 1872.

Raikes, Richard Cairnes.

HAILEYBURY, 1836.
INDIA, 1837–61. Collector of Bákarganj.
Died at Bákarganj March 2, 1861.

Muir, Sir William, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D.

HAILEYBURY, 1836–37.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms); Math., Prize (3d term); Law, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (3d term); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Hindústání, Prize (3d term); Arabic, Prize (3d term); Essay, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1837–74. Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P., 1859; Foreign Secretary to Government of India 1865; Lieut.-Governor N.W P. 1868.
ANNT. 1874.
Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1877–85.

Barnes, George Carnac.

HAILEYBURY, 1836–37.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1837–61. Commissioner of Cis-Sutlej States.

Edmonstone, George.

HAILEYBURY, 1836.
INDIA, 1837–62. Judge of Fatehpur.
ANNT. 1862. Died Feb. 29, 1888.

Roberts, Arthur Austin.

HAILEYBURY, 1836.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1837–68. Judicial Commissioner, Punjáb, and Additional Member of Council.
Died May 14, 1888.

Trevor, Edward Taylor.

HAILEYBURY, 1836.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Law, Prize (2d term); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1837–69. Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1869. Died July 10, 1870.

Strachey, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1836–37.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Law, Prize (1st, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (3d term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (3d term); Arabic, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Persian Writing, Prize (1st term); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (1st term); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1838–48. Assistant Agent to Governor General in Rájputána.
Absent 5 years. Out of service 1848.

Barnes, James Ralph.
HAILEYBURY, 1836–38.
Classics, Prize (4th term); Law, Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1838–54. Magistrate and Collector of Sháhjahánpur.
Died Oct. 4, 1854.

Cooper, Bransby Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1837–38.
Hindústání, Prize (3d term); Hindí, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1838–57. Collector of Maimansinh.
Died at Maimansinh Nov. 9, 1857.

Christie, Captain John.
HAILEYBURY, 1837.
Persian Writing, Prize (1st term).
1st Madras European Infantry.
Resigned Aug. 22, 1854.

Lautour, Edgar Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1837–38.
Hindí, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1838–65. Judge of Bhágalpur.
ANNT. 1868. Died Feb. 7, 1887.

Brodhurst, William Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1837–39.
INDIA, 1839–65. Judge of Sáran.
ANNT. 1865.

Milford, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1837.
Hindústání, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1838–40. No appointment.
Died at Meerut Jan 27, 1840.

Brooks, G. L.

HAILEYBURY, 1837.

Ross, Andrew.

HAILEYBURY, 1837–39.
INDIA, 1839–71. Judge of Azamgarh.
ANNT. 1872.

Ravenshaw, Charles Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1837–38.
INDIA, 1839–43. Assistant Magistrate at Farídpur.
Died at Tunbridge Wells Aug. 9, 1843.

Bushby, Henry Jeffreys.

HAILEYBURY, 1837–39.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Law, Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1839–48. Assistant Agent to Governor-General, Rájputána.
Absent 5 years. Out of service 1848.

Wingfield, Sir Charles John, K.C.S.I., C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1837–39.
Persian, Prize (1st term); Hindí, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1839–66. Commissioner in Oudh 1856; Chief Commissioner of Oudh 1860.
ANNT. 1866. Died in London Jan. 27, 1892.

Galloway, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1837–38.
INDIA, 1838–59. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hissár.
ANNT. 1859. Died March 24, 1864.

Turnbull, George Dundas.

HAILEYBURY, 1838.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d terms); Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hindústání, Prize (1st term); Arabic, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Persian Writing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1839–74. Judge of Meerut.
ANNT. 1874.

Roberts, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1838.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hindí, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1839–70. Judge of S.D.N.A. and High Court, N.W.P.
Died in France Jan. 27, 1870.

Anderson, H. L.

HAILEYBURY, 1838.
Essay, Prize (1st term).

Riddell, Henry Philip Archibald Buchanan, C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–39.
Classics, Prize (3d term); Math., Medal (3d term); Law, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Hindí, Prize (3d term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1839–67. Director General of Post Offices.
ANNT. 1867. Died Jan. 20, 1880.

Fletcher, Charles George.

HAILEYBURY, 1837–39.
INDIA, 1839–65. Judge of Bákarganj.
ANNT. 1865.

Paterson, William Smoult.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–39.
INDIA, 1840–72. Judge of Agra.
ANNT. 1872. Died June 8, 1892.

Thornhill, Mark Bensley.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–40.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1840–72. Judge of Saháranpur.
ANNT. 1872.

Buckle, William Boyd.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–39.
Hindí, Medal (3d term).
INDIA, 1840–71. Agent to Governor-General at Murshidábád.
ANNT. 1871. Died March 6, 1886.

Agnew, Patrick Alexander Vans.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–40.
Classics, Prize (2d, 4th terms); Math., Prize (1st, 4th terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (4th term); Sanskrit, Prize (1st term); Essay, Prize (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1840–48. Deputy Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej Territory.
Killed at Múltán April 20, 1848.

Berford, George Montagu Balmborough.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–39.

Classics, Prize (1st term); Persian, Prize (2d term); Hindí, Prize (2d term); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Special Prize for Gen. Prof. (2d term).

INDIA, 1839–65. Civil Auditor, N.W.P.

Resigned 1865.

Melvill, Philip.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–39.

Math., Prize (2d term); Essay, Prize (1st term).

INDIA, 1839–54. Secretary to Board of Administration, Panjáb.

Died at Anarkali July 14, 1854.

Hillersdon, Charles George.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–40.

Persian, Prize (4th term).

INDIA, 1840–57. Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpore.

Killed at Cawnpore 1857.

Lushington, Edward Harbord.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–40.

Persian, Medal (4th term).

INDIA, 1840–71. Financial Secretary to Government of India.

ANNT. 1871.

Maconochie, Henry Dundas.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–40.

Math., Prize (4th term).

INDIA, 1840–42. No appointment.

Died at Calcutta Oct. 25, 1842.

Lillie, John Edward Sutherland.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–40.

INDIA, 1840–67. Judge of Twenty-four Parganás.

ANNT. 1867. Died May 20, 1887.

Shore, Richard Noel.

HAILEYBURY, 1839.

Classics, Prize (2d term); Math., Prize (2d term); Law, Prize (2d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (2d term); Essay, Prize (1st term).

INDIA, 1840–65. Commissioner of Cuttack.

ANNT. 1865.

Russell, Richard Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1839.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Law, Medal (2d term); Hindí, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1840–63. Judge of Midnapur.
Died in India Dec. 20, 1863.

Loch, John Adam.

HAILEYBURY, 1839.
Persian, Prize (1st term), Medal (2d term); Hindí, Prize (1st term); Arabic, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Persian Writing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1840–67. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Muttra.
ANNT. 1867. Died at Edinburgh Aug. 13, 1892.

Shakespear, Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1839.
INDIA, 1840–73. Commissioner of Benáres.
ANNT. 1873. Died July 5, 1884.

Abercrombie, Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1839.
INDIA, 1840–75. Opium Agent, Behar.
ANNT. 1875. Died Feb. 12, 1889.

Fitzpatrick, Joseph John.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–40. Persian, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1840–42. No appointment.
Died at Jabalpur May 19, 1842.

Carnac, William John Rivett.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
Hindí, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1840–74. Judge of Murshidábád.
Died in India July 11, 1874.

Lushington, Charles Ansell.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
Persian, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1841–47. Superintendent of Abkári, Calcutta.
Died at Hourah Oct. 24, 1847.

Boldero, Edward James.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–41.
INDIA, 1841–67. Judge of Fatehpur.
ANNT. 1867. Died May 23, 1875.

Pearson, Francis Boyle.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (1st term); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1840–81. Judge of S.D.N.A. and High Court, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1881.

Scott, Robert James.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
INDIA, 1841–64. Judge of Patna.
Died in England Oct. 20, 1864.

Macwhirter, John Peach.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
Hindí, Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1840–57. Magistrate and Collector of Pánipat.
Died June 1857.

Court, Major Henry, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
INDIA, 1840–72. Inspector General of Police; Commissioner of Meerut.
ANNT. 1872. Died May 30, 1891.

Drummond, Hon. Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
INDIA, 1840–48. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bírbhum.
Died at Parniah May 15, 1848.

Inglis, John Forbes David, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
INDIA, 1840–77. Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P., and Member of Council.
ANNT. 1877.

Grey, Sir William, K.C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
INDIA, 1840–71. Member of Council; Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
ANNT. 1871.
Governor of Jamaica 1874–77.
Died 1878.

Bayley, Sir Edward Clive, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–41.
Classics, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Math., Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term);

Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (3d term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (2d, 4th terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d, 4th terms).

INDIA, 1841–77. Home Secretary to Government of India 1863; Member of Council 1874.

ANNT. 1878. Died April 30, 1884.

Lind, Francis Macan.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–41.

INDIA, 1841–77. Commissioner of Meerut.

ANNT. 1877. Died 1879.

Ogilvie, Thomas Elliot.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–41.

INDIA, 1841–47. No appointment.

Resigned 1847.

Wauchope, Samuel.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–41.

INDIA, 1841–75. Judge of Dinájpur.

Died July 23, 1875.

Shepherd, John Forbes.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–41.

INDIA, 1841–42.

Died at Singapore Sept. 10, 1842.

Balfour, George Gerdon.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.

INDIA, 1841–67. Judge of Bákarganj.

ANNT. 1867.

Tucker, St. George.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.

Math., Prize (3d term).

INDIA, 1842–69. Commissioner of Sítápur.

ANNT. 1869.

Schalch, Vernon Hugh, C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.

Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Persian, Prize (3d term); Sanskrit, Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).

INDIA, 1842–77. Commissioner of Katák 1867; Member of Lieutenant-Governor's Council 1869; Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta, 1870.

Resigned 1877. Died 1877.

Strachey, Sir John, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
Classics, Prize (1st term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1842–77. Judicial Commissioner C.P. 1863; Chief Commissioner of Oudh 1867; Member of Council 1869; Lieutenant-Governor N.W.P. 1874.
ANNT. 1876.
Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1886.

Ford, William, C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
INDIA, 1842–69. Commissioner of Múltán.
ANNT. 1869.

Swinton, Archibald Adam.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
INDIA, 1842–67. Judge of Tipperah.
ANNT. 1867.

Hutchinson, John Ross.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
Classics, Prize (3d term); Persian, Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1842–57. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Aligarh.
Killed at Dehli May 11, 1857.

Bramley, William Jennings.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1842–72. Judge of Fatehpur.
ANNT. 1872.

Drummond, Hon. Robert Andrew John.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
Arabic, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1842–77. Commissioner of Agra.
ANNT. 1877. Died June 29, 1887.

Money, Gilbert Pocklington.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
INDIA, 1842–77. Judge of Bareli.
ANNT. 1877. Died Aug. 20, 1885.

Jenkins, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
INDIA, 1842–59. Judge of Tirhoot.
Died in England June 22, 1859.

Beaufort, William Morris.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–71. Judge of Tirhoot.
ANNT. 1871.

Power, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1843–79. Judge of Shahjahánpur.
ANNT. 1871.

Fane, Henry Prinsep.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–68. Judge of Mírzápur.
ANNT. 1868.

Stone, Mark Beaufoy.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
9th Bengal Light Cavalry.
Died at Cawnpore June 20, 1845.

Hay, William Augustus.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–43.
Died at Titályá Oct. 30, 1843.

Sandham, Lieutenant George Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
1st Bengal Light Cavalry.
Died at sea Oct. 25, 1856.

Guthrie, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–43.
INDIA, 1843–59. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rohtak.
Invalid Pension, 1860–79.

Brandreth, Joseph Edward Lyall.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sanskrit, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1842–70. Comissioner of Ráwal Pindi.
ANNT. 1870.

Key, Thomas Kelly.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
INDIA, 1842–43. No appointment.
Died at Calcutta June 19, 1843.

Jackson, Elphinstone.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
Law, Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2nd term).
INDIA, 1842–73. Judge of High Court, Calcutta.
Died in England Feb. 4, 1873.

Seton-Karr, Walter Scott.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1842–70. Member of Legislative Council, 1862; Judge of High Court, Calcutta, 1868; Foreign Secretary to Government of India.
ANNT. 1870.

Cust, Robert Needham.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
Classics, Prize (1st, 4th terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Arabic, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1842–68. Commissioner of Amritsar.
Invalid Pension, 1868.

Campbell, Sir George, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1842–74. Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, 1858; Judge of High Court, Calcutta, 1864; Chief Commissioner, C.P., 1868; Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, 1871.
ANNT. 1874. Died at Cairo Feb. 17, 1892.

Dent, Lieutenant Thomas Wilkinson.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
11th Madras N.I.
Retired Sept. 16, 1858.

Dalrymple, John Warrender.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–73. Commissioner of Bhágalpur.
ANNT. 1873. Died Dec. 28, 1888.

Egerton, Philip Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–72. Commissioner of Amritsar.
ANNT. 1872. Died Jan. 17, 1893.

Swinton, Alan.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–64. Judge of Gorakhpur.
Invalid Pension 1864. Died Oct. 7, 1888.

Richardson, Edward James Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–51. Assistant Magistrate at Bhágalpur.
Died at Brighton Sept. 16, 1851.

Pearson, Edward Stanhope.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–72. Judge of Murshidábád.
ANNT. 1872.

Forbes, Stewart.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–51. Assistant to Commissioner of Meerut.
Resigned 1851.

Fowle, Fulwar Craven.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–78. Judge of Tipperah.
ANNT. 1878.

Sandys, Edwin.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–65. Judge of Dinájpur.
Died May 14, 1865.

Le Bas, Reginald Hale.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–43. No appointment.
Died at Madras April 27, 1843.

Alexander, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–44.
INDIA, 1844–73. Judge of Cuttack.
ANNT. 1873.

Ellice, Captain William George.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
15th Bengal N.I.
Died at Barrackpore July 5, 1859.

Anson, Edward Hamilton.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–60. Assistant to Political Agent for Central India.
ANNT. 1860.

Pigou, Arthur.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
Math., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1842–67. Judge of Hooghly.
Died in England April 12, 1867.

Money, Alonzo, C.B. (Order of Osmanich, 2d class).
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–78. Commissioner of Bhágalpur 1864; Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta, 1870; Member of Legislative Council, Bengal.
ANNT. 1878.
English Commissioner of Public Debt in Egypt 1883.

Montresor, Charles Francis.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–70. Commissioner of Bardwán.
ANNT. 1870.

Moore, John Corry.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–48. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Dehli.
Died at Ahmadábád Dec. 30, 1848.

Tucker, Francis.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–43.
INDIA, 1843–71. Judge of Dinájpur.
ANNT. 1871.

Combe, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–68. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr.
ANNT. 1868.

Marriott, Randolph.
HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
INDIA, 1843–64. Magistrate and Collector of Gorakhpur.
Invalid Pension 1864. Died May 5, 1889.

Jackson, Sir Louis Stuart.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
Classics, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1843–80. Judge of High Court, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1880. Died in Suffolk 1890.

Maples, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
Classics, Prize (3d term); Math., Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (4th term); Essay, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1843–54. Assistant to Accountant General.
Died at Calcutta May 18, 1854.

Saunders, Charles Burslem, C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
Math., Prize (2d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1843–78. Financial and Judicial Commissioner at Hyderábád 1861; Judicial Commissioner of Mysore 1863; Resident at Hyderábád 1869.
ANNT. 1878. Died 1888.

Martier, Thomas Binny.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
Law, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1843–60. Magistrate and Collector of Midnapur.
Died April 19, 1860.

Davidson, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
Persian, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1843–53. Settlement Officer, Cis-Sutlej Territories.
Dismissed Nov. 2, 1853.

Horne, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
INDIA, 1843–70. Judge of Mainpuri.
ANNT. 1870–83.

Simson, Major George Sutherland.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
5th Madras Light Cavalry.
Retired April 29, 1864.

Galloway, Arthur.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
INDIA, 1843–57. Assistant Commissioner at Dehli.
Killed at Dehli 1857.

Gillon, Andrew.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
INDIA, 1843–49. Assistant to Agent for Governor-General N.W. Frontier.
Resigned 1849. Died 1889.

Brereton, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1843–57. Deputy-Commissioner in Oudh.
Died near Gorakhpur 1857.

Lance, George Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
INDIA, 1844–72. Judge of Cawnpore.
ANNT. 1872–90. Died April 9, 1890.

Sapte, Brand, C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
INDIA, 1843–71. Judge of Farrukhábád.
ANNT. 1871. Died June 6, 1891.

Boldero, J. C.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–44.

Bowring, Lewin Bentham, C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
Persian, Prize (4th term); Sanskrit, Prize (1st, 2d, 4th terms); Bengálí, Prize (4th term); Arabic, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1843–70. Commissioner of Mysore.
ANNT. 1870.

Ellis, Edward Larken.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
INDIA, 1843–58. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Benáres.
Dismissed 1858.

Wallace-Dunlop, Robert Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
INDIA, 1843–65. Magistrate and Collector of Bareli.
ANNT. 1865. Died Nov. 15, 1887.

Hammersley, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
9th Bengal Light Cavalry.
Retired Aug. 3, 1851.

Hobhouse, Sir Charles Parry.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
INDIA, 1844–71. Judge of High Court, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1871.

Nelson, Horatio.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
INDIA, 1843–62. Judge of Behar.
Died in India Sept. 26, 1862.

Phelips, George Blackmore.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–45.
Math., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1846–50. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Aligarh.
Died at Aligarh Nov. 23, 1850.

Young, William George.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1843–69. Commissioner of Chittagong.
ANNT. 1869. Died Aug. 22, 1875.

Davies, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
INDIA, 1844–78. Financial Commissioner of Oudh 1865; Chief Commissioner of Oudh 1870; Lieutenant Governor of Panjáb 1872.
ANNT. 1878.
Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1886.

Buckland, Charles Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1844–81. Commissioner in Bengal 1864; Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta, 1879.
ANNT. 1881.

Christian, George Jackson.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1844–57. Commissioner of Sítápur.
Killed at Sítápur June 3, 1857.

Thornton, Reginald.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
Classics, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1844–59. Registrar of S.D.N.A., N.W.P.
Invalid Pension, 1859.

Spankie, Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
INDIA, 1844–82. Judge of High Court, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1882.

Vibart, Captain Edward Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1842.
2d Bengal Light Cavalry.
Killed at Cawnpore June 27, 1857.

Ogilvy, Donald.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
INDIA, 1844–55. Assistant at Dehra Dún.
Resigned 1855.

Scott, Hercules.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
INDIA, 1844–53. Assistant in Trans-Satlaj Territories.
Resigned 1853.

Watson, William Christian.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
INDIA, 1844–57. Senior Assistant, Kumáun.
Died in India 1857.

Beatson, Captain William Stuart.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
1st Bengal Light Cavalry.

Sandeman, Hugh David.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
INDIA, 1844–74. Accountant-General.
ANNT. 1874.

Limond, Campbell.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
INDIA, 1844–59. Joint Magistrate and Deputy-Collector of Bákarganj.
Died at sea Nov. 1, 1859.

Wedderburn, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
INDIA, 1844–47. Assistant Commissioner of Lahore.
Killed at Hissár May 29, 1857.

Greathed, Robert Harris.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
INDIA, 1844–51. Settlement Officer at Rahmán Dub.
Died at Simla Aug. 17, 1851.

Clifton, Edward Arthur.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–44
INDIA, 1844–50. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack.
Died at Jalasor July 12, 1850.

Clerk, Lieutenant Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
4th Madras Light Cavalry.
Retired April 10, 1863.

Best, William Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1844–60. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rohtak.
Resigned 1860.

Lindsay, Charles Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
INDIA, 1844–80. Judge of Chief Court, Punjáb.
ANNT. 1880.

Longmore, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
INDIA, 1845–62. Magistrate and Collector of Behar.
Died in India Feb. 24, 1864.

McGregor, F. A. R. M.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.

Madocks, Henry Robarts.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
INDIA, 1845–74. Judge of Bhágalpur.
ANNT. 1874.

Richardson, Robert John.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
INDIA, 1844–79. Judge of Muzaffarnagar.
ANNT. 1879.

Shaw, Frederick.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–45.
Law, Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1845–56. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Fatehpur.
Died at sea Dec. 14, 1856.

McLeod, George Forbes.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1844–50. Assistant Commissioner in Punjáb.
Died at Amritsar Oct. 13, 1850.

Carnac, Charles Forbes.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
INDIA, 1844–75. Opium Agent, Benáres.
ANNT. 1875.

Belli, Charles Scott.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–44.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1845–72. Judge of Parniah.
ANNT. 1872.

Drummond, Francis Berkeley.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–44.
INDIA, 1845–59. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhágalpur.
Died at sea June 27, 1859.

Foster, Edward Ross.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
Persian, Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1845–46. No appointment.
Died in India 1846.

Glover, Frederick Augustus Barnard.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–44.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Persian, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1845–76. Judge of High Court, Calcutta.

Campbell, Charles Haliburton.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–44.
Persian, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1845–72. Commissioner Presidency Division.
ANNT. 1872.

Tweeddale, The Marquis of.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1845–65. Deputy Commissioner of Simla.
Invalid Pension 1865.

Henderson, Henry Barkly.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1845–73. Judge of Shahjahánpur.
ANNT. 1873. Died April 16, 1888.

Lushington, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1845–80. Judge of Allahábád.
ANNT. 1880.

Raikes, Henry Campbell.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1845–60. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Champáran.
Invalid Pension 1860. Died Nov. 24, 1885.

Sherer, John Walter, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–46.
Essay, Prize (1st, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1846–77. Judge of Mírzápur.
ANNT. 1877.

Heywood, Richard Oliver.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–44.
INDIA, 1845–62. Magistrate of Monghyr.
Not in lists after 1862.

Toogood, Octavius.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–44.
INDIA, 1845–71. Judge of Chittagong.
ANNT. 1871 Died Feb. 9, 1892.

Philips, Alfred Lisle March.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1846–73. Judge of Gorakhpur.
ANNT. 1873. Died Sept. 3, 1887.

Ainslie, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Sansk., Prize (3d term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1845–80. Judge of High Court, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1880.

Best, John Rycroft.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1845–65. Magistrate and Collector of Azamgarh.
Died in India July 5, 1865.

Denison, Christopher Beckett.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1845–68. Magistrate and Collector of Mírzápur.
Invalid Pension 1868. Died Oct. 30, 1884.

Dodgson, John Crawford.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1845–69. Judge of Jessor.
Invalid Pension 1869.

Hammond, Anthony.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–44.
Sansk., Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1845–55. Assistant to Resident Councillor at Singapore.
Resigned 1855.

Hope, Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1845–75. Judge of Chittagong.
ANNT. 1875.

Mackillop, Charles William.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1845–57. Magistrate of Dacca.
Resigned 1857.

Paxton, George Augustus.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1846–57. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah.
Resigned 1857.

Ricketts, Mordaunt.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1846–57. Magistrate and Collector of Shahjahánpur.
Killed at Shahjahánpur 1857.

Shepherd, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1846–47.
Died in England Dec. 16, 1847.

Spankie, James Shiels.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–46.
INDIA, 1847–63. Joint Magistrate of Sáran.
Not in lists after 1863.

Russell, Alexander Elliott.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1845–71. Judge of Bardwán.
ANNT. 1871.

Cockburn, Francis Jeffrey.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1845–74. Judge of Sylhet.
ANNT. 1874. Died July 10, 1893.

Lochner, William Conrad.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1846–51. Assistant Commissioner, Punjáb.
Died at Lahore May 18, 1851.

Thompson, Fendal.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1846–74. Judge of Farrukhábád.
ANNT. 1874. Died Jan. 26, 1892.

Tucker, William Thornhill.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
Classics, Prize (1st term); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1845–73. Judge of Bánkurá.
ANNT. 1873.

Reid, Henry Stuart.

HAILEYBURY, 1844–45.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1846–61. Director of Public Instruction, N.W.P.; Commissioner in Oudh 1867; Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P., 1870.
ANNT. 1881. Died Feb. 5, 1890.

Melvill, Philip Sandys, C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY. 1844–45.
Persian, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1846–81. Commissioner in Punjáb 1870; Resident at Baroda 1878.
ANNT. 1881.

Simson, David.

HAILEYBURY, 1844–45.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (3d term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1846–71. Commissioner in Oudh; Judge of Chief Court, Punjáb.
ANNT. 1872.

Pepper-Staveley, George Augustus.

HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
INDIA, 1846–73. Judge of Jessor.
ANNT. 1873. Died at Crawley Oct. 23, 1890.

Pratt, Hodgson.

HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1846–63. Inspector of Public Instruction, Bengal.
Resigned 1863.

Mayne, Francis Otway.

HAILEYBURY, 1844–45.
Bengálí, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1846–72. Inspector General of Police, N.W.P.; Commissioner of Allahábád.
Died in India Aug. 30, 1872.

Thornhill, Henry Bensley.

HAILEYBURY, 1844–45.
INDIA, 1846–57. Deputy Commissioner in Oudh.
Died June, 1857.

Rainey, Major-General Arthur Jacob Macan.

HAILEYBURY, 1844.
5th Madras Light Cavalry.
Retired June 10, 1876.

Jackson, Welby Coverley.

HAILEYBURY, 1844–45.
Persian, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1846–47. Assistant to Commissioner of Agra.
Died at Howrah Oct. 24, 1847.

Jenkins, Richard Palmer.

HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
INDIA, 1846–73. Commissioner of Patna.
ANNT. 1873.

Blunt, Sir William.

HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
INDIA, 1846–75. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut.
ANNT. 1875.

Melville, Alfred Leslie.

HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
INDIA, 1846–51. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet.
Died at Penang May 25, 1851.

Lane, Major-General Charles Powlett.

HAILEYBURY, 1844–45.
6th Bengal Light Cavalry, 3d Bengal European Cavalry, and 21st Hussars.

Couper, Sir George Ebenezer Wilson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1846–82. Commissioner in Oudh 1858; Secretary to Government, N.W.P., 1860; Judicial Commissioner of Oudh 1865; Chief Commissioner of Oudh 1875; and Lieutenant-Governor, N.W.P., 1878.
ANNT. 1882.

Keene, Henry George.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
INDIA, 1847–82. Judge of Meerut.
ANNT. 1882.

Abercrombie, Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
Math., Prize (3d term); Persian, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1846–73. Commissioner of Dacca.
Died in India Dec. 30, 1873.

Fergusson, William Frederic Browne Gustave.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–45.
4th Madras Light Cavalry.
Resigned Dec. 4, 1854.

Mackillop, John Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
INDIA, 1847–57. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cawnpore.
Killed at Cawnpore 1857.

Probyn, William George.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
INDIA, 1847–77. Judge of Saháranpur.
ANNT. 1877.

Ricketts, George Henry Mildmay, C.B.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
INDIA, 1847–79. Commissioner of Allahábád; Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1879.

Temple, Sir Richard, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (4th term); Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1846–77. Commissioner of Lahore 1860; Chief Commissioner of Currency 1861; Chief Commissioner, C.P., 1866; Resident at Hyderábád 1868; Member of Council 1869; Lieut.-Governor of Bengal 1875.
ANNT. 1877.
Governor of Bombay 1877–80.

Russell, Alexander Wood.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
Math., Prize (1st term); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1847–68. Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.

Bright, George.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1847–73. Judge of Hooghly.
ANNT. 1873.

Monckton, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
Hist. and Pol. Econ, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hindí, Prize (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1847–69. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut.

Ouseley, Gore.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
Persian, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1847–79. Commissioner in Oudh 1867; Commissioner in Punjáb 1873; Financial Commissioner of Punjáb 1878.
Died 1879.

Forsyth, Sir Thomas Douglas.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hindí, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1848–78. Commissioner in Oudh.
ANNT. 1878. Died Dec. 17, 1886.

Forbes, William Ashburner, C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1847–75. Commissioner of Benáres.
ANNT. 1875.

Craster, Edmund Craster.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
Classics, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1847–75. Judge of Patna.
ANNT. 1875.

Cooper, Frederick Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
INDIA, 1847–69. Commissioner of Lahore.
Died in England April 22, 1869.

Simson, Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
Math., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1847–75. Commissioner of Rohilkhand 1873; Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P., 1874.
ANNT. 1877.

Prinsep James Hunter.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
Sansk., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1847–82. Judge of Cawnpore.
ANNT. 1882.

Floyd, William Murray.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
INDIA, 1847–51. No appointment.
Resigned 1851.

Elliot, Augustus John.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
INDIA, 1847–75. Judge of Sháhábád.
ANNT. 1875. Died June 20, 1889.

McChlery, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
INDIA, 1847-69. Magistrate and Collector of Mírzápur.
Invalid Pension 1869.

Rose, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
INDIA, 1847–63. Magistrate and Collector of Rangpur.
Invalid Pension 1863. Died Jan. 13, 1888.

Simson, Francis Bruce.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
INDIA, 1847–73. Commissioner of Dacca.
ANNT. 1873.

Davis, Sulivan Francis.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
INDIA, 1847–62. Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet.
Died in India June 21, 1862.

Power, James William.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–48.
INDIA, 1848–84. Judge of Gházípur.
ANNT. 1884. Died Jan. 6, 1885.

Larkins, Thomas Pascal.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
INDIA, 1848–63. Magistrate and Collector of Bográ.
Died in India Dec. 10, 1863.

Balfour, Harington.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
Sansk., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1848–69. Judge of Dacca.
Invalid Pension 1869.

Campbell, John Scarlett.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
Math., Prize (1st term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1847–78. Judicial Commissioner, C.P., 1866; Judge of Chief Court, Punjáb, 1873.
ANNT. 1878.

Nasmyth, Sir James.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
Law, Prize (3d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term)
INDIA, 1847–72. Commissioner of Hissár.
ANNT. 1872.

Hay, William James.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–48.
INDIA, 1848–59. Assistant Commissioner of Kumáim.
Resigned 1859.

Lindsay, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
2d Madras Light Cavalry.
Died *en route* to Bangalore Jan. 18, 1849.

Morris, Sir John Henry, K.C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1847–83. Judicial Commissioner, C.P., 1869; Chief Commissioner, C.P., 1871.
ANNT. 1883.

Prinsep, Edward Augustus.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
Persian, Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindí, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1847–74. Settlement Commissioner, Punjáb.
ANNT. 1874.

Richardes, Charles James Haley.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
INDIA, 1847–69. Magistrate and Collector of Azamgarh.
Died in India 1869.

Richardson, Henry Cockburn.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
INDIA, 1848–77. Judge of Nadiyá.
ANNT. 1877. Died 1882.

Bax-Ironside, John Henry, C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
INDIA, 1847–74. Judge of Mírzápur.
ANNT. 1874. Died 1879.

Agnew, James Vans.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
INDIA, 1848–68. Magistrate and Collector of Bijnaur.
Invalid Pension 1868. Died Aug. 5, 1886.

Watson, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
Law, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1847–62. Superintendent of Survey, Bhágalpur.
Resigned 1862.

Edwards, Roderick Murchison.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
INDIA, 1847–83. Commissioner of Rohilkhand.
ANNT. 1883.

Johnston, Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
INDIA, 1847–57. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut.
Died at Meerut 1857.

Mackenzie, Henry Somerset.

HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
INDIA, 1847–64. Resident Councillor at Singapore.
Invalid Pension 1864.

Oldfield, Sir Richard Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
Classics, Prize (1st term), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (4th term); Hindí, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1848–87. Judge of High Court, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1887.

Alexander, Henry Abbott Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
Classics, Prize (3d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1848–73. Judge of Rájsháhí.
ANNT. 1873.

Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus John.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
Law, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1848–66. Joint Magistrate and Collector of Dehli.
Invalid Pension 1866. Died Nov. 8, 1883.

Martin, Simon Nicolson.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
Sansk., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1848–73. Judge of Aligarh.
ANNT. 1873.

Clifford, Thomas Williams.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1848–50. Assistant to Commissioner of Agra.
Died at Agra Dec. 22, 1850.

Lance, Charles Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
INDIA, 1848–75. Judge of Midnapur.
ANNT. 1875.

Ward, John Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
INDIA, 1848–57. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Twenty-four Parganás.
Died at sea Dec. 22, 1857.

Benson, George Sackville.

HAILEYBURY, 1847–48.
Classics, Prize (3d term); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Persian, Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (3d term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1849–57. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Allahábád.
Died of wounds in Lucknow 1857.

Birch, Ernest George.

HAILEYBURY, 1847–48.
Classics, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (3d term); Essay, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1849–79. Judge of High Court, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1879.

Boileau, Charles Elliott.

HAILEYBURY, 1847–48.
INDIA, 1849–57. Deputy Commissioner in Oudh.
Died in Oudh March 8, 1857.

Campbell, Hallyburton George.

HAILEYBURY, 1847–48.
INDIA, 1849–56. Assistant to Commissioner of Allahábád.
Resigned 1856.

Clarke, Colonel William Charles Stanley.

HAILEYBURY, 1847.
4th Bengal Light Cavalry and 3d Bengal European Cavalry; Civil Employ in Assam.

Dampier, Henry Lucius, C.I.E.

HAILEYBURY, 1847–48.
Classics, Prize (1st, 4th terms); Law, Prize (3d term); Sansk., Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).

INDIA, 1849–84. Commissioner of Nadiyá 1867; Secretary to Government of Bengal 1872; Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta, and Member of Council of Lieutenant-Governor.
ANNT. 1884.

Elliot, Frederick Boileau.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–48.
INDIA, 1849–56.
Resigned 1856.

Harrison, Edward Francis, C S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–48.
INDIA, 1849–80. Comptroller General of Accounts, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1880. Died June 5, 1887.

Hume, Allan Octavius, C.B.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–48.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Law, Prize (1st, 4th terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1849–82. Commissioner of Customs, N.W.P., 1868; Secretary to Government of India, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, 1872; Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P., 1880.
ANNT. 1882.

Henderson, William Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–48.
INDIA, 1849–75. Magistrate and Collector of Maimansinh.
ANNT. 1875.

Carmichael (Smyth), Charles Paget.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–48.
Classics, Prize (2d, 4th terms); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hindí, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1849–84. Inspector General of Police, N.W.P., 1872; Commissioner, N.W.P., 1875; Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P., 1884.
ANNT. 1884.

Ravenshaw, Thomas Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
INDIA, 1849–81. Commissioner of Bardwán.
ANNT. 1882.

Balmain, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.

Math., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term).

INDIA, 1849–63. Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

Resigned 1863.

Hammond, Henry Walmsley.

HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.

Classics, Prize (1st term), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Hindí, Prize (4th term).

INDIA, 1849–63. Secretary to Board of Revenue, N.W.P.

Invalid Pension 1863–79.

Hogg, Fergusson Floyer.

HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.

INDIA, 1849–62. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mirzápur.

Died in India Dec. 19, 1862.

Morris, George Gordon.

HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.

Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Sansk., Medal, (4th term); Hindústání, Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (4th term).

INDIA, 1849–82. Judge of High Court, Calcutta.

ANNT. 1882. Died July 4, 1884.

Forbes, Francis Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.

INDIA, 1850–60. Assistant to Accountant General, Madras.

Robertson, Henry Douglas.

HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.

INDIA, 1849–67. Magistrate and Collector of Saháranpur.

Died July 14, 1867.

Jackson, Alexander James.

HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.

INDIA, 1849–63. Commissioner for the suppression of Dakaiti.

Died in England March 22, 1863.

McDonnell, William Frazer, V.C.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.
INDIA, 1849–86. Judge of High Court, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1886.

Bird, Frederick Mertins.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.
Sansk., Prize (1st term); Gen. Prof. at Easter (2d term).
INDIA, 1849–67. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Farrukhábád.
Died in India Sept. 7, 1867.

Molony, Edmund Weldon.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.
INDIA, 1849–78. Commissioner of Bhágalpur.
ANNT. 1878. Died Jan. 30, 1888.

Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.
INDIA, 1849–82. Commissioner of Nágpore 1869; Financial Commissioner of Punjáb 1871; Lieutenant-Governor of Punjáb 1878.
ANNT. 1882.

Palmer, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1849–78. Judge of Murádábád.
ANNT. 1878.

Pollock, Archibald Reid Swiney.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.
INDIA, 1850–77. Commissioner of Agra.
Died in England Oct. 3, 1877.

Saunders, Harry Cecil.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–50.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1850–54. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Jessor.
Died off Ceylon July 23, 1854.

Colvin, James Henry Bayley.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.
Persian, Prize (4th term); Sansk., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Arabic, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1850–56. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Patna.
Resigned 1856.

Colvin, Binny James.

HAILEYBURY, 1848–49.
Law, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1850–85. Commissioner of Meerut 1878; Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P., 1883.
ANNT. 1885.

Chapman, Robert Barclay.

HAILEYBURY, 1848–49.
Classics, Prize (1st term), Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hindí, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1850–81. Financial Secretary to Government of India.
ANNT. 1881.

Coulthurst, Edmund.

HAILEYBURY, 1848–49.
INDIA, 1850–54. No appointment.
Dismissed 1854.

Grant, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1848–49.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Law, Prize (2d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1850–76. Judge of Banda.

Grey, Jervoise John.

HAILEYBURY, 1848–49.
INDIA, 1851–71. Magistrate and Collector of Champáran.
Invalid Pension 1871. Died Dec. 12, 1884.

Muspratt, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1848–49.
Bengálí, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1850–84. Judge of Sylhet.
Resigned 1884.

Cockerell, Francis Richard.

HAILEYBURY, 1848–49.
Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1850–80. Commissioner of Rájshahí.
ANNT. 1880. Died Aug. 29, 1887.

Brodhurst, Maynard.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–49.
INDIA, 1850–90. Judge of High Court, N.W.P.
Died at Bournemouth Oct. 30, 1890.

Ellice, Captain Henry Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–49.
1st Bengal Light Cavalry and 1st Bengal European Cavalry.

Lowis, John Mangles.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–49.
INDIA, 1850–80. Judge of Bhágalpur.
ANNT. 1880.

Lawford, Henry Baring.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–49.
INDIA, 1850–78. Judge of Jessor.
Died in India 1878.

Spencer, William Cavendish.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–49.
INDIA, 1850–60. Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Bardwán.
Died in Calcutta Jan. 23, 1860.

Cuppage, Burke Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–51.
INDIA, 1851–57. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jaunpur.
Killed at Jaunpur June 5, 1857.

Currie, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Math., Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1850–78. Commissioner in Oudh 1865; Judicial Commissioner of Oudh 1875.
Died in India 1878.

Freeling, George Hamilton.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
Law, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1850–63. Magistrate and Collector of Boolundshuhr.
Died at Boolundshuhr 1863.

Crawford, James Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
INDIA, 1850–77. Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1877. Died Nov. 24, 1893.

Jenkins, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
INDIA, 1850–59. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bardwán.
Died at Maimansinh May 22, 1859.

Levien, Arthur.

HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
INDIA, 1850–75. Magistrate and Collector of Dacca.
ANNT. 1875.

Thompson. Sir Arthur Rivers, K.C.S I., C.I.E.

HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1850–87. Chief Commissioner of British Burma 1878; Member of Council 1880; Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal 1883.
ANNT. 1887. Died at Gibraltar 1890.

Wigram, Francis Spencer.

HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
INDIA, 1850–72. Magistrate and Collector of Mírzápur.
Invalid Pension 1872.

Lushington, Stephen.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.
Law, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindí, Prize (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1851–60. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dacca.
Died Sept. 25, 1860.

Dashwood, Henry Wodehouse.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Law, Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (3d term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1851–78. Judge of Meerut.
ANNT. 1878. Died June 11, 1892.

Thomason, James Grant.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.

Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Medal (4th term).

INDIA, 1851–57. Deputy Commissioner in Oudh.
Killed in Oudh 1857.

Lowe, William Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.

Persian, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term).

INDIA, 1851–62. Secretary to Board of Revenue, N.W.P.
Died in India July 30, 1862.

Block, Adam Henry George.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.

Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (2d term).

INDIA, 1851–57. Deputy Commissioner of Sultánpur.
Killed near Sultánpur 1857.

Gonne, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1851–57. Deputy Commissioner in Oudh.
Killed in Oudh 1857.

Malcolm, Pulteney.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.
INDIA, 1851–52. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Benáres.
Died at Benáres Sept. 9, 1852.

Browne, Lord Henry Ulicke.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.
INDIA, 1851–86. Commissioner of Rájsháhí.
ANNT. 1886.

Wake, Herwald Crauford, C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.
INDIA, 1851–68. Superintendent of Dárjíling.
Invalid Pension 1868.

Nairne, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.
INDIA, 1851–53.
Died in England May 18, 1853.

Chase, Henry Minchin.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1852–80. Judge of Saháranpur.
ANNT. 1880.

Eden, Hon. Sir Ashley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1852–82. Chief Commissioner of Burma 1874; Lieut.-Governor of Bengal 1878.
ANNT. 1882.
Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1882–87.
Died July, 1887.

Moore, Major-General Arthur Thomas, V.C., C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1849.
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
On Unemployed List 1888.

Robinson, Sir William Le Fleming.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.
INDIA, 1851–78. Commissioner of Chutia Nágpur.
ANNT. 1878.

Manderson, Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.
INDIA, 1851–69. Magistrate and Collector of Murádábád.
Died in India May 18, 1869.

Capper, William Copeland.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
Classics, Prize (1st term); Law, Prize (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1851–82. Commissioner in Oudh 1872; Judicial Commissioner of Oudh 1879.
ANNT. 1882.

Lane, Thomas Blomfield.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
Special Prize for good conduct (4th term).
INDIA, 1851. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack.
Resigned 1859.

Mangles, James Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (4th term); Essay, Prize (2d, 4th terms).

INDIA, 1851–60. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gobindpur.
Resigned 1860.

Alexander, Robert Hugh.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1851–56. Assistant Magistrate at Noákhálí.
Died at Barisál June 16, 1856.

Benson, William Ralph.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
Sansk., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1851–77. Magistrate and Collector of Jaunpur.
ANNT. 1877.

Brandreth, Arthur.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Sansk., Prize (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hindí, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1851–82. Commissioner in Punjáb; Judge of Chief Court, Punjáb.
ANNT. 1882. Died in London Dec. 5, 1892.

Jenkins, Charles John.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1851–57. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Shahjahánpur.
Killed in Oudh 1857.

Lawrence, George Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
Classics, Prize (4th term); Persian, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1852–77. Judge, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1877.

Lowis, Robert Nisbet.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1851–57. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Farrukhábád.
Killed at Cawnpore 1857.

Macnabb, James William.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1851–86. Commissioner of Ambála.
ANNT. 1886.

Pasley, George Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1851–77. Judge of Gorakhpur.
ANNT. 1877.

Saunders, Reginald Floyd.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1851–77. Judge of Farrukhábád.
ANNT. 1877.

Sherwood, William Christopher.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1852–59. Assistant to Commissioner of Benáres.
Retired 1859.

Clarke, Henry Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1851–73. Magistrate and Collector of Fatehpur.
Died in India March 13, 1873.

Batten, George Henry Maxwell.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Law, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1852–82. Commissioner of Inland Customs, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1882.

Moore, William Richard.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–51.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hindí, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1852–57. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mírzápur.
Killed in Mírzápur District 1857.

Simson, Henry Bruce.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1852–78. Judge of Jessor.
ANNT. 1878.

Johnston, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–51.
Math., Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1852–73. Inspector General of Registration, N.W.P.
Invalid Pension 1873.

Lane, Thomas Bruce.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–51.
Law, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1852–77. Secretary to Board of Revenue, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1877.

Ouseley, Joseph David.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–51.
Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1852–65. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Rájsháhí.
Invalid Pension 1865.

Halsey, William Stirling.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1853–82. Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1882.

Watson, George Elliot.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1853–79. Judge of Aligarh.
ANNT. 1879.

Trotter, Coutts.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–53.
Classics, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1854–59.
Retired 1859.

Cockerell, Henry Edmund.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1853–57. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Kárwi.
Killed at Banda 1857.

Lushington, Vernon.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–51.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Law, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Hindí, Prize (2d term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d term).

Grant, Donald.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1852–57. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Hamírpur.
Killed at Hamírpur 1857.

Waterfield, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (1st, 3d terms); Sansk., Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term); Hindí, Prize (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1852–81. Accountant General, N.W.P.; Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.
ANNT. 1891.

Chapman, Charles Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 4th terms); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1852–80. Accountant General of Bombay.
ANNT. 1880.

Macnaghten, Francis.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1852–71. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Allahábád.
Invalid Pension 1871. Died 1879.

Jenkins, Arthur.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Law, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1852-57. Assistant Commissioner in Oudh.
Died at Cawnpore 1857.

Cunliffe, Charles Watkin.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
Hindústání, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1852–57. Assistant Commissioner of Bahraich.
Killed at Bahram Ghát 1857.

Ravenshaw, John Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1852–74. Magistrate and Collector of Dinájpur.
Died in France May 4, 1874.

Plowden, Sir William Chicheley, K.C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1852–85. Commissioner of Meerut and Census Commissioner for India.
ANNT. 1885.

Boyle, H. D.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms).

Melville, Swinton Samuel.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1852–79. Magistrate and Collector of Fatehpur.
ANNT. 1879.

Thornhill, John Bensley.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1853–57. Assistant Commissioner in Oudh.
Died of wounds in Lucknow 1857.

Money, William James, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1853–79. Judge of Maimansinh.
ANNT. 1879.

Drummond, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1852–78. Judge of Sáran.
ANNT. 1878.

Hogg, Sir Stuart Saunders.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1853–78. Chairman of Justices of the Peace, Calcutta, and Member of Council of Lieut.-Governor.
ANNT. 1878.

Grey, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1851–52.
Classics, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1853–79. Judge of Gayá.
ANNT. 1879.

Mangles, Ross Lowis, V.C.
HAILEYBURY, 1851–52.
INDIA, 1853–83. Commissioner in C.P.; Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1883.

Herschel, Sir William James.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–52.
Classics, Prize (1st term); Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Hindí, Prize (3d term); Arabic, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1853–78. Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly.
ANNT. 1878.

Barnard, Andrew Chad.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–53.
INDIA, 1853–69. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Fatehpur.
Died July 28, 1869.

Palmer, Archdale Villiers.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–52.
INDIA, 1853–80. Judge of Parniah.
ANNT. 1880.

Tayler, Skipwith Henry Churchill.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–52.
INDIA, 1853–87. Judge of Bírbhúm.
ANNT. 1887.

Hay, Atholl James.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–52.
INDIA, 1853–60. Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Murshidábád.
Resigned 1860.

Willock, Henry Dundas.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–52.
INDIA, 1853–85. Judge of Azamgarh.
ANNT. 1885.

Cockerell, Horace Abel.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–52.
INDIA, 1853–87. Commissioner of Dacca 1873; Secretary to Government of Bengal 1882; Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta, 1883.
ANNT. 1887.

Gough, Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Henry, V.C., K.C.B.
HAILEYBURY, 1851–52.
3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, 1st Bengal European Cavalry, and Bengal Staff Corps.

Muspratt, C. H.
HAILEYBURY, 1851.
5th Bengal Light Cavalry.
Resigned Feb. 1, 1854.

Baring, Major Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1851.
3d Bengal Light Cavalry, 1st Bengal European Cavalry and 19th Hussars.

Wigram, Robert James.
HAILEYBURY, 1851–52.
INDIA, 1853–65. Magistrate and Collector of Bárásat.
Resigned 1865. Died 1886.

Clifford, Richard Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1851–53.
Law, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1853–78. Magistrate and Collector of Murádábád.
Died in India 1878.

Hardinge, Bradford.
HAILEYBURY, 1851–53.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1853–71. Magistrate and Collector of Muttra.
Died in England July 31, 1871.

Daniell, Cairnes Anthony.
HAILEYBURY, 1851–53.
INDIA, 1854–89. Commissioner, N.W.P.; Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1889.

Mangles, Henry Albert.
HAILEYBURY, 1851–53.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Math., Prize (1st term), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1853–77. Accountant General in British Burma.
ANNT. 1877.

Colledge, George Welstead.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–53.
Persian, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1853–63. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Bulandshahr.
Died in India Oct. 7, 1863.

Malcolmson, James Kinloch.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–53.
Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1853–54.
Resigned 1854.

Macnabb, Sir Donald Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–53.
INDIA, 1853–81. Commissioner of Ráwal Pindi.
ANNT. 1881.

Magniac, Arthur.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–53.
INDIA, 1854–61. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Rájsháhí.
Resigned 1861.

Skinner, Charles Bruce.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–53.
Persian, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1854–63. Magistrate and Collector of Bhágalpur.
Died in India Feb. 16, 1863.

Probyn, Leslie Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–53.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1854–79. Accountant General of Madras.
ANNT. 1879.

Webster, Henry Binny.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–53.
INDIA, 1854–86. Commissioner of Jhansi 1879; Inspector-General of Police, N.W.P., 1881.
ANNT. 1886.

Elliott, Charles Pearson.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–53.
Hindí, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1854–76. Deputy Commissioner of Ambála.

Scott, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
7th Bengal Light Cavalry.
Died at Jullundur Aug. 10, 1856.

Moxon, F.
HAILEYBURY, 1852.

Fairfax, Sir Thomas Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
INDIA, 1854–63. Assistant to Commissioner of Rohilkhand.
Invalid Pension 1863. Died 1883.

Harvey, Charles Fletcher.
HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
INDIA, 1855–63. Magistrate and Collector of Dacca.
Died in England Nov. 21, 1863.

Macready, W. C.
HAILEYBURY, 1852.

Melvill, Richard Gwatkin.
HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1854–74. Assistant Commissioner of Sirsá.
Dismissed the Service 1874.

Robertson, James Colquhoun.
HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
INDIA, 1854–90. Commissioner of Rohilkhand; Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1890.

Robinson, Henry Houlton.
HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
INDIA, 1854–62. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr.
Resigned 1864.

Simson, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
Persian, Prize (4th term); Gen. Good Conduct, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1854–83. Commissioner of Allahábád.
ANNT. 1883.

Smith, Arthur Chester.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
INDIA, 1855–57. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Shahjahánpur.
Killed near Shahjahánpur 1857.

Ward, James Duff.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
INDIA, 1854–79. Judge of Parniah.
ANNT. 1879. Died at Norwood Jan. 5, 1891.

Hall, Sir Basil Francis.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
INDIA, 1854–64. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bijnaur.
Resigned 1864.

Waterfield, Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1854–74. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Muzaffarnagar.
Invalid Pension 1874.

Willock, George Boileau.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
INDIA, 1854–66. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Meerut.
Invalid Pension 1866.

Gordon, Sir James Duff, K.C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1854–83. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore 1873; Chief Commissioner of Mysore 1883.
ANNT. 1883. Died 1889.

Wynch, Charles George.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
Classics, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1854–61. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Rájsháhí.
Invalid Pension 1861. Died in London 1876.

Lane, Wilmot.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
Law, Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (4th term); Telugu, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1854–89. Commissioner of Meerut.
ANNT. 1889.

Thornhill, Edward Bensley.

HAILEYBURY, 1852-54.
INDIA, 1854–85. Judge of Banda.
ANNT. 1885.

Martin, Robert Paton.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
INDIA, 1854–57. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Hamírpur.
Resigned 1857.

Bainbridge, Anthony John Rickards.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
Law, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1854–84. Judge of Murshidábád.
ANNT. 1884.

McNeile, Daniel James.

HAILEYBURY, 1853–56.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (1st, 4th terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1856–74. Magistrate and Collector of Howrah.
Drowned near Ripon Aug. 31, 1874.

Mackenzie, Charles James.

HAILEYBURY, 1853–54.
Math., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1855–71. Magistrate and Collector of Murshidábád.
Invalid Pension 1871.

Clifford, Wigram.

HAILEYBURY, 1853–54.
Persian, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1855–57. Assistant Magistrate and Collector in Dehli Division.
Killed in action 1857.

Robertson, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–54.
INDIA, 1855–62. Assistant Commissioner in Punjáb.
Resigned 1862.

Lane, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–54.
Persian, Prize (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
Died in India 1855.

Harrison, William Anthony.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–54.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1855–87. Judge of Farrukhábád.
ANNT. 1887.

Colvin, James Colquhoun.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–54.
INDIA, 1855–77. Magistrate and Collector of Aligarh.
ANNT. 1877.

Paynter, Henry Grosvenor.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–54.
INDIA, 1855–65. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Patna.
Retired 1865.

Lindsay, Colin.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–54.
INDIA, 1855–68. Deputy Commissioner of Hardui.
Died in France May 19, 1868.

Boulderson, Arthur.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–77. Magistrate and Collector of Bijnaur.
ANNT. 1877.

Alexander, William Maxwell.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1856–62. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Etáwah.
Resigned 1862.

Barlow, George Nelson.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–85. Commissioner of Bhágalpur.
Died Dec. 6, 1885.

Cockerell, Rowland Vyner.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–73. Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly.
Died Oct. 9, 1873.

Colvin, Elliot.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–83. Magistrate and Collector of Muzaffarnagar.
Died at Saháranpur Nov. 3, 1883.

Caulfield, William Harris.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–56.
INDIA, 1856–57.
Died near Benáres 1857.

Daniell, Clermont John.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–86. Judge of Murádábád.
ANNT. 1886.

Grant, John Peter.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–89. Judge of Hooghly.
ANNT. 1889. Died June 11, 1893.

Halkett-Inglis, David Craigie.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1856–77. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Muttra.
ANNT. 1877. Died 1880.

Low, William Malcolm.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1856–77. Commissioner in C.P.
ANNT. 1877.

Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.C.L.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1856–87. Commissioner of West Berar 1873; Home Secretary to Government of India 1874; Foreign Secretary to Government of India 1879; Lieut.-Governor, N.W.P., 1883.
ANNT. 1887.
Member of Council to Secretary of State for India 1888.

Macnaghten, Colonel Arthur William.
HAILEYBURY, 1853.
2d Bombay Light Cavalry.

North, Hon. Frederick Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1856–62. No appointment.
Resigned 1862.

Prinsep, Henry Thoby.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855. Judge of High Court, Calcutta.

Tayler, William Vansittart Graham.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1856–90. Judge of Bánkurá.
ANNT. 1890.

Taylor, Villiers Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1856–78. Magistrate and Collector of Bhágalpur.
Died 1878.

Ward, John Petty Hamilton.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–67. Magistrate and Collector of Sháhábád.
Invalid Pension 1867. Died 1878.

Browne, John Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hindí, Prize (4th term); Bengáli, Prize (4th term); Arabic, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1855–85. Judge of Patna.
Died Sept. 14, 1885.

Turner, William Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1856–82. Judge of Agra.
ANNT. 1882. Died Jan. 20, 1888.

Bayley, Sir Steuart Colvin, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
Classics, Prize (2d, 4th terms); Law, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1856–90. Home Secretary 1879; Chief Commissioner of Assam 1881; Chief Commissioner of Haiderábád 1882; Member of Council 1883; Lieut.-Governor of Bengal 1887.
ANNT. 1890.
Secretary, Political and Secret Department, India Office.

Outram, Sir Francis Boyd.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
Sansk., Prize (4th term); Hindústání, Medal (4th term); Hindí, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1856–63. Junior Secretary to Government, N.W.P.
Invalid Pension 1863.

Tottenham, Loftus Richard.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1856. Judge of High Court, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1893.

Macnaghten, Elliot.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
Persian, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1856–75. Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, N.W.P.
Died at Allahábád Jan. 1875.

Alexander, Harry Wallis.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
INDIA, 1856–79. Opium Agent, Behar.
Died 1879.

Jenkinson, Sir Edward George, K.C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
INDIA, 1856–80. Commissioner of Faizábád.
ANNT. 1880.

Hankey, Herbert.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
INDIA, 1856–78. Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.
ANNT. 1878.

Harris, George Lucian Taylor.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1856–77. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gayá.
ANNT. 1877.

Currie, Robert George.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
Law, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1857–80. Judge of Aligarh.
Died in India 1880.

Mackenzie, Colonel Alfred Robert Davidson.
HAILEYBURY, 1854.
1st Bengal European Cavalry.

Lockwood, Edward Dowdeswell.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1856–78. Magistrate and Collector of Noákhálí.
ANNT. 1878.

McPherson, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1856. Judge of High Court, Calcutta.

Hay, Lord Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1857–64. Assistant Commissioner of Ambálá.
Invalid Pension 1864.

Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Chadwick.
HAILEYBURY, 1854.
7th Bengal Light Cavalry and 4th Bengal European Cavalry.
Retired Feb. 12, 1880.

Wells, William Sutherland.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1857–82. Magistrate and Collector of Twenty-four Parganás.
ANNT. 1882.

Jackson, Sir Mountstewart Goodricke.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
INDIA, 1856–57. Assistant Commissioner in Oudh.
Killed in Lucknow 1857.

Moore, Charles William.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
INDIA, 1856–81. Judge of Aligarh.
ANNT. 1881.

Caulfield, Captain Henry Muirson.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
9th Bengal Light Cavalry and 4th Bengal European Cavalry.
Lost in the "Persia" Oct. 5, 1864.

Dent, H. W.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d terms); Law, Prize (2d term); Hindústání, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1856–57. No appointment.
Resigned 1857.

Fairlie, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1857–62. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Máinpuri.
Died in India Sept. 30, 1862.

Grant, Trevor John Chicheley.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–57.
INDIA, 1858–93. Magistrate and Collector of Farídpur.
ANNT. 1893.

Halliday, Frederick Mytton.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1856–91. Commissioner of Patna; Additional Member of Council; Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1891.

Lane, William Goldsmith Lister.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1856–63. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Bírbhúm.
Resigned 1863.

Lawrence, Alexander John, C.I.E.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56
INDIA, 1856–91. Commissioner of Meerut.
ANNT. 1891.

Lowis, Edward Elliot.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1856–91. Commissioner of Rájsháhí.
ANNT. 1891.

Lumsden, John James Foote.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
Essay, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1856–91. Commissioner of Benáres; Member of Board of Revenue, N.W.P.
ANNT. 1891.

Peacock, Frederick Barnes, C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1857–90. Commissioner of Dacca; Secretary to Government of Bengal; Member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1890.

Ross, Horatio Seftenberg John.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1856–66. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Mírzápur.
Invalid Pension 1866.

Ross, Hercules Grey.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1857–88. Commissioner of Kumáun.
ANNT. 1888.

Sandys, Melvill William.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–56
Persian, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1856–63. Magistrate and Collector of Budáun.
ANNT. 1883.

Sparks, Colonel Robert Watson.

HAILEYBURY, 1854.
Classics, Prize (1st term).
H.M. 7th Fusiliers.

Sladen, Joseph.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (1st term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1857–87. Judge of Agra.
Died in India Jan. 28, 1887.

Wigram, Percy.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
Classics, Prize (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1856-77. Magistrate and Collector of Muttra.
ANNT. 1877.

Maclean, Alexander Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1855–56.
Classics, Prize (1st term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1857–85. Judge of High Court, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1885. Died Dec. 14, 1890.

Millett, Frederick George.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–56.
INDIA, 1857–77. Magistrate and Collector of Purí.
Invalid Pension 1877. Died Aug. 5, 1877.

Hogg, Sir Frederick Russell. K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–56.
INDIA, 1857–89. Director-General of Post Offices.
ANNT. 1889.

Monteath, Alexander, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–56.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (2d, 4th terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1857–82. Director-General of Post Offices.
ANNT. 1882. Died April 23, 1893.

Alexander, Francis James.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1857–74. Magistrate and Collector of Purí.
Died May 3, 1874.

Colvin, Sir Auckland, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E, Order of Osmanieh, Order of Medjidie, 1st class.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term); Essay, Prize (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1857–91. On special duty in Egypt 1880–83; Financial Member of Council 1884; Lieut.-Governor, N.W.P., 1888.
ANNT. 1892.

Drummond, James Sutherland.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1857–78. Magistrate and Collector of Sárun.
ANNT. 1878. Died 1882.

Kean, Henry Fitzmaurice John.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1857–86. Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr.
ANNT. 1886.

Lawrence, Alexander Hutchinson.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1857–64. Assistant Commissioner in Punjáb.
Died 1864.

Metcalfe, Sir Charles Theophilus, K.C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1855-57.
INDIA, 1857–89. Commissioner of Orissa.
ANNT. 1889. Died March 1892.

Prinsep Valentine C.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–56.

Wigram, Oswald.
HAILEYBURY, 1855.
Died in College Nov. 1855.

Sparks, Harry James.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1857–84. Commissioner in Oudh; Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.
ANNT. 1884.

Bernard, Sir Charles Edward, K.C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
Math., Prize (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hindí, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1857–88. Commissioner of Nágpore 1872; Judicial Commissioner, C.P., 1878; Home Secretary to Government of India 1881; Chief Commissioner of Burma 1883; Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg 1887.
ANNT. 1888.
Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office.

Elsmie, George Robert, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
Math., Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1858-93. Commissioner in Punjáb, Financial Commissioner in Punjáb; Member of Imperial Legislative Council.
ANNT. 1893.

Lyall, Sir James Broadwood, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
HAILEYBURY, 1856–57
INDIA, 1858–93. Commissioner of Deráját 1879; Financial Commissioner of Punjáb 1880; Chief Commissioner of Mysore 1885; Lieut.-Governor of Punjáb 1887.
ANNT. 1893.

Kaye, Walter.
HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–93. Commissioner of Rohilkhand.
ANNT. 1893.

Oliphant, Henry Laurence.
HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–85. Judicial Commissioner of Chutia Nágpur.
ANNT. 1885.

Craigie, John Burnett.
HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–60. Assistant Commissioner in Punjáb.
Died at Agra Sept. 15, 1860.

D'Oyly, Warren Hastings.
HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–91. Magistrate and Collector of Muzaffarnagar.
ANNT. 1891.

Graham, James Augustus.
HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–66. Deputy Commissioner of Darjíling.
Died at sea June 25, 1866.

Mangles, Albert Champion.
HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–84. Commissioner in Chutia Nágpur 1879; Opium Agent, Behar, 1880.
ANNT. 1884. Died in London April 14, 1891.

Elliot, Frederick Eden.
HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
Telugu, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1858. Judge of Allahábád.

Saunders, Leslie Seymour.
HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–88. Commissioner of Ajmere 1874; Commissioner of Haiderábád 1886.
Died in India May 22, 1886.

Beames, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
Classics, Prize (4th term); Sansk., Prize (4th term); Persian, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1858–93. Commissioner of Bhágalpur.
ANNT. 1893.

Garrett, Charles Bazett.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms); Sansk., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1858–93. Judge of Twenty-four Parganás.
ANNT. 1893.

Lang, George Lucas.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–91. Commissioner of Jhánsi.
ANNT. 1891.

Temple, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1858–63. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Azamgarh.
Resigned 1863.

Burney, Richard Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
Classics, Prize (2d, 4th terms); Law, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1858–90. Commissioner of Lahore; Additional Judge of Chief Court, Punjáb.
ANNT. 1890. Died in London April 5, 1891.

Park, George Stewart.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–80. Magistrate and Collector of Sárun.
ANNT. 1880. Died Dec. 16, 1886.

Middlemas, Robert Hume.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–61. Assistant to Commissioner of Allahábád.
Died in India July 1861.

Humphrey, Percy Adolphus.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–74. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rájsháhí.
Invalid Pension 1874.

Maclean, John Dalrymple.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–83. Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
ANNT. 1883.

Carnac, John Henry Rivett, C.I.E.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–91. Cotton Commissioner 1870; Opium Agent at Benáres 1879.

Kemble, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–93. Opium Agent, Behar.
ANNT. 1893.

Alexander, Nathaniel Stuart.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–90. Commissioner of Bardwán.
ANNT. 1890.

Pellew, Fleetwood.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–84. Commissioner of Dacca.
ANNT. 1884.

Grant, Sir Charles, K.C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–85. Judicial Commissioner, C.P., 1881; Foreign Secretary to Government of India 1883.
ANNT. 1885.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

GOVERNORS OF MADRAS, 1805 TO 1893.

1803 to Sept. 11, 1807.	Lord William Cavendish Bentinck.
Sept. 11, 1807 to Dec. 24, 1807.	William Petrie (Acting).
Dec. 24, 1807 to May 21, 1813.	Sir George Hilary Barlow, K.C.B.
May 21, 1813 to Sept. 16, 1814.	Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. John Abercromby (Acting).
Sept. 16, 1814 to June 10, 1820.	Right Hon Hugh Elliott.
June 10, 1820 to July 6, 1827.	Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas Munro, K.C.B. Died in Kárnul District.
July 10, 1827 to Oct. 18, 1827.	Henry Sullivan Græme (Acting).
Oct. 18, 1827 to Oct. 25, 1832.	Stephen Rumbold Lushington.
Oct. 25, 1832 to March 4, 1837.	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.
March 4, 1837 to March 6, 1837.	George Edward Russell (Acting).
March 6, 1837 to Sept. 24, 1842.	Right Hon. the Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H.
Sept. 24, 1842 to Feb. 23, 1848.	Lieut.-Gen. the Móst Hon. the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., C.B.
Feb. 23, 1848 to April 7, 1848.	Major.-Gen. Henry Dickinson (Acting).
April 7, 1848 to April 24, 1854.	Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, G.C.B.

April 24, 1854 to April 28, 1854.	Daniell Eliott (Acting).
April 28, 1854 to March 31, 1859.	The Right Hon. the Lord Harris.
March 28, 1859 to Feb. 18, 1861.	Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.
Feb. 18, 1861 to March 27, 1866.	Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B.
March 27, 1866 to May 15, 1872.	The Right Hon. Lord Napier, K.T.
May 15, 1872 to Nov. 23, 1875.	The Right Hon. Lord Hobart.
Nov. 23, 1875 to Dec. 20, 1880.	His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Dec. 20, 1880 to Nov. 5, 1881.	The Hon. W. Patrick Adam (Acting.)
Nov. 5, 1881 to Dec. 8, 1886.	The Right Hon. Mountstuart E. Grant-Duff, C.I.E.
Nov. 8, 1886 to Dec. 1, 1890.	The Right Hon. Lord Connemara, G.C.I.E.
Dec. 1, 1890 to Jan. 23, 1891.	J. H. Garstin (Acting).
Jan. 23, 1891.	The Right Hon. the Lord Wenloch, G.C.I.E.

STUDENTS

AT

THE EAST INDIA COLLEGE,

1806 TO 1857.

Smalley, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1806.
INDIA, 1807–36. Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1836. Died in England April 4, 1873.

Anderson, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1806–9.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Math., Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (4th term); Theology, Prize (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Sansk., Certificate (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d term); Bengálí, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1810–21. Assistant Registrar to S.D.F.A.
Resigned Dec 28, 1821.
Assistant Oriental Professor at Haileybury 1821–25.

Campbell, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1806.
INDIA, 1807–18. Assistant Collector of Kanara.
Dismissed 1818.

Heath, Josiah Marshall.
HAILEYBURY, 1806–7.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Math., Prize (2d term); Sansk., Medal (4th term); Oriental Learning, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1808–29. Deputy Commercial Resident at Salem.
ANNT. 1829. Died Jan. 28, 1851.

Ainslie, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1806.
25th Madras Native Infantry.
Died in England Feb. 24, 1810.

Sullivan, Edward Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1806–8.
INDIA, 1808–24. Assistant Secretary to Government.
Out of lists 1825.

Oakes, Richard Montagu.
HAILEYBURY, 1806–9.

Rogers, Roginald.
HAILEYBURY, 1806–8.
INDIA, 1809–28. Assistant Judge of Salem.
ANNT. 1828. Died in England Dec. 23, 1855.

Dickinson, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1806–8.
INDIA, 1809–50. Judge of S.D.F.A. 1842; Member of Council and Chief Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1850. Died Nov. 29, 1859.

Smith, Charles Mackintosh.
HAILEYBURY, 1806.
INDIA, 1807–15. Assistant under Judge and Collector of Seringapatam.
Out of Service in 1815.

Holland, Francis.
HAILEYBURY, 1806–8.
INDIA, 1809–28. Judge of Malabar.
Died at sea 1828.

Stokes, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1809–35. Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1835. Died in England June 17, 1876.

Sewell, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.
INDIA, 1809–23. Assistant Magistrate of Rájámundri.
Died at Rájámundri June 6, 1823.

Thackeray, St. John.

HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.
INDIA, 1809–24. Assistant Magistrate of Tanjore; Employed in the late Peshwá's Dominions.
Killed at Kittúr Oct. 23, 1824.

Russell, John William.

HAILEYBURY, 1807-8.
INDIA, 1809–31. Magistrate and Collector of Kadapa.
Died at sea Aug. 21, 1831.

Bell, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.
INDIA, 1808–17. Assistant Magistrate of Chengalpat.
Died at St. Thomas's Mount July 30, 1817.

Lacon, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
Sansk., Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1810–35. Magistrate and Collector of Kadapa.
ANNT. 1835. Died in England Feb. 1, 1864.

Whish, John Clinton.

HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.
INDIA, 1809–37. Magistrate and Collector of Nellúr.
ANNT. 1837. Died near Reading Nov. 22, 1837.

Pybus, John Bryan.

HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
Law, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1810–20. Head Assistant to Superintendent of Stamps.
Died at Madras Jan. 27, 1820.

Palmer, Francis Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1807.

Cockburn, Montagu Dundas.

HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.
INDIA, 1808–50. Judge of Madhurá.
ANNT. 1850. Died at Kotágiri Sept. 28, 1869.

King, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.
INDIA, 1808–14. Registrar of Bhadráchallam.
Died at Pondicherri May 10, 1814.

Harrison, Benjamin.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
INDIA, 1810–19. Head Assistant to Collector of Madhurá.
Absent 5 years. Out of service in 1819.

Nisbet, Josiah.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
INDIA, 1810–34. Collector and Political Agent at Dhárwár.
Died at Dhárwár Aug. 5, 1834.

Cotton, Sydney John.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.

Chase, Thomas Curtis.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.
INDIA, 1809–18. Head Assistant to Collector of Nellúr.
Died at Kensington May 19, 1818.

Jessop, George Kilby.
HAILEYBURY, 1808.
INDIA, 1809–13. Assistant Collector of Madhurá.
Died Jan. 30, 1813.

Haig, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1808.
INDIA, 1809–54. Judge of Provincial Court, Northern Division.
ANNT. 1840. Died in England May 31, 1854.

Larking, William Fleete.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
Math., Prize (1st term).

Kensington, Henry Warner.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
INDIA, 1810–25. Registrar to Provincial Court, Southern Division.
Died at Kúdalúr May 12, 1825.

Home, Sir James.
HAILEYBURY, 1808.
INDIA, 1809–15. Assistant Secretary to Board of Revenue.
Resigned 1815.

Blair, William Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
INDIA, 1810–30. Deputy Accountant General in Military Department.
ANNT. 1830. Died Dec. 21, 1877.

Clive, Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–10.
Persian, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (2d, 4th terms); Persian Writing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1811–31. Chief Secretary to Government.
Died at Koyambatúr Aug. 6, 1831.

Cunliffe, Brooke.
HAILEYBURY, 1808.
INDIA, 1809–35. Magistrate and Collector of Arcot, South Division.
ANNT. 1835. Died Dec. 11, 1857.

Waters, George Jenkin.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–10.
Drawing, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1811–47. Judge of Koyambatúr.
ANNT. 1848. Died in England Feb 12th, 1882.

Lewis, John Walter.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–10.
Drawing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1811–29. Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Madras.
ANNT. 1829. Died at Wellington Oct. 20, 1836.

Hudleston, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–10.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1811–40. Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1840. Died in England June 29, 1855.

Rooke, Harry.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–10.
Law, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1811–13. No appointment.
Died 1813.

Phillips, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
INDIA, 1811–25. Assistant Magistrate and Sub-Collector at Koyambatúr.
Died at Koyambatúr April 5, 1825.

Vaughan, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1809–10.
Hindústání, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1810–42. Judge of Provincial Court, W. Division.
Died in Shropshire Oct. 5, 1842.

(Baskerville) Viveash, Harry.

HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.

Persian, Prize (4th term); Drawing, Prize (4th term).

INDIA, 1811–38. Member of Board of Revenue.

ANNT. 1838. Died in England Feb. 6, 1877.

Dalzell, James Allen.

HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.

Math., Medal (4th term).

INDIA, 1811–39. Magistrate and Collector of Kadapa.

ANNT. 1839. Died Dec. 20, 1877.

Macleod, John McPherson.

HAILEYBURY, 1809–10.

Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Law, Prize (3d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Persian, Prize (3d term); Hindústání, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Essay, Medal (3d term).

INDIA, 1811–41. Member of Board of Revenue 1829; Commissioner for Government of Maisúr 1832; Member of Indian Law Commission 1835; Member of Commission for revising system of Prison Discipline.

ANNT. 1841. Died in England May 1, 1881.

Wrey, Edward Bourchier.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–11.

INDIA, 1811–39. Judge of Rájámundri.

ANNT. 1839. Died in England May 30, 1840.

Mason, John George.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–11.

INDIA, 1812–17. Assistant Magistrate of Ganjám.

Died in camp at Ichapur Dec. 18, 1817.

Babington, Benjamin Guy.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–11.

Classics, Prize (1st term); Law, Prize (2d term).

INDIA, 1811–22. Assistant Secretary to Board of Revenue.

Out of Service in 1822.

Fraser, Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1810.

Math., Prize (1st, 2d terms)

Whish, Charles Matthew.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
Persian, Prize (2d term); Hindústání, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1812–33. Judge of Kadapa.
Died at Kadapa April 14, 1833.

Mason, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
INDIA, 1812–34. Magistrate and Collector of Vizagapatam.
Died at Vizagapatam July 2, 1834.

Montgomerie, Hugh.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
INDIA, 1812–42. Judge of Provincial Court, North Division.
ANNT. 1842. Died in England Feb. 24, 1864.

Gardiner, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1810.
INDIA, 1811–36. Magistrate and Collector of Vizagapatam.
ANNT. 1836. Died Aug. 8, 1843.

Hutt, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1810.
INDIA, 1811–26. Registrar of Provincial Court, Central Division.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1826.

Anstey, John Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1813–39. Magistrate and Collector of Rájámundri.
ANNT. 1839. Died at Bath Oct. 1, 1885.

Dent, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1813–45. Member of Board of Revenue and Provisional Member of Council.
Died at Calcutta Jan. 17, 1845.

Chamier, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
Hindústání, Prize (4th term); Persian Writing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1813–48. Chief Secretary to Government 1842; Member of Council and President of Revenue, Marine and College Boards.
ANNT. 1848. Died in England Feb. 4, 1867.

Bushby, Henry Turner.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1813–38. Judge of Ballári.
Died at Kadapa May 17, 1838.

Droz, Benjamin.

HAILEYBURY, 1811.
INDIA, 1812–21. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Gantúr.
Died at Gantúr May 7, 1821.

Uhthoff, Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
Math., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1813–22. Junior Secretary to Board of Revenue.
Died at Madras Aug. 21, 1822.

Adamson, William David.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1812–20. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Gantúr.
Died at Gantúr June 5, 1820.

Cameron, Neville Somerville.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
Math., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1812–33. Magistrate and Collector of Madhurá.
Died at the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 12, 1833.

Ogilvie, George Macartney.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1812–42. Magistrate and Collector of Arcot.
ANNT. 1845. Died Jan. 20, 1852.

Drury, George Dominico.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
Classics, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1813–50. Commissioner for Government of Maisúr 1832; Member of Board of Revenue 1842; Chief Secretary to Government 1843; Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1850. Died Aug. 5, 1870.

Crawley, Ambrose.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–13.
INDIA, 1814–40. Judge of Chikakol.
ANNT. 1841. Died at Chepstow 1849.

Sinclair, Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1813–32. Assistant Magistrate and Sub-Collector of Tanjore.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1832.

De Mierre, Ferdinand.
HAILEYBURY, 1811–13.
INDIA, 1814–21. Employed in the late Peshwá's Dominions.
Died March 21, 1821.

Thomas, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
INDIA, 1814–40. Judge of Rájámundri.
Died at Madras Jan. 6, 1840.

Gleig, Jonathan Duncan.
HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
INDIA, 1814–44. Magistrate and Collector of Salem.
ANNT. 1845. Died Jan. 20, 1852.

Hudleston, Andrew Fleming.
HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
Drawing, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1814–23. Magistrate and Collector of Tinnevelli.
Died June 6, 1823.

Strombom, Peter Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Sansk., Medal (3d term); French, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1815–41. Judge of Provincial Court, N. Division.
Died at Gantúr Aug. 28, 1841.

Bannerman, David.
HAILEYBURY, 1812–14.
Math., Prize (4th term); Persian, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Hindústání, Prize (4th term); Persian Writing, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1814–32. Judge of Chikakol.
Died at Gantúr Sept. 1, 1832.

French, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
INDIA, 1814–23. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of S. Arcot.
Died at Kúdalúr April 1, 1823.

Rooke, George.

HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Law, Prize (3d term); Persian, Prize (2d term).

Blackburne, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
Hindústání, Prize (2d, 3d term).
INDIA, 1815–47. Magistrate and Collector of Madhurá.
ANNT. 1847. Died at Chelsea June 17, 1850.

Lewin, Malcolm.

HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1815–46. Judge of S.D.F.A.; Provisional Member of Council.
ANNT. 1848. Died in England June 17, 1877.

Angelo (Tremamondo), Anthony Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1815–43. Judge of Chittur.
ANNT. 1843. Died July 28, 1855.

Paternoster, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1815–46. Judge of Ballári.
ANNT. 1846. Died 1888.

Boileau, Thomas Ebenezer John.

HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1815–51. Judge of Gantúr.
ANNT. 1851. Died Feb. 8, 1853.

Home, Benjamin.

HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
Persian, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1815–19. Assistant Collector of Trichinopoli.
Died at Trichinopoli May 19, 1819.

Cotton, Charles Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
Sansk., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1815–43. Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1843. Died in England May 19, 1873.

Harington, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
Law, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1815–49. Judge of Koyambatúr.
Died at Koyambatúr June 28, 1849.

Orr, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1815–45. Accountant General.
ANNT. 1845. Died 1845.

Fraser, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1813.

Lascelles, Francis.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1815–56. Judge of Honáwar.
ANNT. 1858. Died at Brighton July 15, 1882.

Davis, William Done.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1815–53. Magistrate and Collector of South Arcot.
ANNT. 1853. Died in England Nov. 17, 1865.

Anderson, William Bensley.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
Math., Prize (2d term); French, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1815–42. Judge of Provincial Court, Western Division.
ANNT. 1842. Died July 16, 1863.

Davison, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–16.
INDIA, 1817–28. No appointment.
Out of Service 1828.

Clive, Robert Herbert.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–15.
INDIA, 1816–58. Collector of Sea Customs.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service in 1858.

Clementson, Frederick Fenby.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–17.
INDIA, 1817–46. Magistrate and Collector of Malabar.
ANNT. 1846. Died in England March 9, 1881.

Nelson, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
INDIA, 1816–42. Judge of Provincial Court, Southern Division.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1842.

Clulow, Joseph.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–17.
INDIA, 1817–40. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Ballári.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1840.

Bannerman, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
Persian, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1816–43. Judge of Salem.
ANNT. 1843. Died at sea 1844.

Parry, William Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
INDIA, 1816–32. Registrar of Nellúr.
Died at Brighton April 11, 1832.

Clerk, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
INDIA, 1816–44. Secretary to Government, Civil Department.
ANNT. 1843. Died in England April 3, 1873.

Thomas, John Fryer.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
INDIA, 1816–55. Chief Secretary to Government 1845; Member of Council and Chief Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1857. Died in England April 7, 1877.

Brown, Charles Philip.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
INDIA, 1816–54. Postmaster-General.
ANNT. 1854. Died in London Dec. 12, 1884.

Blair, Henry Martin.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–17.
INDIA, 1818–47. Magistrate and Collector of Kanara.
ANNT. 1847. Died Oct. 16, 1880.

Ashton, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
INDIA, 1816–45. Magistrate and Collector of Kadapa.
ANNT. 1846. Died Dec. 21, 1882.

Grant, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–17.
INDIA, 1817–44. Judge of Nellúr.
ANNT. 1844. Died in England Dec. 1, 1870.

Thompson, Christopher Anstey.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
French, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1816–31. Magistrate and Collector of Nellúr.
Died at Madras June 11, 1831.

Stonhouse, Timothy Vansittart.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
INDIA, 1816–56. Accountant General.
ANNT. 1858. Died in England Jan. 21, 1866.

Kindersley, Edward Cockburn.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Math., Medal (4th term); Law, Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term).

Erskine, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.

Grant, Patrick.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–17.
INDIA, 1817–42. Magistrate and Collector of Masulipatam.
Died at Masulipatam May 25, 1842.

Fullerton, William Elphinstone.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–17.
INDIA, 1817–35. Employed under Government of Penang.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1835.

Wilks, John Barry.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–16.

Elliott, Sir Daniel, K.C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1817–58. Member of Board of Revenue 1836; Member of Council 1848; Member of Legislative Council of India.
ANNT. 1859. Died Oct. 30, 1872.

Morris, John Carnac.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1818–46. Civil Auditor.
ANNT. 1846. Died in England Aug. 2, 1858.

Hudleston, Josiah Andrew.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1818–55. Collector of Madras.
ANNT. 1855. Died Aug. 19, 1865.

Barnett, Charles James.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA. Never joined.

Wheatley, Thomas Randal.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1818–40. Secretary to Government, Revenue and Judicial Departments.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1840.

Robertson, Andrew.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Law, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1818–56. Magistrate and Collector of Vizagapatam.
ANNT. 1856. Died in England Jan. 11, 1868.

Graham, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1818–25. No appointment.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1825.

Dallas, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–16.

Wroughton, John Chardin.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1818–52. Magistrate and Collector of Koyambatúr.
ANNT. 1852. Died in England Nov. 20, 1854.

Willock, Arthur.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1818–24. Assistant Secretary to Board of Revenue.
Died at Madras Sept. 18, 1824.

Hooper, George Stanley.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1818–60. Judge of Provincial Court 1841; Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1860. Died May 21, 1867.

Monro, John Collins.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Sansk., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1818–24. Employed in the late Peshwá's Dominions.
Died at Kittúr Dec. 11, 1824.

Lewin, Frederick Mortimer.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–18.
INDIA, 1818–47. Judge of Kumbhakonum.
ANNT. 1847. Died in England June 17, 1877.

Gordon, William Colin.

HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Hindústání, Prize (4th term); Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1817–20. No appointment.
Died at Koyambatúr Feb. 8, 1820.

Temple, Grenville Temple.

HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
French, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Drawing, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Persian Writing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1818–20. No appointment.
Resigned 1820.

Maclean, Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Sansk., Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1817–50. Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1850. Died in England Nov. 28, 1872.

Eden, Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1815–18.
Drawing, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1819–43. Magistrate and Collector of Tinnevelli.
ANNT. 1847. Died in England April 23, 1879.

Horsley, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1818–51. Judge of Kúdalúr.
Died at Madras June 12, 1851.

Bushby, Charles Maitland.

HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1818–35. Assistant Judge of Kanara.
Died at Mangalore Jan 30, 1835.

Bruce, Alexander Fairlie.

HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Hindústání, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1817–52. Civil Auditor.
ANNT. 1852. Died in England June 26, 1875.

Clarke, Sydenham Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1816–17.
Persian, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1818–28. Registrar of Nellúr.
Died at Madras Aug. 26, 1828.

Fetherston, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1816–17.
Math., Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1818–26. Head Assistant to Accountant General.
Died at sea July 3, 1826.

Gosling, George Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1816–18.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1818–25. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ballári.
Died at Anantapur Dec. 20, 1825.

Dallas, David.
HAILEYBURY, 1816–18.
INDIA, 1819–27. No appointment.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1827.

Stevenson, James Arthur Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–18.
INDIA, 1819–37. Magistrate and Collector of Ganjám.
Died at Chatarpur June 20, 1837.

Cheape, Anstruther.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–18.
INDIA, 1819–31. Assistant Judge at Malabar.
Died at Tallacheri June 16, 1831.

Goldingham, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
Sansk., Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (3d term); Essay, Prize (2d term); French, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1820–60. Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1860. Died July 7, 1886.

Smith, George Anthony.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
INDIA, 1820–49. Magistrate and Collector of Nellúr.
Died at Nellúr June 1, 1849.

Thompson, James Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.

Williams, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.

Paternoster, Richard.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.

Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms).

INDIA, 1821–30. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Malabar. Pensioned 1830.

Freese, Arthur.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.

INDIA, 1821–51. Magistrate and Collector of Kadapa.

ANNT. 1851. Died in England Jan. 3, 1882.

Elliot, Sir Walter, K.C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.

INDIA, 1821–59. Member of Board of Revenue 1844; Member of Council.

ANNT. 1860. Died in Roxburghshire March 1, 1887.

Marshall, John Hudleston.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.

4th Madras Native Infantry.

Cashiered Aug. 9, 1824.

Lavie, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.

Bengálí, Prize (3d, 4th terms).

INDIA, 1821–48. Judge of Chittur.

ANNT. 1848. Died in England April 28, 1862.

Bannerman, Robert Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.

INDIA, 1821–49. Magistrate and Collector of Ganjám and Commissioner of Gúmsar.

ANNT. 1849. Died June 29, 1851.

Fraser, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.

Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d terms).

INDIA, 1821–35. Sub-Collector of Ganjám.

Died at Lymington July 22, 1835.

Babington, William Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.

Classics, Prize (1st term); Math., Prize (3d term); Drawing, Prize (3d term).

INDIA, 1821–49. Judge of Kúdalúr.
ANNT. 1849. Died Sept. 17, 1867.

Neave, William Augustus.

HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
INDIA, 1821–44. Judge of Rájámundri.
Died at sea Oct. 3, 1844.

Oakes, Charles E.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1821–37. Assistant Judge of Gantúr.
Died at Utakamand Aug. 20, 1837.

Scott, John Corse.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1821–44. Judge of Malabar.
ANNT. 1849. Died in England Jan. 17, 1870.

Dyce, Lieutenant Andrew.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
Hindústání, Prize (1st term).
20th and 25th Madras N.I.
Died at Jaulna July 31, 1833.

Powney (Thompson), Edward Penton.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.
INDIA, 1822–52. Secretary to Government, Civil Department, 1845; Revenue and Judicial Departments 1846; Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1852. Died in London 1890.

Onslow, Arthur Pooley.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.
INDIA, 1822–56. Magistrate and Collector of Ganjám.
ANNT. 1856. Died 1889.

Glass, Edward Binny.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1822–60. Judge of Chikakol.
ANNT. 1860. Died Dec. 17, 1872.

Underwood, William Elphinstone.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–23.
INDIA, 1823–60. Collector of Sea Customs.
ANNT. 1860. Died in England Jan. 19, 1874.

Flint, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.

Timbrell, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.
Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1823–25. No appointment.
Died at sea Jan. 25, 1825.

Watts, Lieutenant John Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.
8th Madras N.I.
Died Nov. 23, 1837.

Walker, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.
Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Law, Prize (2d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1823–53. Judge of Nellúr.
ANNT. 1853. Died in England July 24, 1862.

Morris, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–23.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1822–52. Judge of Calicut.
ANNT. 1852. Died 1888.

Montgomery, Sir Henry Conynghame.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–24.
INDIA, 1825–59. Secretary to Government, Revenue and Judicial Departments 1847; Chief Secretary to Government 1850; Member of Council and Chief Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1859.
Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1858–76.
Died in England June 24, 1878.

Dumergue, Henry Francis.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–23.
Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (2d term); Persian Writing, Prize (3d term); Drawing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1824–40. Assistant Judge of Kanara.
Died at sea April 8, 1840.

Cherry, Alexander Inglis.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–23.

Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st term).

INDIA, 1824–50. Sub-Treasurer.

Died at Cape of Good Hope Jan. 26, 1850.

Morehead, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.

INDIA, 1824–62. Judge of S.D.F.A. 1847; President of Board of Examiners 1854; Member of Council and Chief Judge of S.D.F.A. 1857.

ANNT. 1862. Died Dec. 1, 1863.

Conolly, Henry V.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.

Mellor, Abel.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.

Gardner, Richard.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–23.

Crawford, Stewart.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–23.

INDIA, 1823–53. Accountant General 1840; Secretary to College Board.

ANNT. 1853. Died in England June 5, 1876.

Thomas, Edward Brown.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.

INDIA, 1824–37. Assistant to Commissioner for Government of Mysore.

Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1837.

Brown, James Christian.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.

Math., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Arabic, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Drawing, Prize (1st term).

Reid, David.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–25.

Lockhart, Walter Elliott.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–25.
INDIA, 1826–50. Magistrate and Collector of Salem.
Died at Ossur Jan. 30, 1850.

Douglas, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.

Thomas, Thomas J. W.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).

Maitland, Adam.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.
Sansk., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).

Smollett, Patrick Boyle.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
INDIA, 1825–57. Magistrate and Collector of Vizagapatam.
ANNT. 1858.

Ogilvy, William Cecil.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
INDIA, 1825–45. Judge of Ballári.
ANNT. 1849. Died in England April 24, 1868.

West, Francis Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.

Blane, Thomas Law.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
Persian, Prize (3d term); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1826–54. Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1854. Died March 26, 1885.

Ricketts, Dashwood Watts.

HAILEYBURY, 1823.

Porter, Robert Tindal.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
Math., Prize (1st term); Law, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st term).

INDIA, 1825–55. Civil Auditor.
ANNT. 1856. Died in England Dec. 9, 1879.

Wilmot, Arthur.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
INDIA, 1825–27. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ballári.
Died at Anantapur 1827.

Hall, Frederick.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1825–34. Head Assistant to Collector of Tinnevelli.
Died at sea May 13, 1834.

Clerk, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1823.

Arbuthnot, William Urquhart.

HAILEYBURY, 1824–25.
Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1825–46. Magistrate and Collector of Vizagapatam.
Resigned 1846.
Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1860–74.
Died Dec. 11, 1874.

Anderson, Findlay.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Prize for being highly distinguished in all departments (4th term).
INDIA, 1825–57. Judge of Calicut.
ANNT. 1857. Died Nov. 1, 1884.

Bruere, James Graham Sadleir.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
Drawing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1825–54. Judge of Kúdalúr.
ANNT. 1854. Died March 26, 1885.

Macdonald, Charles Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1824–25.
Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1826–32. Joint Magistrate and Sub-Collector of Kadapa.
Died at Kadapa June 15, 1832.

Forsyth, William Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–25.
INDIA, 1826–54. Judge of Nellúr.
ANNT. 1854. Died in London Oct. 24, 1867.

Dowdeswell, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
INDIA, 1827–61. Magistrate and Collector of Trichinopoli.
ANNT. 1861. Died Dec. 12, 1870.

Cathcart, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–25.
Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1826–34. Sub-Collector of Ganjám.
Died at Ganjám May 26, 1834.

Oswell, William Francis.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
INDIA, 1827–31. Assistant Collector of S. Arcot.
Resigned 1831.

Story, Major-General Philip Francis, C.B.
HAILEYBURY, 1824.
9th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Strange, Thomas Lumsden.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
INDIA, 1826–63. Judge of S.D.F.A.; Judge of High Court.
ANNT. 1863. Died in England Sept. 3, 1884.

Hamilton, Gorald.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–25.

Forbes, Charles Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–27.
INDIA, 1827–36. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Madhurá.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1836.

Prendergast, Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
INDIA, 1826–59. Magistrate and Collector of Ganjám.
ANNT. 1859. Died at Cheltenham Nov. 14, 1886.

Fraser, James Burnett.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
Sansk., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1828–32. Commissioner for drawing Government Lotteries.
Died at Madras Oct. 31, 1832.

Inglis, William Arthur David.

HAILEYBURY, 1826.
Math., Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1827–56. Judge of Chengalpat.
ANNT. 1856. Died Oct. 18, 1873.

Stokes, Hudleston.

HAILEYBURY, 1826.
Classics, Prize (1st term); Math., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1827–57. Collector of Land Customs, Madras.
ANNT. 1857. Died March 14, 1888.

Davidson, Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
INDIA, 1827–41. Joint Magistrate and Sub-Collector of Madhurá
Died at Madhurá Oct. 20, 1841.

Popham, Strahan Irving.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
Sansk., Prize (3d term); Tamil, Prize (4th term); Drawing, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1828–44. Superintendent of a Division in Mysore.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1844.

Smith, Edmund.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
Bengálí, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1828–47. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar.

Rickards, Richard.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
INDIA, 1827–34. Registrar of Salem.
Died at Amburpat Nov. 26, 1827.

Sparkes, George.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
Math., Medal (3d term); Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Persian, Prize (3d term); Arabic, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1828–37. Joint Magistrate and Sub-Collector of Kanara.
Resigned 1837.

Hallett, Charles Hughes.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
INDIA, 1828–43. Magistrate and Collector of South Arcot.
Died at Cape of Good Hope Nov. 4, 1843.

Elliot, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–29.
INDIA, 1830–65. Judge of Kadapa.
ANNT. 1865. Died March 19, 1872.

White, Daniel.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
INDIA, 1829–53. Magistrate and Collector of Nellúr.
Died at Point de Galle March 31, 1853.

Pelly, Raymond.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.

Bishop, John Fitzsimmons.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
Persian, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1827–56. Magistrate and Collector of Tanjore.
ANNT. 1858. Died at Colchester May 6, 1886.

Maltby, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
INDIA, 1829–64. Member of Board of Revenue 1854; Member of Council and President of Revenue and Marine Boards.
ANNT. 1864. Died 1889.

Scott, Septimus.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
INDIA, 1829–57. Judge of Kumbhakonam.
ANNT. 1859.

Williamson, Robert Hudleston.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
INDIA, 1829–62. Postmaster General.
ANNT. 1862. Died Aug. 14, 1868.

Woodcock, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1827.

Cochrane, John Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
INDIA, 1829–54. Magistrate and Collector of Chengalpat.
Died at Homburg Aug. 28, 1854.

Parker, Robert Deane.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
Law, Prize (2d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1829–59. Magistrate and Collector of Malabar.
ANNT. 1859. Died Sept 20, 1873.

Newberry, Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
INDIA, 1829–42. Assistant Judge of Gantúr.
Died in England Aug. 27, 1842.

Bourdillon, James Dewar.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
Law, Prize (3d term); Persian, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1829–60. Member of Board of Revenue 1885; Secretary to Government, Revenue and Public Works Departments.
ANNT. 1860. Died May 21, 1883.

Dumergue, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–29.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Drawing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1829–37. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Rájámundri.
Died at sea May 22, 1837.

Greenway, Charles Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.

Walker, Major William Larkins.

HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
4th Madras Light Cavalry.
Retired June 30, 1858.

Blanshard, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
INDIA, 1830–33. Assistant Collector of N. Arcot.
Died at Chittur Sept. 6, 1833.

Garnier, Major Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
4th Madras Light Cavalry.
Died at Tanjore Aug. 6, 1838.

Story, Edmund.

HAILEYBURY, 1828.
INDIA, 1829–65. (Direct appointment.) Judge of Gantúr.
ANNT. 1865. Died in England April 17, 1874.

Bird, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
INDIA, 1830–60. Magistrate and Collector of Trichinopoli.
ANNT. 1860. Died in England April 16, 1877.

Bird, Charles James.

HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1830–59. Magistrate and Collector of Tinnevelli.
ANNT. 1860. Died in England April 21, 1879.

Rohde, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1830–66. Inspector General of Jails.
ANNT. 1866.

Winn, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1828.

Skelton, Charles Pitman.

HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1830–36. Registrar of Kadapa.
Died at Sydney Feb. 21, 1836.

Taylor, James Corbett.

HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
INDIA, 1831–39. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Salem.
Died at Salem Feb. 4, 1839.

Maltby, Francis Newcombe.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Sansk., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1831–62. Resident at Travancore and Cochin.
ANNT. 1862. Died in England Aug. 27, 1877.

Cole, Arthur.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
INDIA, 1831–35. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Madhurá.
Died at Madhurá April 1, 1835.

Harris, Thomas Inglis Parish.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Sansk., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1831–66. Judge of Trichinopoli.
ANNT. 1866. Died June 28, 1867.

Goodwyn, Thomas Wildman.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Law, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1831–61. Judge of Salem.
ANNT. 1861.

Allen, William J.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.

Davidson, Thomas Hardwick.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Persian, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1831–52. Sub-Judge of Kumbhakonam.
Died at Salem May 11, 1852.

Macpherson, J. C.
HAILEYBURY, 1829.

Kaye, Charles Turton.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1831–46. Assistant Judge of Chengalpat.
Died at Madras Aug. 24, 1846.

Daniell, Murray Pattison.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
INDIA, 1832–49. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Chengalpat.
Died at Madras Feb. 24, 1849.

Onslow, Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
INDIA, 1832–64. Judge of Chittur.
ANNT. 1864. Died at Utakamand July 2, 1882.

Harris, Goorge Anstruther.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 4th terms); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1831–66. Judge of Koyambatúr.
ANNT. 1866. Died 1891.

Roupell, Thomas Boone.
HAILEYBURY, 1829.
INDIA, 1830–59. Judge of Kúdalúr.
ANNT. 1859–89. Died 1889.

Maxwell, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1829.

Wilson, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1829.
INDIA, 1830–40. Registrar of Chittur.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1840.

Mathison, Archibald Sterling.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
INDIA, 1830–59. Judge of Chittur.
ANNT. 1859. Died April 18, 1882.

Conway, Thomas Barlow.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
INDIA, 1831–59. Agent at Karnúl.
ANNT. 1861.

Cochrane, J. G.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Essay, Prize (1st term); Persian Writing, Prize (1st term).

Murray, Mackenzie.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
INDIA, 1831–61. Magistrate and Collector of Kadapa.
ANNT. 1861. Died in England Feb. 14, 1876.

Copleston, Francis.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
INDIA, 1832–62. Judge of Rájámundri.
ANNT. 1862. Died March 28, 1869.

Strachey, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1829.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d terms); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1830. No appointment.

Forbes, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
INDIA, 1830–62. Member of Legislative Council of India.
ANNT. 1862. Died at Hyeres March 18, 1888.

Frere, Hatley.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (3d term); Math., Prize (1st term).

INDIA, 1831–66. Judge of S.D.F.A. 1860; Judge of High Court.
ANNT. 1866. Died Nov. 3, 1868.

Owen, Arthur Mostyn.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
INDIA, 1832–48. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Madhurá.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1848.

Elton, Frederick Bayard.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Classics, Prize (1st term); Sansk., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1831–60. Magistrate and Collector of Nellúr.
ANNT. 1860. Died in England Oct. 4, 1878.

Ward, Samuel Nevil.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Persian, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1832–63. Judge of Koyambatúr.
ANNT. 1863.

Vansittart, James George.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–33.

Limond, David Rous.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
INDIA, 1831–46. Sub-Judge of Madhurá.
Died at Madhurá Nov. 18, 1846.

Lushington, Thomas Davies.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1832–58. Magistrate and Collector of Ganjám.
Died at sea June 17, 1858.

Pelly, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Classics, Prize (3d term); Sansk., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1831–67. Member of Board of Revenue 1859; Government Director of Bank of Madras 1862; President of Income Tax Commission.
ANNT. 1867. Died Jan. 3, 1886.

Mole, Frederick.

HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.
Telugu, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1831–42. Registrar of Salem.
Died at Salem Dec. 1, 1842.

Chatfield, Rowley Winsley.
HAILEYBURY, 1830–32.
Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1832–63. Judge of Mangalore.
ANNT. 1863. Died in London Dec. 23, 1891.

Beauchamp, George Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1830.
Classics, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1831–62. Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1862.

Crozier, Francis Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.
Classics, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1832–61. Judge of Nellúr.
ANNT. 1862.

Shubrick, Charles John.
HAILEYBURY, 1830–32.
Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1832–63. Commissioner for Presidency Town for Income Tax Acts.
ANNT. 1863.

Cotton, Joseph John.
HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.
Law, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1832–62. Judge of Masulipatam.
ANNT. 1862. Died Dec. 20, 1867.

Molle, William Macquarie.
HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.
INDIA, 1832–61. Judge of Honáwar.
ANNT. 1862.

Sewell, Robert Brownrigg.
HAILEYBURY, 1830–32.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms); Math., Prize (1st, 2d terms); Essay, Prize (3d term); Drawing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1832–40. Commissioner for drawing Government Lotteries.
Died at Karlsbad June 4, 1840.

Brett, Harry Augustus.
HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Law, Prize (2d term); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (2d term).

INDIA, 1831–67. Member of Board of Revenue 1862; President of Income Tax Commission.
ANNT. 1867. Died Dec. 20, 1867.

Dumergue, George Penrice.
HAILEYBURY, 1830–32.
Classics, Prize (3d term); Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1832–39. Assistant to Accountant General.
Died at Cape of Good Hope Jan. 1839.

Bayley, William Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1830–32.
Classics, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Math., Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1833–61. Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1862. Died at Brighton 1890.

Mason, Wheler Hood George.
HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Arabic, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1833–42. Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Vizagapatam.
Died at Madras Aug. 2, 1842.

Irvine, Patrick.
HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1833–62. Judge of Ballári.
ANNT. 1862. Died in England June 13, 1876.

Wood, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.
INDIA, 1833–65. Magistrate and Collector of South Arcot.
ANNT. 1865. Died in England Oct. 10, 1873.

Purvis, Arthur.
HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.
INDIA, 1832–63. Magistrate and Collector of Godávari.
ANNT. 1863. Died in England June 1, 1877.

Hall, Arthur.

HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.

Persian, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Hindústání, Prize (2d, 3d terms).

INDIA, 1832–62. Member of Board of Revenue.

ANNT. 1862. Died in London June 6, 1885.

Davidson, Francis R.

HAILEYBURY, 1831.

Classics, Prize (1st term); Hindústání, Prize (1st term); Essay, Prize (1st term).

Jellicoe, William Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.

Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d terms); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (2d term).

INDIA, 1832–46. Registrar of Chittur.

Retired 1846.

Moore, Mark.

HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.

Math., Prize (1st term).

INDIA, 1832–35. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Salem.

Died at Madras Nov. 26, 1835.

Bury, John Fuller.

HAILEYBURY, 1831–34.

INDIA, 1834–48. Magistrate and Collector of Vizagapatam.

Died at Waltair May 11, 1848.

Silver, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.

Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Essay, Prize (1st term).

INDIA, 1832–65. Collector of Tinnevelli.

ANNT. 1865. Died in England July 8, 1870.

Clarke, Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1832–33.

Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms); Law, Prize (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Sansk., Prize (1st 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).

INDIA, 1834–69. Member of Board of Revenue.

ANNT. 1869. Died 1888.

Swinton, George Melville.

HAILEYBURY, 1832–33.
Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms): Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1834–53. Assistant Judge of Kumbhakonam.
Died at Cape of Good Hope Oct. 24, 1853.

Young, Stuart Johnson.

HAILEYBURY, 1832–33.
Math., Prize (1st term); Sansk., Prize (3d term); Persian Writing, Prize (1st term); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1834–40. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Tinnevelli.
Died at Satur June 2, 1840.

Daniell, Lindsey.

HAILEYBURY, 1832–35.
INDIA, 1835–56. Agent to the Governor at Karnúl.
Died at Karnúl March 7, 1856.

Hillersdon, S. G.

HAILEYBURY, 1832–33.

Cunliffe, Brooke.

HAILEYBURY, 1833.
Classics, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1834–63. Collector of Madras and Chengalpat.
ANNT. 1863.

Binning, Robert Blair Monro.

HAILEYBURY, 1833–34
Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1834–60. Joint Magistrate and Sub-Collector of North Arcot.
ANNT. 1860. Died in England 1861.

Alexander, Captain William Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1834.
10th Bengal Light Cavalry and 15th Gwalior Contingent Irregular Cavalry.
Died 1883.

Ward, Edward Eyre.

HAILEYBURY, 1834.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d terms).

INDIA, 1835–43. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Koyambatúr.
Died at Utakamand March 5, 1843.

Knox, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1834.
INDIA, 1835–61. Magistrate and Collector of Kistna.
ANNT. 1861. Died Oct. 27, 1867.

Pringle, John Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1834–35.
INDIA, 1836–47. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Nellúr.
Died at sea Sept. 5, 1847.

Cook, Henry David.

HAILEYBURY, 1834–5.
Law, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Sansk., Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Essay, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1835–70. Judge of Koyambatúr.
ANNT. 1870. Died in England June 16, 1882.

Forbes, Alexander Penrose.

HAILEYBURY, 1834–36.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Arabic, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1836–44. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Rájámundri.
Resigned 1844. Bishop of Brechin 1847. Died 1875.

Reade, Charles William.

HAILEYBURY, 1834–35.
INDIA, 1835–71. Magistrate and Collector of South Arcot.
ANNT. 1871. Died in England April 27, 1884.

Cochrane, William Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1835–37.
INDIA, 1838–61. Collector of Sea Customs.
Died at Madras May 7, 1861.

Peters, Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1835–36.
Math., Prize (1st, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Persian, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Arabic, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1836–51. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Koyambatúr.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1851.

Monckton, George Packenham.

HAILEYBURY, 1835–36.
Math., Medal (3d term).
INDIA, 1837–48. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of North Arcot.
Resigned 1848.

Whittingham, Anthony.

HAILEYBURY, 1835–36.
INDIA, 1837–43. No appointment.
Out of list 1843.

Cotton, Robert Rolland.

HAILEYBURY, 1835–36.
INDIA, 1837–67. Judge of Madhurá.
ANNT. 1867. Died in London Aug. 12 1886.

Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel Ewen.

HAILEYBURY, 1835–36.
3d Bombay Native Infantry.
Died Aug. 9, 1871.

Fisher, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1835–36.
Sansk., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1836–64. Resident of Travancore and Cochin.
ANNT. 1864. Died 1890.

Alexander, Lieutenant Frederick James.

HAILEYBURY, 1836.
8th Bengal Light Cavalry. Invalid Establishment 1849.
Died 1883.

Hamilton, Archibald.

HAILEYBURY, 1836–38.
Math., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).

INDIA, 1839–46. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Salem.
Died on Shevaroy Hills June 6, 1846.

Heywood, Edward Culling.
HAILEYBURY, 1836–37.
Classics, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1838–39. No appointment.
Died at Madras July 8, 1839.

Oswell, William Cotton.
HAILEYBURY, 1836.
Classics, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1837–51. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Koyambatúr.
Resigned 1851. Died at Tunbridge Wells May 1, 1893.

Mayne, Dawson.
HAILEYBURY, 1836.
INDIA, 1837–58. Judge of Madhurá.
Died at Tatikorin Nov. 23, 1858.

Arbuthnot, Coutts Trotter.
HAILEYBURY, 1836–37.
Math., Prize (1st term); Sansk., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1837–55. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Nellúr.
Resigned 1855.

Sutherland, Alexander Mitford.
HAILEYBURY, 1836.
Sansk., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1837–57. Assistant Accountant General.
Resigned 1857.

Sullivan, Richard James.
HAILEYBURY, 1836–37.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1837–58. Sub-Judge of Mangalore.
Died at Ryde Feb. 5, 1858.

Levinge, Sir Vere Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1836–39.
Sansk., Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1839–67. Magistrate and Collector of Madhurá.
ANNT. 1867. Died in Madras March 22, 1885.

Lushington, Franklyn.
HAILEYBURY, 1836–38.
INDIA, 1838–73. Accountant General.
ANNT. 1873.

Forbes, Gordon Sullivan.
HAILEYBURY, 1836–38.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (4th term); Essay, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1838–74. Member of Board of Revenue and Additional Member of Legislative Council of India.
ANNT. 1874. Died at Bitten April 16, 1893.

Fane, Edward George Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1836–38.
INDIA, 1839–70. Magistrate and Collector of Madras.
ANNT. 1870. Died in London March 10, 1891.

Hathaway, Arthur.
HAILEYBURY, 1837–38.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (3d term); Law, Prize (1st, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (3d term); Persian, Medal (3d term); Arabic, Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1839–66. Magistrate and Collector of Ballári.
Died in India April 17, 1866.

Dance, Charles Whitworth Allen.
HAILEYBURY, 1837–38.
INDIA, 1839–40. No appointment.
Died at Kúdalúr Feb. 11, 1840.

Knox, Thomas John.
HAILEYBURY, 1837–38.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms); Math., Prize (3d term); Law, Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (3d term); Persian, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1839–65. Judge of Chikakol.
ANNT. 1865. Died Oct. 3, 1877.

Hichens, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1837–38.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d terms); Persian, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1839–41. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Masulipatam.
Died at Rájámundri Nov. 2, 1841.

Phillips, Alexander William.

HAILEYBURY, 1837–39.
INDIA, 1839–69. Judge of Utakamand.
ANNT. 1869. Died at Southsea Feb. 23, 1883.

Ellis, George Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1837–38.
INDIA, 1839–74. Judge of Koyambatúr.
ANNT. 1874.

Clarke, Richard Gwatkin.

HAILEYBURY, 1837–38.
Telugu, Prize (3d term); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1839–71. Judge of Tranquebar.
ANNT. 1871.

Cherry, John William.

HAILEYBURY, 1838.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d terms); Telugu, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1839–66. Judge of Utakamand.
Died in India Dec. 3, 1866.

Garratt, Robert Endlow.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–39.
Classics, Medal (3d term); Sansk., Prize (2d term), Medal (3d term); Telugu, Medal (3d term).
INDIA, 1840–51. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Tanjore.
Resigned 1851.

Goldie, John Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–39.
Telugu, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1839–65. Judge of Tinnevelli.
ANNT. 1865.

Robinson, James Douglas.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–39.
INDIA, 1840–73. Magistrate and Collector of N. Arcot.
ANNT. 1873.

Hunter, John Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–39.
INDIA, 1840–48. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Vizagapatam.
Died at Vizagapatam July 9, 1848.

Ratcliffe, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1838–39.
Classics, Prize (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (4th term); Law, Prize (4th term); Telugu, Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1839–66. Judge of Nandiál.
ANNT. 1866. Died in England May 18, 1877.

Newill, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1839.
Math., Prize (1st term), Medal (2d term); Sansk., Prize (2d term); Telugu, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1840–69. Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
Died at Gibraltar April 25, 1869.

Taylor, George Noble.

HAILEYBURY, 1839.
Sansk., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1840–80. Member of Council of Governor General.
ANNT. 1880.

Fraser, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1839.
INDIA, 1840–73. Magistrate and Collector of Godávari.
ANNT. 1873. Died May 4, 1888.

Cadell, William Molle.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
Law, Prize (3d term); Telugu, Medal (3d term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1840–73. Judge of Madhurá.
ANNT. 1873. Died at Bournemouth May 4, 1888.

Arbuthnott, Hon. David.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
INDIA, 1841–78. Magistrate and Collector of Tanjore.
ANNT. 1878.

Hodgson, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
Sansk., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1840–74. Judge of Kúdalúr.
ANNT. 1874. Died 1889.

Wedderburn-Maxwell, Maxwell Andrew.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–41.
Sansk., Medal (4th term); Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms)
INDIA, 1841–78. Magistrate and Collector of Koyambatúr.
ANNT. 1878.

Lushington, James Law.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–41.
INDIA, 1841–76. Accountant General, Bombay.
ANNT. 1876.

Ferrers, Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund James.

HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
4th Madras Light Cavalry.
Retired June 21, 1864.

Bird, Edward Wheler.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
INDIA, 1842–69. Judge of Tanjore.
ANNT. 1869.

Sim, James Duncan, C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
INDIA, 1842–75. Secretary to Government, Revenue and P.W. Departments 1865; Member of Board of Revenue 1868; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1875. Died 1877.

Dykes, James William.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
Math., Medal (4th term); Telugu, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1842–69. Magistrate and Collector of Nellúr.
ANNT. 1869.

Arbuthnot, Sir Alexander John, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1842–74. Chief Secretary to Government 1866; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1874.
Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1888.

Robinson, Sir William, K.C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
INDIA, 1842–78. Inspector General of Police 1865; Member of Board of Revenue 1870; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1878. Died in London April 27, 1886.

Grant, Patrick.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
Persian, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1842–68. Magistrate and Collector of Koyambatúr.
ANNT. 1868.

Tweedie, Alexander George.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–55. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Masulipatam.
Died at Dover Aug. 27, 1855.

Thornhill, George, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
Telugu, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1843–78. Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1878.

Walhouse, Moreton John.
HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1843–72. Judge of Mangalore.
ANNT. 1872.

Haggard, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
INDIA, 1842–49. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Nellúr.
Died at Tranquebar June 30, 1849.

Taylor, J. G.
HAILEYBURY, 1841.

Fullerton, George Fergusson.
HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
INDIA, 1843–61. Deputy Registrar of S.D.F.A.
Died in London July 5, 1861.

Cator, Frederick Sawbridge Wright.
HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
Telugu, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1843–54. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Gantúr.
Died at Cape Town Feb. 14, 1854.

McDonnell, Æneas Ranald.
HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
INDIA, 1843–67. Judge of Trichinopoli.
Died in India Feb. 2, 1867.

Smith, Henry George.
HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
INDIA, 1844–69. Magistrate and Collector of Kadapa.
Died in England April 28, 1869.

Chamier, Charles Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
INDIA, 1843–69. Judge of Salem.
Died in India April 20, 1869.

Innes, Lewis Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1844–83. Judge of High Court.
ANNT. 1883.

Minchin, James Innes.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
INDIA, 1844–73. Magistrate and Collector of Ganjám.
ANNT. 1873.

Child, Frederick Samuel.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
INDIA, 1844–71. Judge of Tinnevelli.
ANNT. 1871. Died Oct 1, 1873.

Sullivan, Augustus William.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
INDIA, 1844–69. Judge of Tallacheri.

Ellis, Robert Staunton.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1844–77. Chief Secretary to Government 1870; Member of Council.
Died in London Oct. 9, 1877.

Arbuthnot, Hon. C.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.

Foord, Edward Bromley.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
INDIA, 1844–76. Judge of Chengalpat.
ANNT. 1876.

Hodgson, Arthur Pemberton.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1844–66. Joint Magistrate and Sub-Collector of Kistna.
Invalid Pension 1866.

Hooper, Edward Pulteney Stanley.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
INDIA, 1844–46. No appointment.
Died at Rámnád July 26, 1846.

Roberts, Clarence Armstrong.

HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1844–72. Judge of Chittur.
ANNT. 1872.

Christie, Colonel Hugh Lindsay.

HAILEYBURY, 1843.
10th Madras Native Infantry.
Retired Nov. 1, 1875.

Ballard, George Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–44.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1845–79. Resident at Travancore and Cochin 1870; Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1879. Died at Selkirk Aug. 8, 1892.

Blair, John Hunter.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1845–77. Collector of Sea Customs.
ANNT. 1877. Died March 27, 1885.

Collett, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–44.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1845–71. Judge of High Court.
ANNT. 1871. Died at Torquay Jan. 28, 1890.

Cunliffe, Foster.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–44.
INDIA, 1845.
Died at Sikandarábád Nov. 17, 1845.

Dent, William McKerrell.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
4th Madras Native Infantry.
Died in London Feb. 22, 1848.

Freeling, Lieutenant Walter Turner.

HAILEYBURY, 1843.
46th Bengal Native Infantry.
Died at Azamgarh April 25, 1858.

Hudleston, William, C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–44.
INDIA, 1845–82. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 1870; Chief Secretary to Government 1875; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1882.

Master, Robert Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–44.
INDIA, 1845–72. Member of Income Tax Commission; Director of Revenue Settlement.
ANNT. 1872.

Sandeman, Alexander Stuart.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
Math., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1845–55. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Malabar.
Died at Kannúr Jan. 29, 1855.

Harrison, Benjamin.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
Math., Prize (4th term); Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1845–47. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Gantúr.
Died at Gantúr Dec. 5, 1847.

Lewin, Richard Cotton.

HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1846–58. Joint Magistrate and Sub-Collector of Kanara.
Died at Ballári July 28, 1858.

Nesbitt, William Smith.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
Telugu, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1845–69. Sub-Judge of Utakamand.
Invalid Pension 1869. Died 1888.

Ogilvie, Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1845–56. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Chengalpat.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1856.

Pauncefote, Bernard.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1845–65. Joint Magistrate and Sub-Collector of North Arcot.
Invalid Pension 1865.

Gordon, James Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–46.
INDIA, 1846–57. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Gantúr.
Died at Vellore Dec. 5, 1857.

Chase, Morgan Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1847–63. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ganjám.
Invalid Pension 1863–75. No further record.

Theobald, Captain John Philip Anthony.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–45.
6th Bengal Light Cavalry and 3d Bengal European Cavalry.
Retired 1871.

Græme, Henry Munro Showers.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
INDIA, 1848–60. Joint Magistrate and Sub-Collector of Tinnevelli.
Invalid Pension 1860. Died Aug. 28, 1884.

Kindersley, John Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
INDIA, 1847–84. Judge of High Court.
ANNT. 1884.

Wedderburn, James Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
INDIA, 1848–54. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Chengalpat.
Died at Chengalpat May 19, 1854.

Blackett, Robert Stewart.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–47.
INDIA, 1848–52. No appointment.
Struck off list 1852.

Morris, George Lee.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–47.
Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Tamil, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1848–73. Magistrate and Collector of Tanjore.
ANNT. 1873.

Pelly, Charles Raymond.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–47.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (1st term), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1848–73. Judge of Tranquebar.
ANNT. 1873.

Blair, William Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–47.
Classics, Prize (1st, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1848–73. Secretary to Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1873–81.

Chester, John Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–47.
Law, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1848–50. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Malabar.
Died at Calicut April 28, 1850.

Dent, R. E.

HAILEYBURY, 1846.

Holloway, William, C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–47.
Law, Prize (1st, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Essay, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1848–77. Judge of High Court.
ANNT. 1877. Died at Westgate-on-Sea Aug. 11, 1893.

Hudleston, Colonel Josiah.

HAILEYBURY, 1846–47.
41st Madras Native Infantry.
Retired Oct. 10, 1876.

Ravenshaw, T. E.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–47.

Thompson, John George.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
Math., Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (3d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms); Tamil, Prize (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1848–77. Judge of Ganjám.
ANNT. 1877.

Breeks, Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
Math., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1848–52. No appointment.
Died at Trichinopoli Feb. 19, 1852.

Morris, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Telugu, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1848–75. Judge of Godávari.
ANNT. 1875.

Banbury, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
INDIA, 1848–76. Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1876.

Gostling, Charles Philip.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
INDIA, 1848–57. Assistant Accountant General.
Died at Exeter April 1, 1857.

Pochin, Charles Norman.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
INDIA, 1848–70. Magistrate and Collector of Salem.
Died in India Aug. 26, 1870.

Swinton, Robert Blair.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–48.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1849–74. Judge of Gantúr.
ANNT. 1874.

Boyd, Lieutenant William Beresford.
HAILEYBURY, 1847.
8th Madras Light Cavalry.
Retired Sept. 23, 1851.

Waid, J. R.
HAILEYBURY, 1847.

Anderson, Stuart Murray.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–50.
INDIA, 1851–53. No appointment.
Died in England Dec. 9, 1853.

Brooks, James Wilkinson.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.
Math., Prize (1st term); Telugu, Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1849–72. Commissioner, Nílgiri Hills.
Died in India June 6, 1872.

Chase, Thomas Alexander Nicholls.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.
Telugu, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1849–75. Magistrate and Collector of Karnúl.
ANNT. 1875.

Wylie, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.
Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1849–59. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Rájámundri.
Resigned April 12, 1859.

Forbes, Major Robert Ochonchar Hawkins.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–48.
3d Bengal European Infantry.
Retired Jan. 3, 1870.

Cockerell, John Rennie.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
INDIA, 1850–78. Commissioner, Nílgiri Hills.
ANNT. 1878.

Dalyell, Sir Robert Anstruther, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
INDIA, 1850–79. Member of Board of Revenue 1875; Member of Council of Governor General.
ANNT. 1879. Died 1889.

Forbes, Louis.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
Classics, Prize (1st term); Telugu, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1850–82. Additional Member of Council of Governor General.
ANNT. 1882.

Grenfell, St. Leger Murray.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
INDIA, 1850–60. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Tanjore.
Died at Kadapa Feb 22, 1860.

Sullivan, Henry Edward, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
Telugu, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1850–86. Member of Council.
ANNT. 1886.

Carmichael (Smyth), David Fremantle.
HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1851–86. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 1875; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1886.

Pym, Captain John Archibald.
HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.
2d Bombay Light Cavalry.
Died Dec. 5, 1862.

Agnew, George Vans.
HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1852–77. Magistrate and Collector of Nellúr.
ANNT. 1877.

Ames, Charles Herbert.
HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1851–64. Joint Magistrate of Madhurá.
Died Feb. 8, 1864.

Horsley, Ralph.
HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
Telugu, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term).

INDIA, 1851–56. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ballári.
Died at Ballári July 4, 1856.

Puckle, Richard Kaye, C.I.E.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1851–81. Director of Revenue Settlement 1876; Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1881.

Thomas, Edward Croft Greenway.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
Law, Prize (1st term); Telugu (4th term).
INDIA, 1851–82. Judge of Vizagapatam.
ANNT. 1882. Died 1889.

Travers, Octavius.

HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1851–55. No appointment.
Resigned 1855.

Norman, Martin.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–51.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Kanarese, Prize (3d term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1852–59. Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Died at Chislehurst Nov. 16, 1859.

Master, John Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–51.
Telugu, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1852–80. Magistrate and Collector of Ballári.
ANNT. 1880.

Davidson, Robert, C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–51.
INDIA, 1852–84. Chief Secretary to Government 1880; Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1884.

Sim, William Clulow.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1852–64. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of South Arcot.
Invalid Pension 1864.

Longley, Charles Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–53.
INDIA, 1853–82. Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1882.

Tod, George Boulderson.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
Telugu, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1852–61. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Kistna.
Died at Madras Nov. 14, 1861.

Binny, Edward Dyer.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
INDIA, 1852–60. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Kanara.
Died at Cheltenham Jan. 13, 1860.

Goldingham, John Dalrymple.
HAILEYBURY, 1851–53.
INDIA, 1853–88. Judge of Ballári.
ANNT. 1888.

Molony, Frederick Beresford.
HAILEYBURY, 1851–53.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term); Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1853–68. Joint Magistrate and Sub-Collector of Kadapa.
Died in India Nov. 13, 1868.

Master, Charles Gilbert, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1852–53.
Classics, Prize (3d term); Math., Prize (3d term); Law, Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Hindústání, Prize (3d term); Telugu, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1854–89. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 1878; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1889.

Elliot, Edward Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1852–53.
INDIA, 1854–73. Judge of Salem.
Died in India Oct. 27, 1873.

Alexander, Henry Stewart.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–53.
INDIA, 1854–58. Assistant Accountant General.
Died in England April 6, 1858.

Gooch, G. C.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.

Horsley, William Dowdeswell.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
INDIA, 1855–84. Magistrate and Collector of Kadapa.
ANNT. 1884.

Morris, Frederick William.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st term), Medal (4th term); Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1854–63. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
Died in India Oct. 16, 1863.

Thomas, Henry Sullivan.

HAILEYBURY, 1853–54.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Telugu, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1855–89. Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1889.

Arbuthnot, William Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1853–54.
INDIA, 1855–65. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of N. Arcot.
Invalid Pension 1865. Died at Bexley July 4, 1888.

Boswell, John Alexander Corrie.

HAILEYBURY, 1853–54.
Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1855–72. Magistrate and Collector of Kistna.
Died in England Jan. 6, 1872.

Campbell, Major-General Alexander Henry Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1853.
2d Madras Light Cavalry.
Retired May 1, 1886.

Barlow, Sir Richard Wellesley.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–89. Commissioner, Nílgiri Hills, 1879; Collector of Sea Customs and Madras District.
ANNT. 1889.

Carr-Gomm, Francis Culling.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–82. Judge of Koyambatúr.
ANNT. 1882.

Hooper, William Stanley.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–65. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Ganjám.
Died in India Feb. 24, 1865.

Kindersley, Francis Marten.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
Math., Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1855–80. Judge of Koyambatúr.
ANNT. 1880.

MacGregor, Athol.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–82. Resident, Travancore and Cochin.
ANNT. 1882.

Nisbet, Walter.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1855–65. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Trichinopoli.
Invalid Pension 1865.

Reid, John William.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
Telugu, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1855–86. Judge of Koyambatúr.
ANNT. 1886.

Sharpe, George Robinson.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
Sansk., Prize (4th term); Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Tamil, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1855–77. Judge of South Malabar.
Invalid Pension 1877.

Thompson, Stewart.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–62. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ballári.
Died Dec. 26, 1862.

Whiteside, William Southey.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–90. Member of Board of Revenue.
ANNT. 1890.

Kerr, William Hobart.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
Telugu, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1856–67. Superintendent of Coorg.
Invalid Pension 1867.

Plumer, Charles George.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
INDIA, 1855–84. Judge of N. Arcot.
ANNT. 1884.

Irvine, Octavius Butler.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1856–80. Judge of S. Arcot.
Died at Vizagapatam March 14, 1880.

Williams, Dering.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
Telugu, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1856–66. Head Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Nellúr.
Died in India April 4, 1866.

Hannyngton, John Child.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–57.
INDIA, 1857–92. Resident, Travancore and Cochin.
ANNT. 1892.

Melville, Robert James.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1857–82. Collector of Sea Customs and Madras.
ANNT. 1882. Died in London Aug. 1891.

St. Clair, Hon. James Chisholme.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–56.
Math., Prize (3d, 4th terms); Sansk., Prize (4th term); Telugu, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1857–82. Judge of S. Kanara.
ANNT. 1882.

Campbell, Elphinstone Chardin.

HAILEYBURY, 1855–56.
Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1857–61. No appointment.
Resigned 1861.

Carbonell, William Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1857–59. No appointment.
Name removed from list 1860.

Arbuthnott, John Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1854–57.
INDIA, 1857–72. Joint Magistrate and Sub-Collector of Madhurá.
Died in England March 24, 1872.

Farquhar, Minto Walter Townsend.

HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1857. No appointment.
Resigned 1857.

Garstin, John Henry, C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
Telugu, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1857. Member of Board of Revenue 1883; Member of Council; Acting as Governor Dec. 1, 1890, to Jan. 23, 1891.
ANNT. 1893.

Hutchins, Arthur Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1857–70. Joint Magistrate and Sub-Collector of Tanjore.
Invalid Pension 1870.

Leman, George Dounton.

HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1857–88. Magistrate and Collector of Nellúr.
ANNT. 1888.

Webster, Alexander McCullum.

HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1857–79. Magistrate and Collector of Koyambatúr.
Died at Koyambatúr Sept. 27, 1879.

McQuhae, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1857–79. Magistrate and Collector of Madhurá.
Invalid Pension 1879.

Webster, Edward Foster, C.I.E.

HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1857–87. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 1883; Chief Secretary to Government; and Additional Member of Council.
ANNT. 1887.

Hutchins, Sir Philip Perceval, K.C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (1st, 2d, 4th terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Telugu, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1858–93. Judge of High Court 1885; Member of Council 1888; Member of Council of Governor General.
ANNT. 1893.

Hathaway, William Frederick.

HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1858–71. Joint Magistrate and Sub-Collector of Tanjore.
Resigned Nov. 14, 1871.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY, 1805 TO 1893.

1805 to 1812.	The Hon. Jonathan Duncan.
1812 to 1820.	The Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean.
1820 to 1829.	The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
1829 to 1831.	Major.-Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., K.L.S.
March 21, 1831 to March 17, 1835.	The Right Hon. the Earl of Clare.
March 17, 1835 to July 11, 1838.	The Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H.
July 11, 1838 to May 31, 1839.	James Farish (Acting).
May 31, 1839 to April 27, 1841.	Sir James Rivett Carnac.
April 27, 1841 to June 9, 1842.	Sir William Hay Macnaghten (Acting).
June 9, 1842 to Jan. 23, 1847.	Sir George Arthur, K.C.H.
Jan. 23, 1847 to May 1, 1848.	George Russell Clerk (Acting).
May 1, 1848 to Dec. 26, 1853.	The Right Hon. Viscount Falkland.
Dec. 26, 1853 to May 11, 1860.	The Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone. G.C.H.
May 11, 1860 to April 24, 1862.	Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
April 24, 1862 to March 6, 1867.	Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B.

March 6, 1867 to May	7, 1872.	The Right Hon. Sir W. Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, G.C S.I.
May 7, 1872 to May	1, 1877.	The Right Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Woodhouse, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
May 1, 1877 to April	28, 1880.	Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
April 28, 1880 to March	30, 1885.	The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
March 30, 1885 to April	12, 1890.	The Right Hon. the Lord Reay, G.C.I.E.
April 12, 1890.		The Right Hon. the Lord Harris, G.C.I.E.

STUDENTS

AT

THE EAST INDIA COLLEGE,

1805 TO 1857.

Babington, Stephen.
HAILEYBURY, 1806.
INDIA, 1807–22. Judge of S.D.F.A.
Died at Thána May 19, 1822.

Farish, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1806–7.
Persian, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1808–41. Member of Council 1836; Acting Chief Judge of S.D.F.A. 1837; Acting Governor 1838–39.
ANNT. 1841. Died Feb. 13, 1873.

Anderson, Sir George William, K.C.B.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–8.
INDIA, 1809–44. Member of Council 1838; Chief Judge of S.D.F.A. 1838.
ANNT. 1844–56.

Jones, William Anthony.
HAILEYBURY, 1807–9.
INDIA, 1810–27. Judge of Surat.
Died at Surat Oct. 14, 1827.

Wilkins, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
Persian, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1810–20. First Assistant to Collector of Broach and Customs Master.
Died at Surat Nov. 30, 1820.

De Vitré, James Denis.

HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
INDIA, 1810–37. Senior Magistrate of Police and Revenue Judge.
ANNT. 1837. Died in England Jan. 2, 1875.

Best, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
INDIA, 1810–25. Sub-Treasurer and General Paymaster.
Died April 17, 1825.

Chamier, George Fitzwilliam.

HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
INDIA, 1810–18. Registrar of Court of Adálat at Salselte.
Died at Salsette Jan. 3, 1818.

Bushby, William John.

HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
INDIA, 1810–13. Attached to Adálat of Káira.
Drowned at Bombay May 14, 1813.

Marsack, George Hartwell.

HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.

Bourchier, Richard James.

HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.

Baillie, Evan Hamilton.

HAILEYBURY, 1809–10.
Theology, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1811–37. Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1837. Died Aug. 2, 1857.

Doveton, Bazett.

HAILEYBURY, 1809.
INDIA, 1810–41. Civil Auditor and Mintmaster.
ANNT. 1841. Died Aug. 30, 1848.

Bax, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
Law, Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1811–42. Resident at Indore.
ANNT. 1842. Died July 22, 1863.

Law, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
INDIA, 1811–28. Clerk to the Court of Requests.
Died in London April 1, 1828.

Gardiner, Thomas George.

HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
INDIA, 1811–35. Resident in Kachchh.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1835.

Norris, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1809–10.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Theology, Prize (1st term); Persian, Prize (2d term); Hindústání, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1811–36. Secretary in Financial, Commercial, General and Persian Departments.
ANNT. 1836. Died Dec. 6, 1842.

More, Gilbert.

HAILEYBURY, 1809–11.
INDIA, 1811–30. Magistrate and Collector of S. Konkan.
Died at sea Aug. 24, 1830.

Baillie, Archibald.

HAILEYBURY, 1809–10.

Burnett, Andrew.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
INDIA, 1812–22. Magistrate and Collector of Broach.
Died at Broach Oct. 6, 1822.

Marsack, Edward Claud.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–11.
INDIA, 1812–18. Assistant to Accountant General.
Out of Service 1818.

Hockley, William Brown.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
INDIA, 1813–23. First Assistant to Collector of Ahmadnagar.
Dismissed Mar. 17, 1823.

Bourchier, Frederick.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
INDIA, 1813–42. Opium Agent.
ANNT. 1842–66.

Taylor, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
French, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1812–38. Warehouse-keeper.
Died at Bombay April 6, 1838.

Cherry, John Hector.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1813–24. Collector of Ahmadábád.
Died at Ahmadábád Nov. 25, 1824.

Williams, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1813–49. Sub-Treasurer, General Paymaster and Superintendent of Stamps.
ANNT. 1849. Died April 23, 1852.

Wathen, William Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
INDIA, 1813–41. Chief Secretary to Government.
ANNT. 1841. Died June 28, 1866.

Lumsden, William James.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
Math., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1813–37. Judge of Surat.
ANNT. 1837. Died Oct. 14, 1875.

Kentish, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–13.
INDIA, 1813–38. Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1838. Died March 18, 1861.

Boyd, Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–13.
French, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1813–32. Magistrate and Collector of Broach.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1832.

Greenhill-Gardyne, David.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–13.
INDIA, 1813–42. Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1842. Died 1868.

Willoughby, Henry Pollard.

HAILEYBURY, 1811–13.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Persian, Medal (4th term).

Morris, Robert Gregory.
HAILEYBURY, 1812–13.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d terms), Medal (3d term); Hindústání, Prize (2d, 3d terms); French, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1814–19. Second Assistant to Customs Master.
Died at Calcutta Oct. 19, 1819.

Grant, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1812–14.
French, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1814–28. Judge of Ahmadábád.
Died at Ahmadábád Oct. 8, 1828.

Elliot, George Lettsom.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1815–42. Judge of Surat.
ANNT. 1842. Died March 16, 1871.

Shee, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1815–27. Second Assistant to Magistrate and Collector North of the Mahi.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1827.

Crawford, Arthur.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–14.
INDIA, 1815–27. Collector of Ahmadábád.
Died at Bombay Feb. 28, 1827.

Simson, James Bruce.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–15.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d terms); French, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1816–38. Judge of S.D. and Judicial Commissioner for Deccan and Khandesh.
Died at Bombay Nov. 23, 1838.

Bell, Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1813–15.
INDIA, 1816–53. Judge of S.D.F.A. 1842; Member of Council.
Resigned 1853.

Stubbs, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
INDIA, 1816–40. Magistrate and Collector of Káira.
ANNT. 1841. Died Jan. 21, 1871.

Forbes, John Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–17.
INDIA, 1817–40. Magistrate and Collector of Surat.
Died at sea Sept. 28, 1840.

Bruce, William Cuninghame.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
INDIA, 1816–42. Accountant General.
Died at Bombay Nov. 9, 1842.

Reade, George Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
INDIA, 1816.
Died at Calicut Dec. 2, 1816.

Oakes, Hildebrand Gordon.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
Persian, Prize (4th term); French, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1816–31. Deputy Accountant General.
Died at Utakamand Oct. 30, 1831.

Little, John Hornby.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–16.
INDIA, 1816–29. Assistant to Political Agent of Sátára.
Died in London Dec. 29, 1829.

Williamson, Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
INDIA, 1816–41. Revenue Commissioner.
ANNT. 1841–66.

Vibart, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
INDIA, 1816–42. Revenue Commissioner.
ANNT. 1842. Died Dec. 7, 1862.

Elliot, Edward Eden.
HAILEYBURY, 1814–15.
INDIA, 1816–59. Accountant General.
ANNT. 1859. Died Dec. 4, 1872.

Mills, Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1817–42. Judge of Poona.
ANNT. 1842. Died July 15, 1874.

Mills, Edward Bridgman.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1817–42. Magistrate and Collector of Dhárwár.
ANNT. 1842. Died Aug. 31, 1873.

Giberne, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Drawing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1817–46. Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1846. Died Oct. 21, 1876.

Torin, Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
INDIA, 1817–32. Registrar and Assistant to Judge of Ahmadábád.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1832.

Reid, Lestock Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–17.
Classics, Prize (3d term); Math., Prize (3d term); Persian, Prize (3d term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term); French, Prize (3d term); Drawing, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1817–50. Chief Secretary to Government 1837; Member of Council; Chief Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1850. Died 1878.

Willoughby, Sir John Pollard.
HAILEYBURY, 1815–18.
Law, Prize (3d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1819–51. Chief Secretary Political, Secret and Judicial Departments, 1835; Member of Council and Chief Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1851.
Member of Council to Secretary of State for India 1860–66.
Died Sept. 15, 1866.

Pyne, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1816–17.
INDIA, 1818–47. Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1847. Died Aug. 23, 1849.

Glass, Henry Harington.
HAILEYBURY, 1816–18.
Persian Writing, Prize (4th term); Drawing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1818–47. Collector of Customs and Opium Agent.
ANNT. 1847. Died April 4, 1878.

Boyd, William Sprott.

HAILEYBURY, 1816–18.
INDIA, 1818–44. Political Commissioner for Gujrát and Resident at Baroda.
Died at Surat Aug. 13, 1844.

Gordon, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1816–18.
Essay, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1818–24. Assistant to Chief Secretary to Government.
Lost at sea in the "Barkworth" 1824.

Shaw-McKenzie, John Andrew.

HAILEYBURY, 1816–18.
INDIA, 1818–44. Postmaster General.
ANNT. 1845. Died 1886.

Blair, George Mackenzie.

HAILEYBURY, 1817–18.
INDIA, 1819–30. Assistant Collector of Poona.
Died in England July 6, 1830.

Hyde, George Augustus Chichele.

HAILEYBURY, 1817–18.
INDIA, 1819–24. Assistant to Political Agent of Khandesh.
Died at Bombay April 18, 1824.

Borradaile, Harry.

HAILEYBURY, 1817–18.
Hindústání, Prize (1st term); French, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1819–45. Member of Indian Law Commission.
ANNT. 1845. Died Oct. 7, 1876.

Hutt, Benjamin.

HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
INDIA, 1819–52. Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1853. Died 1882.

Morris, William Richard.

HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1819–48. Secretary to Government, General and Financial Departments; Accountant General.
ANNT. 1848. Died May 13, 1849.

Simson, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1819–53. Civil Auditor.
Died at Poona July 10, 1853.

Wheler, Charles John.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
INDIA, 1819–22. Assistant Collector in N. Konkan.
Died at Macao Dec. 4, 1822.

Elphinston, Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1817–19.
INDIA, 1820–55. Magistrate and Collector of Káira.
ANNT. 1855. Died Nov. 28, 1888.

Dent, Henry Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1818–19.
Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1820–25. Assistant Collector of Poona.
Died Nov. 29, 1825.

Bird, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.

Hornby, Nathaniel.
HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.
INDIA, 1820–35. Sub-Collector of Sholápur.
Died at Thána Sept. 11, 1835.

Jackson, Joseph Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1818–19.
INDIA, 1820–45. Collector of Customs and Excise.
Died at Thána Sept. 7, 1845.

Hollond, Edmund.
HAILEYBURY, 1818–19.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1820–28. Assistant Registrar, Southern Konkan.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1828.

Blane, David Anderson.
HAILEYBURY, 1818–19.
Math., Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Arabic, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1820–54. Revenue Commissioner, South Division, 1844; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1854. Died 1879.

Muspratt, Jackson William.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.
INDIA, 1821–57. Sub-Treasurer, General Paymaster and Superintendent of Stamps.
Died Nov. 5, 1857.

Arbuthnot, Sir Robert Keith.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–19.
Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1820–47. Resident at Baroda.
ANNT. 1847. Died March 4, 1873.

Farquharson, James Hilaro.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.
INDIA, 1820–33. Deputy Collector of Customs.
Died at Belgaum Nov. 14, 1833.

Bell, Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–19.
INDIA, 1820–39. Judge of S.D.F.A.
Died May 15, 1839.

Willes, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.
INDIA, 1820–34. Magistrate in Central Division.
Out of Service 1834.

Warden, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.
INDIA, 1820–55. Member of Council and Chief Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1855–72.

Ravenshaw, John Hurdis.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.
INDIA, 1820–26.
Tanjore Commissioner in England.

Houlton, Charles G.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.

Harrison, Henry Allan.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–20.
INDIA, 1820–47. Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadnagar.
ANNT. 1847. Died in England Dec. 20, 1877.

Wise, Dacres F.

HAILEYBURY, 1818–21.

Webb, Richard Townshend.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.
INDIA, 1821–49. Accountant General.
ANNT. 1849. Died 1890.

Montgomerie, Edmund.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.
INDIA, 1821–47. Collector of Customs and Excise.
ANNT. 1847. Died Aug. 19, 1861.

Hunter, Walter John.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
INDIA, 1821–52. Judge of Ahmadnagar.
ANNT. 1852. Died at Basingstoke March 14, 1886.

Hanson, Oliver.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.
INDIA, 1821–23. Assistant Registrar to Judge of Broach.
Died at Broach Sept. 7, 1823.

Dickson, Archibald.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.

Wroughton, George Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.
INDIA, 1821–29. Assistant Judge of Surat.
Died at Broach June 30, 1829.

Chamier, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.
Muhammadan Law, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1821–40. Assistant Judge of Ahmadnagar.
ANNT. 1841. Died Feb. 25, 1859.

Brown, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.
INDIA, 1821–52. Judge of Poona.
ANNT. 1852. Died Aug. 4, 1873.

Le Geyt, Philip William.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.
INDIA, 1821–60. Judge of S.D.F.A.; Member of Legislative Council of India.
Died at sea June 18, 1860.

Pringle, Robert Keith.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.
Law, Prize (3d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term).

INDIA, 1821–50. Revenue Commissioner North Division; Chief Secretary to Government 1847; Commissioner for Civil Administration in Sind.
ANNT. 1850.

Græme, Archibald David.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.

Franco, Francis.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–20.
Math., Medal (4th term); Drawing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1821. Assistant Collector in South Konkan.
Died on board the "Vansittart" Sept. 22, 1821.

Elliot, Charles Boileau.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d term); Muhammadan Law, Prize (3d term); Essay, Prize (4th term).

Stewart, Philip.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
Persian, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Arabic, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1821–49. Magistrate and Collector of Surat.
ANNT. 1849. Died April 22, 1868.

Jones, John Hector.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
INDIA, 1821–23. Assistant Collector of Káira.
Died at Belvedere Aug. 22, 1823.

Grant, Gregor.
HAILEYBURY, 1819–21.
Hindústání, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1821–59. Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1859–76.

Sims, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1822–42. Judge of Poona.
ANNT. 1842. Died Jan. 16, 1849.

Holland, Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.

Andrews, William Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1822–51. Judge of Surat.
Died at sea March 29, 1851.

Seton, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1822–34, Sub-Treasurer and General Paymaster.
Died at Bombay April 26, 1834.

Young, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Persian Writing, Prize (2d term); Drawing, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1822–38. Registrar of S.D.F.A.
Resigned 1838.

Fullarton, Walter.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.
Persian, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1822–29. Assistant Collector of Poona.
Dismissed 1829.

Townshend, Edward Hume.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1822–51. Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments; Commissioner of Revenue, Southern Division.
ANNT. 1851. Died in England Jan. 23, 1880.

Langford, John William.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
Persian Writing, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1822–47. Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadnagar.
Died at Mahábaleshwar June 2, 1847.

Richardson, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.
INDIA, 1822–43. Judge of Surat.
Died at Surat May 21, 1843.

Shaw, Alexander Nesbitt.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1822–51. Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.
ANNT. 1851. Died Aug. 3, 1872.

Reeves, Frederick John Hawkes.
HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1822–32. Assistant Collector of Káira.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1832.

Steele, Arthur.
HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
Classics, Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (3d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 4th terms); Muhammadan Law, Prize (3d term); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1822–29. Deputy Secretary to Government, Judicial, Revenue, and Marine Departments.
Drowned in Ireland July 15, 1829.

Clerk, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1822–40. Assistant Judge of Poona.
Absent five years. Out of Service 1840.

Barnett, Henry George.
HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1822–37. Assistant Collector of Ahmadábád.
ANNT. 1837. Died June 17, 1849.

Harris, Hon. Musgrave A. H.
HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1822–34. Registrar and Assistant to Judge of North Konkan.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1834.

Graham, William John.
HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms); Law, Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1822–29. Assistant Collector of Khandesh.
Died in Khandesh Feb. 28, 1829.

Kirkland, Nugent.
HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
INDIA, 1822–45. Magistrate and Collector of Káira.
Died at sea April 9, 1845.

Malet, William Wyndham.
HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
Persian Writing, Prize (3d term); Bengálí Writing, Prize (3d term).

INDIA, 1822–36. Assistant Collector at Poona.
ANNT. 1836. Died June 12, 1885.

Morris, Henry Bebb.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.
INDIA, 1822–33. Assistant Collector of Khandesh.
Absent 5 years. Out of Service 1833.

Prescott, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.
INDIA, 1822–39. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Káira.
Died in England Nov. 8, 1839.

Chambers, Richard Gray.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.
Hindústání, Prize (2d term); Drawing, Prize (1st, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1822–39. Assistant Collector of Ahmadnagar.
Died at Nasik Nov. 16, 1839.

Bacon, Philip.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–24.
INDIA, 1824–36. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Poona.
Died at sea Jan. 14, 1836.

Money, Robert Cotton.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (1st, 3d, 4th terms); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1822–35. Sub-Collector of Sholápur.
Died at Sholápur 1835.

Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Devaynes, C.B.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–21.
3d Bengal Light Cavalry and Invalid Establishment.
Died at Simla Sept. 27, 1860.

Ricketts, Poyntz.

HAILEYBURY, 1820–22.
INDIA, 1822–24. Assistant Collector of N. Konkan.
Died Nov. 14, 1824.

Bond, Lieutenant Aurelius Hood.

HAILEYBURY, 1821.
4th Bombay N.I.
Died Jan. 25, 1824.

Crawford, Lieutenant William Anderson.

HAILEYBURY, 1821.
6th Bombay N.I. and 1st Bombay Light Cavalry
Cashiered 1828.

Steven, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.
INDIA, 1823–32. Assistant Collector of Khandesh.
Died at Bombay May 18, 1832.

Forbes, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.

Erskine, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–22.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Law, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1823–44. Political Agent of Káthiáwár.
Died in London Feb. 1844.

Corsar, Frederick Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–23.
INDIA, 1823–33. Assistant Collector of Káira.
Died at Bombay Nov. 10, 1833.

Birdwood, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–24.
INDIA, 1824–50. Judge of Sholápur.
Died at Dhárwár March 18, 1850.

Wilkinson, Lancelot.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–23.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Drawing, Prize (1st, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1823–41. Political Agent at Bhopál.
Died in India Nov. 8, 1841.

Clarke, William G.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–24.
INDIA, 1825–34. Assistant Collector of S. Konkan.
Resigned 1834.

Talbot, Thomas Hill.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–23.
INDIA, 1823–45. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadábád.
ANNT. 1845–56.

Burnett, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–23.
Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1823–34 Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ratnágiri.
Died at Poona March 3, 1834.

Pitt, George Hicks.

HAILEYBURY, 1821–23.
INDIA, 1823–43. Assistant Collector of Thána.
Died at Byculla Oct. 12, 1843.

Law, Lieutenant James Vansittart.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–23.
5th and 1st Bengal N.I. Pension List 1833.
Died 1863.

Malcolm, George Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–23.
Classics, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1824–26. Attached to Colonel Macdonald's Mission to Persia.
Died in Persia July 15, 1826.

Seton, Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
INDIA, 1824–31. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadnagar.
Died in India June 17, 1831.

Binny, Thomas Hare.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–23.
INDIA, 1824–26. Assistant Registrar to Court of Adálat at Surat.
Died Jan. 29, 1826.

Hamilton, Captain Thomas Baillie.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
1st Bombay Light Cavalry.
Died in Bombay Oct. 30, 1838.

Luard, Robert Davies.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
INDIA, 1824–54. Collector of Customs and Excise.
ANNT. 1854. Died 1890.

Edison, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–24.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1825–29. Assistant Collector of S. Konkan.
Died at Ratnágiri Jan. 4, 1829.

Hornby, Arthur.

HAILEYBURY, 1822–25.
INDIA, 1825–42. Assistant Judge of Thána.
Resigned 1842.

Anderson, Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.
INDIA, 1825–26. Assistant Registrar to Court of Adálat at Káira.
Died at Káira Oct. 5, 1826.

Walker, James Nelson.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.
Drawing, Prize (2d, 4th terms); Persian Writing, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1825–26.
Died at Bombay Dec. 3, 1826.

Fawcett, Edward Gordon.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.
INDIA, 1825–60. Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.
ANNT. 1860–76.

Campbell, Simon Fraser.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.

Hamilton, Alexander Edmund.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.
Sansk., Prize (1st term); Persian Writing, Prize (1st term); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (2d term); Drawing, Prize (3d term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1824–27. No appointment.
Drowned near Poona June 29, 1827.

Cooke, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
Persian Writing, Prize (2d term); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (2d term); Drawing, Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1826–27. No appointment.
Died at Bombay Dec. 14, 1827.

Malet, Arthur.
HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.
Drawing, Prize (1st, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1824–60. Secretary to Government, Political and Secret Departments; Chief Secretary to Government; Member of Legislative Council of India; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1860. Died 1888.

Reeves, Henry Wilson.
HAILEYBURY, 1823–25.
INDIA, 1825–62. Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1862. Died March 7, 1864.

Jackson, Samuel King.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–25.

Webb, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–27.
INDIA, 1828–57. Civil Auditor.
ANNT. 1857. Died Jan. 16, 1860.

Kynaston, Spencer William.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–25.
INDIA, 1826–27. Assistant Collector of Khandesh.
Died at Dhuliá Nov. 29, 1827.

Ravenscroft, Arthur Walpole.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–25.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1826–52. Postmaster-General.
ANNT. 1852. Died July 20, 1862.

Stracey, Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1824–26.
INDIA, 1827–33. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Thána.
Died at Bombay Nov. 16, 1833.

Malet, Hugh Poyntz.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–29.
INDIA, 1829–55. Magistrate and Collector of Thána.
ANNT. 1856.

Chambers, Robert Collins.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
Math., Prize (1st term); Arabic, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1826–42. Assistant Collector of Surat.
Died at Bombay Oct. 21, 1842.

Cookson, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.

Scott, Patrick.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
Classics, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Law, Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Drawing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1827–46. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Poona.
ANNT. 1846. Died 1888.

Coles, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
INDIA, 1826–54. Magistrate and Collector of Ratnágiri.
ANNT. 1854. Died 1883.

Bell, William Warden.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
INDIA, 1826–56. Magistrate and Collector of Belgaum.
ANNT. 1856. Died at Pevensey March 14, 1888.

Bainbridge, John Hugh.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
Classics, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1827–41. Assistant Judge of Thána.
Resigned 1841.

Alexander, William Fergusson.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
50th Bengal N.I.
Died at Bancoorah March 25, 1833.

Muspratt, Robert J. M.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–26.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Sansk., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Persian, Prize (3d term); Arabic, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Persian Writing, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (2d term).

Campbell, George Augustus E.
HAILEYBURY, 1825–27.
INDIA, 1827–41. Assistant Judge of Poona.
Died at Cheltenham Nov. 7, 1841.

Keays, Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
INDIA, 1829–62. (Direct appointment.) Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1862–66.

Blane, Gilbert James.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
INDIA, 1828–54. Deputy Accountant General.
ANNT. 1854. Died 1881.

Tracey, Capel Arthur Hanbury.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
INDIA, 1827–34. Assistant to Resident at Kachchh.
Died at sea July 28, 1834.

Lumsden, James Grant.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1827–58. Secretary to Government, Judicial, General, and Persian Departments; Member of Council; and Chief Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1858. Died Sept. 11, 1863.

Farrant, Godfrey Lee.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
INDIA, 1828–51. Assistant Judge of Thána.
Resigned 1851.

Gordon, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
Hindústání, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1828–46. Postmaster General.
Died at Surat May 2, 1846.

Chambers, James Polhill.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
INDIA, 1827–31. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadábád.
Died at Kittur Sept. 3, 1831.

Price, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
INDIA, 1829–55. (Direct appointment).
Deputy Civil Auditor.
Dismissed the Service 1855.

Liddell, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1826–27.
INDIA, 1828–56. Magistrate and Collector of Surat.
ANNT. 1856. Died Sept. 29, 1873.

Law, John Sutherland.

HAILEYBURY, 1826–28.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Sansk., Medal (4th term); Persian, Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Arabic, Prize (4th term); Essay, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1829–54. Magistrate and Collector of Dhárwár.
ANNT. 1854. Died 1885.

Courtney, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1828–57. Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.
ANNT. 1857. Died in London Nov. 24, 1893.

Spooner, Richard.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
INDIA, 1828–62. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.
ANNT. 1862. Died Aug. 20, 1867.

Clerk, Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1827.
Math., Prize (2d term); Law, Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (2d term); Hindústání, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1828. No appointment.
Died at Bombay Dec. 7, 1828.

Malcolm, George.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
INDIA, 1828–41. Assistant Collector of Khandesh.
Died at sea Nov. 1841.

Dyke, William Heneage.

HAILEYBURY, 1827.
INDIA, 1828–34. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Dhárwár.
Died at Sholápur April 27, 1834.

Robertson, John Mackenzie Gladstone.

HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Math., Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol Econ., Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Deva-Nágarí Writing, Prize (2d term); Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1829–32. Deputy Secretary to Government, Persian Department.
Died at Bombay March 15, 1832.

Dent, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.
Persian, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1828–33. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadnagar.
Died at Ahmadnagar Dec. 22, 1833.

Oakes, Charles Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1827–28.

Haddon, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
Died at Liverpool Jan. 26, 1831.

Hallett, James Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
INDIA, 1830. Assistant Collector of Surat.
Died at Surat Dec. 20, 1830.

Spens, Archibald.
HAILEYBURY, 1828.
INDIA, 1829–54. Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1854. Died 1868.

Harrison, William Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
INDIA, 1831–62. Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1862. Died March 4, 1871.

Davies, John Marshall.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term); Drawing, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1830–53. Resident at Baroda.
Died at Cape of Good Hope Nov. 29, 1853.

Jones, Edward Champagné.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
INDIA, 1830–57. (Direct appointment.) Magistrate and Collector of Poona.
ANNT. 1857. Died 1891.

Larken, Metcalfe.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–30. Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1830–59. Judge of S.D.F.A.
Resigned 1859.

Forbes, Michie Stuart.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.

Corfield, Arthur King.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–31.
INDIA, 1832–62. Civil Auditor.
ANNT. 1862.

Fisher, J. J. W.
HAILEYBURY, 1828.

Bettington, Albemarle.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
INDIA, 1830–61. Inspector of Prisons and Commissioner of Police.
ANNT. 1861. Died at Weston-super-Mare May 14, 1892.

Frere, William Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
Math., Medal (3d term); Law, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1830–65. Judge of S.D.F.A. and Member of Council.
ANNT. 1865. Died 1880.

Fergusson, George H.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.

Briggs, Edward Hodge.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
INDIA, 1830–39. Assistant to Political Commissioner of Gujrát and Resident at Baroda.
Died at sea Oct. 27, 1839.

Inverarity, Jonathan Duncan.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–30.
Hindústání, Prize (2d term); Persian Writing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1830–65. Commissioner of Sind 1850; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1865. Died April 28, 1882.

Harrison, Charles Matthew.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
INDIA, 1831–63. Judge of Ahmadnagar.
ANNT. 1863. Died 1887.

Prendergast, Charles George.
HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.

INDIA, 1831–51. Collector of Revenue, Bombay, and Superintendent of Stationery.
Died at Broach Aug. 16, 1851.

Goldsmid, Henry Edward.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1831–55. Chief Secretary to Government.
Died at Cairo Jan. 3, 1855.

Waddell, George.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
INDIA, 1831–38. Assistant Collector of Poona.
Died at Bombay Feb. 13, 1838.

Loughnan, Thomas Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
INDIA, 1831–63. Judge of Poona.
ANNT. 1863. Died Nov. 9, 1881.

Sims, Frank.

HAILEYBURY, 1829.
INDIA, 1830–54. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Thána.
ANNT. 1854. Died 1868.

Malcolm, Gilbert.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1832–34. Assistant Collector of Ahmadnagar.
Died at sea June 29, 1834.

Remington, Ashness.

HAILEYBURY, 1829.
INDIA, 1830–56. Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1856. Died at Brighton May 10, 1883.

Dallas, Edward Herbert.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–30.
INDIA, 1832–44. Assistant Collector of Khandesh.
Died at Exmouth Dec. 16, 1844.

Pelly, John Hinde.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
INDIA, 1832–57. Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.
Died at Mahábaleshwar April 19, 1857.

Suart, Edward Montague.

HAILEYBURY, 1829–31.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1831–54. Judge of Khandesh.
Died at Bombay April 7, 1854.

Baber, Edward Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.
INDIA, 1832–34. Assistant Collector of Ratnágiri.
Died at Kannúr March 26, 1834.

Woodcock, John William.

HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.
INDIA, 1831–59. Judge of Ahmadnagar.
ANNT. 1861. Died 1885.

Bazette, Richard Young.

HAILEYBURY, 1830.
Persian Writing, Prize (1st term); Bengálí Writing, Prize (2d term); Drawing, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1831–54. Judge of Ahmadábád.
ANNT. 1854. Died at Reading April 21, 1889.

Burton, Edgar Williams.

HAILEYBURY, 1830–32.
INDIA, 1833–45. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Broach.
Died at Jámbusar 1845.

Ogilvy, Thomas.

HAILEYBURY, 1830–31.
Essay, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1832–60. Political Agent in Kachchh; Commissioner of Sátára; Magistrate and Collector of Sátára.
ANNT. 1860–72.

Hebbert, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1830–32.
Math., Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hindústání, Prize (1st term); Persian Writing, Prize (1st term); Drawing, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1832–63. Judge of S.D.F.A.
ANNT. 1863.

Jones, Arthur Wellington.

HAILEYBURY, 1831–32.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term).

India, 1832–61. Judge of Dhárwár.
ANNT. 1861.

Stracey, Harding Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1831–33.
INDIA, 1833–44. Assistant Judge of Ahmadábád.
Died at Ahmadábád March 31, 1844.

Rose, John Nugent.

HAILEYBURY, 1831.
INDIA, 1832–61. Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.
ANNT. 1861. Died June 9, 1867.

Buchanan, John.

HAILEYBURY, 1832–33.
INDIA, 1834–49. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Káira.
Resigned April 4, 1849.

Morgan, John Robley.

HAILEYBURY, 1832–34.
ANNT. 1835–66. Magistrate and Collector of Poona.
ANNT. 1866.

Mansfield, Samuel, C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1832–33.
Math., Prize (1st term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Hindústání, Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1834–72. Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, 1860; Commissioner of Sind 1863; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1872. Died in London Dec. 12, 1893.

Hart, William.

HAILEYBURY, 1832–34.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d, 4th terms); Essay, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1835–65. Secretary to Government, General, Ecclesiastical, P.W.D. and Railway Departments; Judge of S.D.F.A. 1862; Commissioner of Sind and Member of Council.
ANNT. 1865.

Frere, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Bartle Edward, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1832–33.
Classics, Medal (3d term); Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Law, Prize (2d term), Medal (3d term); Drawing, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms).

INDIA, 1834–62. Commissioner of Sind 1861; Member of Council of Governor General.
ANNT. 1862.
Governor of Bombay 1862–67; Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1867–77; Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and High Commissioner for British South Africa 1877–80.
Died at Wimbledon May 29, 1884.

Stuart, Alexander Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1833.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Math., Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Arabic, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1834–50. Assistant Collector of Customs at Gujrát.
Resigned 1850.

Blakiston, Henry James.

HAILEYBURY, 1833–34.
INDIA, 1834–37. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Poona.
Off the list in 1838.

Forbes, Arthur Andrew Charles.

HAILEYBURY, 1834.
Essay, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1835–44. Assistant Judge of Ahmadnagar.
Died at Ahmadnagar July 27, 1844.

Davidson, Duncan.

HAILEYBURY, 1834.
Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1835–62. Magistrate and Collector of Poona.
ANNT. 1862. Died in England Dec. 8, 1880.

Tytler, Charles Edward Francis.

HAILEYBURY, 1834–36.
Math., Prize (1st term); Persian, Prize (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1836–62. Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadnagar.
ANNT. 1862. Died 1881.

Jenkins, Edward Leighton.

HAILEYBURY, 1834–35.
Math., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1835–63. Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.
ANNT. 1863–76.

Seton-Karr, George Berkeley.
HAILEYBURY, 1834–36.
Persian, Prize (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1836–62. Magistrate and Collector of Belgaum.
Died in England June 8, 1862.

Russell, William Oldnall.
HAILEYBURY, 1834–35.
Persian Writing, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1835–36.
Died at Bombay March 25, 1836.

Hadow, John William.
HAILEYBURY, 1835.
INDIA, 1836–69. Revenue Commissioner, South Division.
ANNT. 1869. Died in London Jan. 30, 1881.

Richardson, Arthur St. John, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1835–36.
Persian, Prize (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1837–71. Judge of Ahmadnagar.
ANNT. 1871. Died in London June 14, 1878.

Turquand, William James.
HAILEYBURY, 1835–37.
Classics, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Math., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (3d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term); Persian, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1837–61. Magistrate and Collector of Ratnágiri.
Died at Poona July 12, 1861.

Forbes, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1837.
Classics, Prize (2d term); Math., Prize (1st, 2d terms); Law, Prize (2d term); Persian, Prize (2d term); Hindústání, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1838–40. Assistant Collector of Dhárwár.
Resigned 1840.

Babington, Stephen.
HAILEYBURY, 1837–38.
Classics, Prize (3d term); Law, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1838–46. Assistant Judge of Surat.
Died at Bombay Dec. 2, 1846.

Stewart, Charles Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1838–39.
INDIA, 1839–40. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Dhárwár.
Died at Bombay Oct. 18, 1840.

De Vitré, John Samuel Dennis.
HAILEYBURY, 1838–39.
Máráthí, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1840–50. Assistant Judge of Konkan.
Died at Bombay Oct. 12, 1850.

Arbuthnot, Hon. D.
HAILEYBURY, 1838.

Inverarity, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1838–39.
Máráthí, Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1839–65. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.
ANNT. 1865.

Stewart, John Henry Fraser.
HAILEYBURY, 1838–40.
INDIA, 1840–41.
Resigned 1841.

Erskine, Claudius James.
HAILEYBURY, 1839.
Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1840–67. Secretary to Government in General and Judicial Departments 1854; Director of Public Instruction 1856; Judge of Konkan 1858; Member of Legislative Council of India and Judge of High Court.
ANNT. 1867. Died in London June 6, 1893.

Forbes, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
INDIA, 1840–64. Judge of Surat.
ANNT. 1865. Died in 1892.

Goldfinch, William Agnew.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
INDIA, 1840–67, Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.
ANNT. 1867. Died in England Nov. 28, 1876.

Travers, Astley Cooper.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
INDIA, 1840–54. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Káira.
Died at Kolába June 11, 1854.

Anderson, Sir Henry Lacon, K.C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1839.
Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (2d term); Essay, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1840–65. Chief Secretary to Government and Additional Member of Council.
ANNT. 1865. Died April 7, 1879.

Farish, J.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–40.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Sansk., Prize (1st, 3d terms).

Robertson, Archibald David.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–41.
INDIA, 1841–68. Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments; Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.
ANNT. 1868.

Compton, Thomas Abingdon.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–41.
INDIA, 1841–62. Judge of Sholápur.
Died in India Aug. 12, 1862.

Grant, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1839–41.
INDIA, 1841–50. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Sholápur.
Died at Sholápur May 24, 1850.

Monier-Williams, Sir Monier, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., K.C.I.E.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d terms); Persian, Prize (2d term); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st term).
Boden Sanskrit Scholar, Oxford, 1843; Professor of Sanskrit at Haileybury 1844; M.A. Oxford 1846; Boden Professor of Sanskrit, Oxford, 1860; Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, 1875; LL.D., Calcutta, 1876; Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, 1880; Knight Bachelor 1876; K.C.I.E. 1887; Hon. Ph.D., Göttingen, 1888; Vice-President, Royal Asiatic Society, 1890; Hon. Fellow of University College, Oxford, 1892.

Tucker, Henry Pendock St. George.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
Math., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1843–76. Judge of High Court; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1876.

Magniac, Major-General Francis Lane.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–41.
5th Madras Light Cavalry.
Retired June 25, 1878. Died in 1891.

Muspratt, J. R.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–43.

Bellasis, Augustus Fortunatus.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–72. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.
Died at sea March 23, 1872.

Warden, Augustus Brooke.
HAILEYBURY, 1840–42.
INDIA, 1842–71. Judge of High Court.
ANNT. 1871.

Lushington, E. H.
HAILEYBURY, 1840.

Livingston, H. C.
HAILEYBURY, 1840.

Moore, J. C.
HAILEYBURY, 1840.

Gray, Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1843–64. Magistrate and Collector of Sholápur.
Died in India July 26, 1864.

Forbes, Alexander Kinloch.
HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Essay, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1843–65. Judge of High Court.
Died in India Aug. 31, 1865.

Coxon, Michael Agnew.
HAILEYBURY, 1841–42.
INDIA, 1843–60. Judge of Dhárwár.
Died at Baroda Dec. 16, 1860.

Hardy, Robert.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
INDIA, 1844–53. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Káira.
Name removed from list 1853.

Ellis, Sir Barrow Helbert, G.C.B., K.C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms); Sansk., Prize (3d term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1844–75. Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments 1861; Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division 1863; Member of Council 1866; Member of Governor General's Council.
ANNT. 1875.
Member of Council of Secretary of State for India 1876–85.
Died June 10, 1887.

Newton, Henry.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term); Arabic, Prize (3d term); Maráthí, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1843–71. Judge of High Court.
ANNT. 1871.

Tucker, Leighton Hamerton Baker.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
Law, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1844–66. Magistrate and Collector of Dhárwár.
ANNT. 1866.

Manson, Charles James.

HAILEYBURY, 1841–43.
Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1844–58. Special Commissioner at Sátára.
Murdered at Nargúnd May 29, 1858.

Bagshaw, Robert Salmon.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–45.
INDIA, 1845–56. Assistant Judge of Ahmadábád.
Out of list 1856.

Craigie, E. J.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–43.

Lloyd, Francis.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
INDIA, 1844–73. Judge of High Court.
ANNT. 1873.

Robertson, John McDonell.
HAILEYBURY, 1842–44.
INDIA, 1844–45. No appointment.
Died at Bombay Oct. 13, 1845.

Elliot, Lieutenant Robert James Mitchell.
HAILEYBURY, 1843.
6th Madras Light Cavalry.
Died at Cuddapah Feb. 5, 1850.

Grant, Alexander Ronald.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–44.
INDIA, 1844–70. Judge of Dhárwár.
ANNT. 1870. Died 1890.

Davies, Charles James.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
INDIA, 1845–69. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Surat.
Died in England April 25, 1869.

Lockett, Hugh Barnett.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–46.
INDIA, 1847–60. Assistant to Political Agent, South Marátha Country.
Died in India May 7, 1860.

Roid, Lestock.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1845–81. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.
ANNT. 1881.

Rogers, Alexander.
HAILEYBURY, 1843–45.
Persian, Prize (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d, 4th terms).

INDIA, 1845–79. Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1879.

Inverarity, John Stewart.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–45.
INDIA, 1846–59. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadábád.
Resigned 1859.

Leighton, David Clarence Russell.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–45.
INDIA, 1846–63. Joint Magistrate and Sub-Collector of Kolába.
Invalid Pension 1863.

Down, Edward Philip.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–45.
INDIA, 1846–70. Magistrate and Collector of Poona.
Resigned 1870.

Gibbs, James, C.S.I., C.I.E.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
Math., Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1846–80. Judge of High Court; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1880. Died 1886.

Cameron, Charles Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
INDIA, 1847–72. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Dharwar.
ANNT. 1872. Died at Torquay May 3, 1892.

Ryan, Robert Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
Math., Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1847–52. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadábád.
Died at Point de Galle April 15, 1852.

Oliphant, James Erskine.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–47.
Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1848–77. Magistrate and Collector of Poona.
ANNT. 1877.

Scott, George.
HAILEYBURY, 1844–46.
INDIA, 1847–69. President of Income Tax Commission; Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
Resigned 1869.

Havelock, William Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
Math., Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d terms).
INDIA, 1847–76. Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.
Died at Bombay Nov. 1, 1876.

Glyn, Egerton Robert.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–46.
INDIA, 1847–52. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Surat.
Died at Bombay Sept. 8, 1852.

Kemball, Alexander Donald.
HAILEYBURY, 1845.
Bombay Cavalry.
Died at Rajcote June 3, 1846.

Erskine, James Mackintosh.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
INDIA, 1848–64. Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, N.W.P.
Died in India Nov. 28, 1864.

Robertson, James Walker.
HAILEYBURY, 1845–47.
INDIA, 1847–75. Magistrate and Collector of Thána.
ANNT. 1875. Died Jan. 20, 1892.

Ashburner, Lionel Robert, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–47.
INDIA, 1848–82. Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1882.

Ritchie, Walter Adolphus.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–47.
Sansk., Prize (3d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1848–61. Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.
Died at Bombay May 28, 1861.

Dickinson, A. W.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–47.

Martin, R. F.
HAILEYBURY, 1846.

Shaw-Stewart, Michael John Mansell.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
Math., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1849–75. Magistrate and Collector of Khandesh.
ANNT. 1875.

Armstrong, John Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
INDIA, 1848–72. Magistrate and Collector of Kaládji.
Died Nov. 6, 1872.

Mactier, Robert Fergusson.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
INDIA, 1848–83. Judge of Sátára.
ANNT. 1883.

D'Oyly, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
INDIA, 1848–75. Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadnagar.
ANNT. 1875.

Chapman, Francis Steuart.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
INDIA, 1848–77. Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments.
ANNT. 1877. Died in London May 5, 1887.

Hobart, Hon. George Augustus Hampden.
HAILEYBURY, 1846–48.
INDIA, 1849–74. Judge of Khandesh.
ANNT. 1874.

Boswell, Henry Bruce.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.
Math., Prize (2d, 3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1849–76. Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadnagar.
ANNT. 1887.

Walter, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.
INDIA, 1849–65. Judge of Khandesh.
Died in India Feb. 24, 1865.

White, Richard.
HAILEYBURY, 1847–49.
Law, Prize (1st term), Medal (4th term); Essay, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1849–72. Judge of Poona.
Died in India May 15, 1872.

Forbes, Gordon Stewart.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–49.
INDIA, 1850–59. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Thána.
Resigned 1859.

Neave, Edward Digby.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–49.
INDIA, 1850–58. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Khandesh.
Died at Maligaon July 1, 1858.

Robertson, Elphinstone Pourtales.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
INDIA, 1851–86. Revenue Commissioner, Central Division.
ANNT. 1886.

Gordon, Stewart St. John.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Law, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1850–66. Member of Council.
Died in India March 8, 1866.

Kemball, Charles Gurdon.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
INDIA, 1850–85. Judge of High Court.
ANNT. 1885.

Ravenscroft, Edward William, C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
INDIA, 1851–84. Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and General Departments; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1884.

Shaw (-Mackenzie), Charles Forbes Hodson.
HAILEYBURY, 1848–50.
Sansk., Prize (1st, 3d, 4th terms); Maráthí, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1850–85. Judge of Belgaum.
ANNT. 1885.

Arthur, John Raynor.
HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.
INDIA, 1851–77. Magistrate and Collector of Sátára.
ANNT. 1877.

Bosanquet, Arthur.
HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.
INDIA, 1851–77. Judge of Ahmadnagar.
ANNT. 1877. Died April 18, 1885.

Pinhey, Robert Hill.
HAILEYBURY, 1849–50.
Maráthí, Prize (3d, 4th terms).

INDIA, 1851–85. Judge of High Court.
ANNT. 1885.

Lodwick, Robert William.
HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1851–77. Accountant General, Madras.
ANNT. 1877.

Grey, Arthur Egypt Donoughmore.
HAILEYBURY, 1849–51.
INDIA, 1851–79. Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.
ANNT. 1879.

Pasley, Rodney Stewart Lyons Sabine.
HAILEYBURY, 1849–52.
INDIA, 1853–55. No appointment.
Name removed 1855.

Stack, John William.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–51.
Maráthí, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1852–60. Deputy Magistrate of Haiderábád.
Died at Broach Oct. 8, 1860.

Weeding, Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–51.
INDIA, 1852–64. Assistant Judge of Ahmadábád.
Died in India Aug. 26, 1864.

Lindsay, Hugh Barlow.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–51.
INDIA, 1852–63. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Surat.
Invalid Pension 1863.

Sandwith, William.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–51.
INDIA, 1852-80. Judge of Dhárwár.
ANNT. 1880.

Duff, James Adam Gordon.
HAILEYBURY, 1850–51.
Hindústání, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1852–73. Magistrate and Collector of Kolába.
Died March 26, 1873.

Warden, John Lodwick.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–51.
INDIA, 1852–58. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadnagar.
Resigned 1858.

Hope, Sir Theodore Cracroft, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

HAILEYBURY, 1850–52.
Classics, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (2d, 4th terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (4th term); Persian, Prize (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (4th term); Maráthí, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Essay, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1853–88. Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division; Member of Council of Governor General.
ANNT. 1888.

Erskine, Henry Napier Bruce, C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–52.
INDIA, 1853–88. Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division; Commissioner in Sind.
ANNT. 1888. Died at Malvern Dec. 4, 1893.

White, James George.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–52.
INDIA, 1853–84. Magistrate and Collector of Surat.
ANNT. 1884.

Arbuthnot, Forster Fitzgerald.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–52.
INDIA, 1853–78. Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
ANNT. 1878.

Elliot, Gilbert Wray.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–53.
INDIA, 1854–77. Magistrate and Collector of Kaládji.
ANNT. 1877.

Phillipps, Reginald.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–53.
INDIA, 1853–64. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Sholápur.
Died in India Nov. 1, 1864.

Barr, Myers Willoughby.

HAILEYBURY, 1851–53.
Classics, Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1853–54. No appointment.
Died at Bombay Aug. 9, 1854.

Gonne, Charles, C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–53.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d terms); Law, Prize (2d term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (1st term).
INDIA, 1854–85. Secretary to Government, Political, Secret and Judicial Departments; Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and General Departments.
ANNT. 1885.

Moriarty, Jeremiah.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–53.
INDIA, 1854–65. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadábád.
Died in England Jan. 2, 1865.

Anderson, George William.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–53.
INDIA, 1854–74. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Broach.
Invalid Pension 1874.

Hay-Coghlan, William Mant Philip.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
INDIA, 1854–82. Judge of Thána.
ANNT. 1882.
Chamberlain to H.H. Leo XIII.

Larpent, Albert John de Hochepied.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
INDIA, 1854–77. Judge of Poona.
ANNT. 1877. Died 1887.

Bosanquet, Theodore.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
Maráthí, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1854–80. Magistrate and Collector of Sholápur.
ANNT. 1880.

Crawford, Arthur Travers.

HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
INDIA, 1855–89. Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.
Dismissed the Service 1889.

Hunter, Robert William.
HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1854–75. Judge of Ratnágiri.
Died at Ratnágiri June 14, 1875.

Sheppard, George Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1852–54.
INDIA, 1854–89. Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.
ANNT. 1889.

Thompson, Colonel William.
HAILEYBURY, 1852.
7th Madras Light Cavalry.
Retired Feb. 1, 1882.

Elphinston, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–54.
INDIA, 1855–86. Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadnagar.
ANNT. 1886. Died at Southsea June 30, 1893.

Robertson, William Wybrow.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–64. Assistant to Political Superintendent of Kolhápur.
Invalid Pension 1864.

Borradaile, Alexander Alfred.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
Persian, Prize (4th term); Maráthí, Prize (3d, 4th term).
INDIA, 1855–84. Magistrate and Collector of Broach.
ANNT. 1884.

Coulson, Gustavus George Blenkinsop.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–63. Assistant to Political Agent at Káthiáwár.
Died in India Sept. 7, 1863.

Melvill, Sir Maxwell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
Classics, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Law, Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (4th term); Essay, Prize (1st, 3d terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d, 4th terms).
INDIA, 1855–87. Judicial Commissioner in Sind; Judge of High Court; Member of Council.
Died at Poona Aug. 5, 1887.

Norman, Gerald.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–78. Magistrate and Collector of Poona.
ANNT. 1878.

Ovans, Charles Robertson.
HAILEYBURY, 1853–55.
INDIA, 1855–74. Magistrate and Collector of Kanara.
Died in Bombay Dec. 30, 1874.

Melvill, Francis Dawes.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
Math., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term), Medal (4th term); Sansk., Prize (1st, 2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindústání, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Maráthí, Prize (2d, 3d terms); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (1st, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1856–81. Judicial Commissioner in Sind.
Died at Cairo Feb. 9, 1881.

Percival, Edward Hope.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
INDIA, 1856–78. Magistrate and Collector of Dhárwár.
ANNT. 1878.

Salmon, William Mayer.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
Math., Medal (4th term); Telugu, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1856–74. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Belgaum.
Invalid Pension 1874. Died 1880.

Macdonald, Arthur Ramsay.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
INDIA, 1856–82. Magistrate and Collector of Kanara.
ANNT. 1882.

Spens, Archibald Lockhart.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–55.
INDIA, 1856–81. Judge of Kanara.
ANNT. 1881.

Praed, Bulkeley John Mackworth.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
Sansk., Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1856–60. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Thána.
Died in India June 6, 1860.

Moore, John George.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1856–90. Revenue Commissioner, Central Division; Member of Council.
ANNT. 1890.

Jervoise, Lieutenant C. C.
HAILEYBURY, 1854.
1st Bengal European Cavalry.
Not in Army List after 1864.

Conolly, Major Francis Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1854.
49th Bengal N.I.
Retired May, 20, 1879.

Propert, William Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1856–90. Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.
ANNT. 1890.

Hankey, Jameson Alers.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
Maráthí, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1856–62. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadnagar.
Resigned 1862.

Jervoise, Alan Arthur Clarke.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1857–87. Magistrate and Collector of Belgaum.
ANNT. 1887.

Macnaghten, Fergus.
HAILEYBURY, 1854–56.
INDIA, 1856–67. Assistant Commissioner of Chindwára.
Died in India April 27, 1867.

Burra, Henry.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–56.
Classics, Prize (3d, 4th terms); Persian, Prize (2d, 4th terms); Hindí, Prize (2d term); Telugu, Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1857–62. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Sholápur.
Resigned 1862.

Pratt, William Roger.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–56.
INDIA, 1857–85. Magistrate and Collector of Sátára.
ANNT. 1885.

Jacomb, Herbert Edward.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–56.
Hindí, Prize (3d term).
INDIA, 1857–83. Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
ANNT. 1883.

Grant, John Hay.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–56.
INDIA, 1857–88. Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
ANNT. 1888.

Hogg, Charles Magenis.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–56.
INDIA, 1856–77. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Sátára.
ANNT. 1877.

Mason, Thomas Monck.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–56.
INDIA, 1857–74. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Kaládji.
Died in England Feb. 26, 1874.

Daniell, Nugent Murray Whitmore.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1857–78. Judge of Khandesh.
ANNT. 1878.

Fergusson, William Rankin.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1857–62. No appointment.
Resigned 1862.

Macfarlan, John.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
Persian, Prize (2d, 3d terms), Medal (4th term); Hindí, Prize (2d term); Hindústání, Prize (3d term), Medal (4th term).
INDIA, 1857–78. Postmaster General, Madras.
ANNT. 1878.

Nairne, Rev. Alexander Kyd.
HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
Math., Prize (1st term), Medal (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (2d term); Sansk., Prize (4th term); Gen. Prof. at Easter, Prize (2d term).
INDIA, 1857–78. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Thána.
ANNT. 1878.

Pritchard, Sir Charles Bradley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
Math., Prize (2d, 3d terms).
INDIA, 1857. Commissioner in Sind; Member of Council.

Spry, Arthur Hume.

HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1857–86. Magistrate and Collector of Káira.
ANNT. 1886.

Waddington, George.

HAILEYBURY, 1855–57.
INDIA, 1857–90. Magistrate and Collector of Ahmadnagar.
ANNT. 1891.

Middleton, Clement Alexander.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
Sansk., Prize (4th term).
INDIA, 1858–66. Judge of Karáchi.
Invalid Pension 1866. Died March 11, 1891.

Copeland, Leslie.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–61. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Khandesh.
Died in India Sept. 13, 1861.

Hunter, James.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–60. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Sholápur.
Invalid Pension 1860. Died April 20, 1876.

Wyllie, Francis Robert Shaw.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–75. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ratnágiri.
Invalid Pension 1875.

Smyth, Robert Staples.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–60. No appointment.
Struck off list 1860.

Bell, Claudius William.

HAILEYBURY, 1856–57.
INDIA, 1858–75. Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Poona.
Died at Suez Jan. 10, 1875.

CHINA

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STUDENTS

AT

THE EAST INDIA COLLEGE,

1805 TO 1829.

Millett, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1808–9.
CHINA, 1809–34. Supracargo.

Hudleston, Frederick Irwin.
HAILEYBURY, 1810–11.
CHINA, 1811–17. Writer.

Bannerman, James.
HAILEYBURY, 1810–12.
CHINA, 1812–34. Supracargo.

Marjoribanks, Charles.
HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
CHINA, 1813–33. Supracargo.

Davis, John Francis.
HAILEYBURY, 1811–12.
Math., Prize (4th term); Hist. and Pol. Econ., Prize (1st term), Medal (3d term), Certificate (4th term).
CHINA, 1813–34. Supracargo.

Astell, John Harvey.
HAILEYBURY, 1823–24.
CHINA, 1825–34. Supracargo.
Pension 1841.

Clarke, Henry Matthew.
HAILEYBURY, 1825.
Classics, Prize (1st term).
CHINA, 1825–34. Supracargo.
Pension 1841.

Ravenshaw, Henry Thomas.
HAILEYBURY, 1824.
CHINA, 1825–34. Writer.

Campbell, James William.
HAILEYBURY, 1828–29.
CHINA, 1829–34. Writer.
BENGAL, 1836–55. Deputy Collector of Customs.
Resigned 1855.

Young, Charles Frederick.
HAILEYBURY, 1829.
CHINA, 1831–34. Writer.
BENGAL, 1837–38. Assistant Secretary to Board of Customs.
Died at Calcutta March 19, 1838.

[The Chinese establishment closed in 1834.]

SPECIMENS OF MEDALS GIVEN AT OLD HAILEYBURY COLLEGE

BRIEF RECORD

OF THE ACTIVE SERVICES OF HAILEYBURIANS

DURING THE MUTINY,

1857-58.

PREFACE

THE following record was mainly compiled by the late Mr. Brand Sapte, and has only been corrected in a few points and completed by myself.

It does not profess to be more than a brief note of service during the Mutiny, and the names of many have been omitted because, though the work done by them was most important, it did not include active service in the field. Especially in the Punjab was this the case. The incessant labours of men there kept their districts quiet and checked the wave of insurrection ; but the very success of these efforts prevented there being active service in the field to record.

Even of active service much I fear has been overlooked. A very large number have passed away, and of those who survive many have not responded to the appeal or told what no others could tell so well. We have done our best to supply the deficiencies from the recollections of others and from various works, especially Malleson's and the official reports in the India Office Library, but general histories cannot enter into details, and many a gallant act or interesting service must have been missed.

No record has been included of thanks in General Orders, letters of thanks from the Lieutenant Governor, from the Governor General, or from the Secretary of State, or decorations or titles earned; because it was found impossible to make such a record complete.

I can only plead that this is an attempt, however imperfect, to save from oblivion the unwearied zeal, the indomitable courage, and the devotion to duty of our old colleagues.

P. WIGRAM.

[In this part of the work the spelling of proper names is that in use in 1857. A more accurate system has since been introduced, but it was thought better to retain what is to be found in the records of the time and was known to the men whose actions are described.]

ACTIVE SERVICES OF OLD HAILEYBURIANS DURING THE MUTINY

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM MAXWELL. Served with the Volunteers in the defence of Agra.

ASTELL, HENRY GODFREY. Judge of Azimgarh, so had no administrative charge. When the 17th Native Infantry mutinied, the Europeans escaped to Ghazipore. The Sepoys marched off to Lucknow, and the district was for a time in a state of anarchy. But two brave planters, Venables and Legge, came into the station, maintained themselves there, and after about a month the Civil Officers returned, supported by two Companies of Sepoys and a small body of Cavalry, whose loyalty was more than doubtful. They were soon attacked by a body of rebels, estimated at 20,000, and after an engagement, in which Astell's horse was shot under him, and the Cavalry deserted them and fled to the camp, they were forced to retire to their intrenchments and thence to Ghazipore. About two months later, when the Nepalese Force came down, Azimgarh was reoccupied, but Astell was transferred to Jaunpore. There he again had his full share of fighting and danger, for later on they were besieged and closely pressed, till relieved by General Lugard with a force from Lucknow.

BARNES, GEORGE CARNAC. Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States. Did excellent service in collecting supplies for the Dehli army, his efforts being supported by the loyal Chiefs of the Sikh Protected States, who also aided in keeping the communications open. So splendidly was this work done that never was an attempt made to intercept the supplies of stores and ammunition. To George Barnes, cordially aided by Ricketts, of Loodiana fame, was due the preservation of peace in these districts, a matter of vital importance. As an example of the work done, 2000 camels, 2000 men, and 500 carts were collected for transport of stores and supplies in one week.

BAX-IRONSIDE, JOHN HENRY. Was Joint Magistrate of Ghazipore when the Mutiny broke out. This district, always a difficult one to manage, soon felt the effect of events in Azimgarh, and on June 6 broke

out in open rebellion. Bax took a very active part in trying to restore order, and visiting refractory villages punished them severely. He accompanied Vincent Eyre in the relief of Arrah. After this it was thought advisable to disarm the 65th Native Infantry at Ghazipore, though it had outwardly remained faithful. Quiet was partially restored, but in 1858 trouble was renewed and Bax again took the field. On one occasion he was in danger of being surrounded, but was relieved by Brigadier Douglas; and on the defeat of Kooer Singh and the dispersal of his followers order was gradually restored.

BENSON, GEORGE SACKVILLE. Returned from furlough when the Mutiny began. Was attached to Havelock's force, and died from wounds received when entering Lucknow.

BENSON, WILLIAM RALPH. Deputy Commissioner of Duriabad in Oudh. Was forced to abandon his district and escaped to Lucknow, where he was one of the garrison throughout the siege.

BEST, JOHN RYCROFT. Was Joint Magistrate of Agra and took his part in the siege there.

BIRD, FREDERICK MERTINS. Joint Magistrate of Goruckpore. He defeated an attempt of the prisoners to escape from the jail, and was conspicuous by the part he took in helping to maintain order under most discouraging circumstances. When the English had to vacate Goruckpore he refused to accompany them, thinking that he could trust the natives, and remained alone. But he very soon had to fly for his life, a price being set on his head. He had always been a keen sportsman and was well acquainted with the jungles, through which he fled, eventually reaching Champarun in safety. He afterwards accompanied the Gurkha Column from Nepaul.

BLOCK, ADAM HENRY GEORGE. Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore in Oudh, the headquarters of the 15th Irregular Cavalry, commanded by Sam Fisher, one of the finest Officers in the Service. On June 5 Block was warned of the approach of mutinous Sepoys from Jaunpore, who had declared their resolve to kill every European. Fisher and Block at once sent off the ladies and children under an escort to Allahábád, but refused to leave themselves. The next day they were both basely murdered by some policemen, the troopers standing by.

BOULDERSON, ARTHUR. Went through all the trials of the siege of Lucknow, where he did good service with his rifle, and was severely wounded.

BRAMLEY, WILLIAM JENNINGS. Had made over charge of Shahjehánpore just before the Mutiny and was at Farruckábád. He accompanied a party of troops to maintain order in the Etah district. When it was found that they could not be trusted, Bramley with Phillipps and Hall made their way to Agra and were there throughout the siege. Bramley afterwards restored order in Allygarh.

BRANDRETH, ARTHUR. Settlement Officer of a part of the Jhelum District, which had given much trouble in the second Sikh War. He was called away from this work to act as Secretary to Sir John Lawrence, and so was present at all the weighty conferences of Lawrence, Montgomery, Macleod, Arthur Roberts and Macpherson. He was allowed to continue the Settlement work, and so well did he manage this, with the help of his good native assistants, that the formerly troublesome Mahomedan landowners vied with each other in showing their loyalty. They organized and furnished bodies of Volunteer Cavalry to guard the Tahsils and escort treasure to headquarters, thus freeing all the Military Police to join the new Regiments intended for Dehli. This highly important service was most creditable to Brandreth, who well merited the confidence placed in him by John Lawrence. It was found necessary to disarm the Native troops at Rawal Pindi, and it was owing to Brandreth and E. Thornton that this was done peacefully. For half an hour these two and others risked their lives, riding up and down amongst the Regiment and finally persuading them to lay down their arms. Not only were they in danger from the men, but at one time, a shot having been fired, our Artillery were on the point of opening on them and were only just stopped in time to save the Officers being swept away with the Mutineers.

CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE. Commissioner of Cis-Sutlej States. On leave in the Himalayas at the outbreak. On the fall of Dehli accompanied Greathed's Column to Agra, where Grant took over the command. Was present at the actions of Bulundshahr, Allygarh and Agra. Proceeded to Cawnpore with Grant.

CAMPBELL, JOHN SCARLETT. Was Joint Magistrate of Moradabad. A fuller account of what passed here up to June 3 will be found under

C. B. Saunders, but Campbell took part in the attack on, and disarming of, the Sappers and Miners from Roorkee. On May 29 he was out with 50 Sowars against a large body of Gujars; and he was throughout actively employed in keeping as much order as possible. When the whole party were forced to retire to Meerut, Campbell was sent to Bághpat to keep the bridge there and maintain communication between Meerut and Dehli. This he did for some time, but, when the troop of Dragoons there was temporarily absent escorting wounded men to Meerut, the insurgents seized the opportunity and drove Campbell into the camp before Dehli. He returned with a party of the Jhind troops, but after a time they retired to Dehli and he was forced to go with them. After three weeks he returned to Meerut, and had a narrow escape, for no sooner had they arrived there than his escort of Native Cavalry rode off and joined the rebels at Dehli. Campbell returned to Dehli on its capture, and was then sent to restore order first in the Rohtuck District and afterwards in the confiscated State of Jhajjar. The hard work here was much increased by the necessity of accompanying the troops on the watch against an inroad by Tantia Topi and the Gwalior Contingent.

CAPPER, WILLIAM COPELAND. Deputy Commissioner of Mulaon, in Oudh. When the Mutiny broke out, and the turbulent inhabitants of the District could no longer be controlled, Capper escaped to Lucknow and was there throughout the siege. In this he was noted for his unwearying and willing work.

CAULFIELD, WILLIAM HARRIS. A young Assistant, who took his full share at Benáres in the patrolling parties which kept order in the city and district. The hard work and exposure broke down his health, and he died.

CHAPMAN, FRANCIS STUART. Assistant Magistrate of Nassick. Was occupied for several months in suppressing the insurrection of the Bhils, headed by Bhagoji Bangoya. During these operations Lieut. Henry, of the Police, was killed and Chapman wounded.

CHASE, HENRY MINCHIN. Assistant Magistrate of Agra. Was marching through the district with the Kotah Contingent, which was utterly unreliable and did eventually mutiny, killing an European sergeant. Chase got safe into Agra, but was soon sent out again, with some Karauli men under Saifulla Khan, to collect revenue and supplies for

the Fort, now occupied by the residents of the Station about 2000 in number. The Neemuch mutineers came through the district soon after this on their way to Dehli and were attacked by a party from Agra, of which Chase was one. He also accompanied several expeditions against turbulent Mahomedan villages, and on the arrival of Greathed's Column was present at the attack and rout of the Gwalior Contingent, which restored peace to the Agra District.

CHESTER, CHARLES. Commissioner of the Allahábád Division. In his own unobtrusive way did excellent service at a most critical time and was the means of saving many Christian lives. Sir Henry Lawrence telegraphed from Lucknow recommending the residents at Allahábád to retire to the Fort, as he had intelligence that the troops were ripe for mutiny. This was the last message that passed down the wire before it was destroyed at Cawnpore, but it did arrive and saved many lives. Chester himself had a narrow escape, for he had spent the day of June 6 in his office and dined in his own house, and only drove down to the Fort by one road as the detachment of Sepoys, who had mutinied and murdered the Officers at the bridge across the Ganges, marched up another to the Parade Ground, where the whole Regiment shot down their Officers. In the Fort affairs were most critical. The Sikhs, long tampered with and having heard that their fellow Regiment had been dispersed at Benáres, were for the time out of hand, and the two Companies of Sepoys had to be disarmed by a few invalids who had been brought from Chunar and the Civilian Volunteers. This was accomplished. The Sepoys were expelled, the Sikhs returned to their duty, and the Fort with all its occupants and the enormous and invaluable Arsenal saved from destruction by Lieutenant Brasyer, Commandant of the Sikhs, and Lieutenant Russell, of the Artillery. Outside the revolt was complete. The city was full of rebels and when the garrison, relieved by Neill with the Madras Fusiliers on June 11, could go forth they found the Civil Station utterly wrecked and ruined, the only thatched house which had not been burnt being the Commissioner's Office. This was saved by the neighbouring villagers, who were otherwise most prominent in the plunder, because it contained the records of a suit decided in their favour. It was not until June 18 that the city was recovered. After this the work which fell on Chester was stupendous. Order had to be restored throughout the Division, including, besides Allahábád, Cawnpore, Futtehpore and Banda; intelligence had to be

obtained and supplies provided for the troops passing through daily on their way to Cawnpore and Lucknow, and whatever information did find its way from Agra and Dehli and the whole country above Allahábád passed through his hands on its way to the Governor General. Early in 1858 his health gave way under the strain, and he was compelled to retire without seeing the completion of the glorious work which he had begun.

CHRISTIAN, GEORGE JACKSON. Commissioner of Seetapore in Oudh, which was garrisoned by two Regiments of Oudh Infantry and the 41st Native Infantry. Christian from the first suspected the troops, but the Officers had the blindest confidence in their men. In anticipation of an outbreak Christian fortified his house, in which he placed the women and children. On June 3 the troops mutinied, murdered their Officers and the European Officials, and then attacked Christian's house, which they soon rendered untenable. He was forced to fly with his wife and child, and they were all three pursued and murdered. In George Christian the Service lost one of its most distinguished members, and no higher praise can be given to his memory than to record the fact that he was held in the highest estimation by John and Henry Lawrence.

CLIFFORD, WIGRAM. Assistant Magistrate of Goorgaon. With Ford, the Magistrate, joined Harvey and Money from Agra and co-operated with them in keeping open communications throughout May. When the Bhurtpore troops with Harvey mutinied, Clifford escaped across the Jumna to Bulundshahr. He was killed in action when attached to the troops after the taking of Dehli.

COCKERELL, HENRY EDMUND. Joint Magistrate of Banda, and stationed at the outpost of Kirwee. He was repeatedly written to by Mayne, the Magistrate, to come into Banda, he being the only Englishman at Kirwee. But he felt in honour bound to remain at his post, to which he held fast till Mayne sent a small escort to conduct him to Banda. He then very reluctantly started, though he saw that it was utterly useless to remain alone where he was. Before he could reach Banda, Mayne and his party had to fly for their lives, the Nawab's men having broken out, and Cockerell only reached the gates of the Palace to be murdered by these very men. His pluck, and what he unselfishly considered his duty, cost him his life. Only four years in the Service, he was a bright example of a brave young Englishman.

COCKS, ARTHUR HERBERT. Judge of Mynpoorie. On hearing of the mutiny of the 9th Native Infantry at Allygarh, a detachment of which Regiment was stationed at Mynpoorie, the non-combatants were at once sent off to Agra. The Sepoys very shortly broke out and attempted to get possession of the treasure, but were prevented by the gallantry of the Police Guard. Seeing the game was up, Cocks left the station for Agra with the rest of the Officials, except the two Powers and three Canal subordinates. Cocks was one of a small body of mounted Volunteers raised in the fort at Agra, which did excellent service with the gallant W. C. Watson, Magistrate of Allygarh. Eleven of these brave spirits went with Watson to a factory near Allygarh, where they took up their residence towards the end of June. This small body would appear never to have slept. On hearing of the approach of a large body of rebels they coolly moved out to attack them, though the Advance Guard numbered at least 500. They charged, and cut down fourteen, when the rest fled panic-stricken. This victory had a good effect temporarily, but the little band had eventually to retire to Agra, not without the loss of two of their number. Cocks, who was employed in the Punjáb in 1848–49, was severely wounded in the battle of Goojerat in a hand-to-hand encounter with a Sikh trooper.

COLLEDGE, GEORGE WELSTEAD. The work at Seháranpore was most important and incessant, for order was maintained in the district to the last, communications were kept open, and supplies forwarded to Deyra Doon and the Hill Stations of Mussoorie and Landour. In all this Colledge did his full share under Spankie.

COLVIN, ELLIOT. Assistant Magistrate at Muttra, where the Treasury Guard mutinied and killed Lieut. Burlton. Joined the Magistrate, M. B. Thornhill, at Chháta and remained with him there and at Muttra till they were forced to retire to Agra.

COLVIN, JAMES COLQUHOUN. Assistant Magistrate at Arrah at the outbreak of the Mutiny. The troops at Dinapore mutinying seriously affected the Arrah District, and Wake, the Magistrate, alive to the position, at once barricaded one of the houses in the station, laid in provisions, and prepared for the attack. The defence of Arrah against large bodies of mutineers and the followers of Kooer Singh was one of the most gallant affairs in the mutiny. Colvin served with the garrison,

which, against the most fearful odds, bravely and successfully defied the besiegers. They were at last relieved by Major Vincent Eyre, the siege having lasted from July 27 to August 2. The garrison joined the relieving force and at once marched against Kooer Singh, and drove him from his stronghold in the Jagdaspore jungles. Colvin subsequently saw much active service against the rebels, especially against Kooer Singh after he was driven across the Ganges from Oudh and returned to his native country.

COLVIN, JOHN RUSSELL. After a brilliant career in high office, was appointed by Lord Dalhousie to be Lieutenant Governor of the N.W.P. in succession to Mr. Thomason. The Mutiny found him administering the Government at Agra, and while health lasted he kept the reins in his own hands, watching over and supervising even the smallest detail. By the end of August he completely broke down, lingering on till September 9, and dying at his post like a brave and good man as he was. He was held in great estimation by Lord Canning, as he had been by previous Governors General. The following notification was issued on the report of his death: "It is the melancholy duty of The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council to announce the death of the Honourable John Russell Colvin, the Lieutenant Governor, N.W.P. Worn by the unceasing anxieties and labours of his charge, which placed him in the very front of the dangers by which of late India has been threatened, health and strength gave way; and the Governor General in Council has to deplore with sincere grief the loss of one of the most distinguished amongst the servants of the East India Company. The death of Mr. Colvin has occurred at a time when his ripe experience, his high ability, and his untiring energy would have been more than usually valuable to the State. But his career did not close before he had won for himself a high reputation in each of the various branches of administration to which he was at different times attached, nor until he had been worthily selected to fill the highest position in Northern India; and he leaves a name which not friends alone, but all who have been associated with him in the duties of Government, and all who may follow in his path, will delight to honour. The Right Honourable the Governor General directs that the Flag shall be lowered half-mast high, and that seventeen minute guns shall be fired at the seats of Government in India upon the receipt of the present notification."

COMBE, JAMES. Was Collector of Sháhábád and in the siege of Arrah. (*See* Wake.)

COOPER, FREDERIC HENRY. Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur, where stood the important Fort of Gobindgarh, to hold which was a matter of the very first importance, and the arrangements made by Cooper for this purpose reflect the very highest honour on this able Officer. He felt he had the support of the Authorities at Lahore, and they knew they could trust their Lieutenant. A Battery of English Artillery was stationed at Umritsur, and to get them into the Fort without exciting the suspicions of the Native Troops was no easy matter, as a collision had to be avoided. The next step was to cut off the retreat and prevent access to the station of the disarmed Sepoys escaping from Lahore, and this Cooper did in a masterly way. His garrison was strengthened by a Company of H.M. 81st Foot, unselfishly spared from Lahore by General Corbett, and all was secured. Later on when the 26th Native Infantry broke out at Lahore and attempted to escape, Cooper, by a rapid and daring march, cut them off at the crossing of the Rávi and drove them on to an island, where they nearly all submitted and met the just punishment for their offences. Throughout the whole of the disturbances Cooper was able to remain at his post and administer the important District entrusted to him.

COUPER, SIR GEORGE EBENEZER WILSON. Was Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh at the outbreak of the Mutiny, and was therefore at Lucknow from the commencement. Present at the battle of Chinhat, where he served as A.D.C. to Sir Henry Lawrence, by whom he was specially thanked for his services during that day. Was in the Residency throughout the siege, in which he rendered conspicuous service. General Inglis, who commanded, wrote of Couper in his despatch describing the siege: "I am indebted to Mr. Couper, C.S., for the assistance he has on many occasions afforded me by his judicious advice. I have moreover ever found him most ready and willing in the discharge of the Military duties assigned to him, however exposed the post, or arduous the undertaking. He commenced his career in her Majesty's Service, and consequently had had some experience of Military matters. If the road to Cawnpore had been made clear by the advent of our troops it was my intention to have deputed this Officer to Calcutta to detail in person the events

which have taken place for the information of the Government of India. I still hope that when our communications shall be once more unopposed he may be summoned to Calcutta for this purpose."

COURT, MAJOR HENRY. Magistrate of Allahábád. A man loved and respected by all who knew him, and possessed of untiring energy and a thorough knowledge of his work. What occured at Allahábád has been described under Chester. No more and no less can be said for Court, and equal credit belongs to each. To repeat it is unnecessary. Court, like Chester, was compelled by failure of health to leave his work unfinished for the time, though he returned afterwards to see the results and do much more good service in more peaceful times.

CUNLIFFE, CHARLES WATKIN. Deputy Commissioner of Baraech, a turbulent and unsettled district in Oudh. When the troops mutinied he and Lieut. Longueville Clarke escaped to Nánpára, but were refused admittance there. They then tried to get to Lucknow, but were detected when crossing the Ghagra at Bahram Ghat and shot down.

CUPPAGE, BURKE ROBERT. Joint Magistrate of Jaunpore. The only troops at this Station were a detachment of the Sikh Regiment which had mutinied at Benáres, and they, on hearing of the punishment that had been inflicted on their brethren, broke out into open mutiny, shot their Commandant, helped themselves to the Treasure and, meeting Cuppage on his way to the jail, shot him down; and with their plunder marched off to Lucknow.

CURRIE, ROBERT GEORGE. A young civilian, but lately joined the Service. Was on his way to Nynee Tal but stopped at Bijnore, from whence he retired to Seháranpore, when the Officials, having gallantly held the Station against tremendous odds, had to leave. On one occasion Currie was entrusted by Spankie, Magistrate of Seháranpore, with the conveyance of treasure to Deyra, which duty he accomplished in safety, having to pass with a very small escort through one of the most disturbed parts. He also had his full share of the constant patrolling of the district.

DANIELL, CLERMONT JOHN. Severely wounded in an attempt, with A. O. Hume, to capture a party of rebels who had taken refuge in a temple at Etawah. Served through the siege at Agra, where he was active among the Volunteers.

DASHWOOD, HENRY WODEHOUSE. Served throughout the siege of Agra, to which place he returned after serving a short time as Joint Magistrate at Muttra.

DAVIES, SIR ROBERT HENRY. Accompanied the troops in many expeditions in the Benáres Division. Resumed charge of Azimgarh as Magistrate and was besieged there. Accompanied Brigadier Douglas in pursuit of Kooer Singh.

DRUMMOND, THE HON. ROBERT ANDREW JOHN. Magistrate of Agra. A man of great energy and determination. At first impressed with the idea that the Mutiny was only partial, he had his eyes opened by the outbreak at the adjoining District of Muttra, and then supported the Lieutenant General in his proposal to occupy the Fort. He was the first to propose the disarming of the Native Regiments, a difficult work cleverly executed. Shortly after the English had gone into the Fort Drummond, at great personal risk, visited the city and patrolled a great part of it. This had so good an effect that from that day supplies became abundant, and domestic servants, not before attainable, offered their services in crowds. Drummond continued to render good service in many ways during the occupation of the Fort, and was specially commended to the notice of Government by Lord Canning.

DUMERGUE, JOHN SHORE. Served throughout the siege of Agra.

EDMONSTONE, GEORGE. Was Judge of Banda, and shared the trials of the escape thence with F. O. Mayne.

EDWARDS, RODERICK MURCHISON. Was Joint Magistrate of Seháruⁿpore under Spankie. This District was disturbed from the first outbreak, and the maintenance of order, the keeping open communications and supplying provisions to the Doon and Mussoorie involved constant work. On June 22 Edwards was sent to take charge of Mozuffernugur, which District was utterly disorganised and full of rebels. He managed to restore order and collect Revenue, but this necessitated constant work, including many contests, notably at Shámli, where three British Officers lost their lives, and at Thana Bhowan. In addition to the troubles within the district it was necessary, from Oct. 1857 to April 1858, to watch and hold forty miles of the Ganges against the Nawab of Najibabad in Rohilcund.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM. Magistrate of Budáon. Maintained order alone and retained possession of the district till June 1, when the released convicts and mutineers from Bareilly marched on Budáon and the Treasury Guard mutinied. Edwards then escaped to Farruckábád, whence he was again obliged to fly, and, in company with W. G. Probyn, took refuge with Raja Hardeo Baksh at Dharmpore in Oudh. There they remained till they were able to take boat down the Ganges, and after hair-breadth escapes reached General Havelock at Cawnpore on Sept. 1.

EGERTON, PHILIP HENRY. Magistrate of Dehli. Left Dehli on leave in March 1857, and so escaped the horrors of the first outbreak. But before leaving he had reported the circulation of the chupatis from village to village, the meaning of which has never been explained. Egerton returned from leave before Dehli had been recovered, but could not rejoin before October, when the city was in full possession of the English. He had his work cut out, and under his able and vigorous administration the city and district were quickly brought into order.

EGERTON, SIR ROBERT EYLES. Did excellent work at Lahore, where he was acting as Deputy Commissioner. Such perfect order did he maintain in the district and so well did he perform his duties that Sir John Lawrence would not displace him when the former Deputy Commissioner returned.

FANE, HENRY PRINSEP. Magistrate of Jaunpore, which remained quiet until the arrival of a number of Sepoys, who had mutinied at Benáres on their way to Lucknow. Those quartered at Jaunpore fraternizing with them shot their Officer and the Joint Magistrate, Cuppage, plundered the Treasury, released the prisoners and made off to Lucknow. Fane and the rest of the residents had barricaded themselves in the Court-house, and after some time, finding the Sepoys had gone, they with the women and children left Jaunpore and remained in the district till rescued by a party from Benáres. The district was wholly lost for some time and was the cause of much trouble to the Authorities of Benáres. Fane subsequently did good work in Benáres and Mirzapore to the end of the disturbances.

FORBES, WILLIAM ASHBURNER. On his return from furlough was attached to the column of troops from Nepaul, and saw much hard service with them on the eastern side of Oudh.

FORSYTH, SIR THOMAS DOUGLAS. Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, an officer of great energy and discernment; was most useful in collecting supplies for the Dehli Camp. He and George Barnes, the Commissioner, by their tact and judgment, secured the active co-operation of the Rajas of Jhind and Patiála. From its position the district of Umballa was a most important one and very heavy duties and most serious resposibilities devolved on the district officers, and no officer could have exhibited greater aptitude for the post than Forsyth.

FORD, WILLIAM. Rendered most valuable service at a most critical time. Owing to its proximity to Dehli his district of Goorgaon was much exposed to the rebel movements. The Officials entrenched themselves in a serai, but were unable to hold it, and had to leave the Station and make their way to Muttra, with fugitives from other districts picked up on the way. Ford remained but a short time at Muttra, when he left to return to his district, and was the means of saving several Christian fugitives. He established himself at Hodal, where he was shortly joined by Harvey, the Commissioner of Agra, with a party of the Bhurtpore troops. These soon mutinied, and Ford, with his party, made for the camp before Dehli, which after much trouble they succeeded in reaching. After the fall of Dehli Ford saw much service with General Showers.

FRASER, SIMON. Commissioner of Dehli. About 9 a.m. on Monday, May 11, information reached Fraser that four troops of Cavalry and two Regiments of Infantry, which had mutineed at Meerut, were crossing the Jumna bridge of boats, having plundered and burnt the toll-house. The Commissioner's house and office were in Ludlow Castle, a short distance outside the Kashmir Gate. He determined to go into the city at once, and was on the point of starting when Le Bas, the Judge, and Hutchinson, the Magistrate, drove up, and after conferring the three drove in togther. Fraser had the gate closed and was about to enter the Palace when a trooper of the 3d Cavalry rode at him to cut him down. Fraser seized a musket from the guard and shot him. He then entered the Palace, had the main gate shut, and went up to the quarters of Captain Douglas, Commandant of the Palace Guard, who resided with his family above the Lahore Gate of the Palace. In this room were the Rev. Mr. Jennings, his daughter, Miss Clifford, Mrs. Douglas, and her children. Captain Douglas, who had just been attacked by the

King's khasbardars, staggered in and fell insensible. On Fraser seeing the state of affairs and the lamentable condition of his assistant he left, and went downstairs unarmed. A mounted trooper of the 3d Cavalry was outside, calling on the people to open the gate. The Commissioner upbraided him in severe terms, and was returning upstairs to procure arms when Khalidad Khan, an Afghan khasbardar of the King's guard, coming up behind wounded him very severely on the head and face. Fraser fell and was then and there killed by the Afghan.

FREELING, GEORGE HAMILTON. Was on furlough when the Mutiny broke out, and on his return was temporarily posted to Benáres. There he accompanied the troops on many expeditions and was present throughout the siege of Azimgarh. In 1858 he was sent to restore order in Humeerpore, which district was overrun by rebels, whose final suppression proved a long and arduous task.

GALLOWAY, ARTHUR. Assistant Magistrate at Dehli. On hearing of the disturbances in the city on the early morning of Monday, May 11, Galloway went to his post at the Treasury, and only quitted it for a time to procure aid from the Main Guard at the Kashmir Gate, as the Sepoys of the Treasury Guard were almost in a state of mutiny, though up to that time they had not attacked him or broken into the strong room. The Officers at the gate, deserted by their men and many of them wounded, could give no assistance, and Galloway was repeatedly urged to remain and take his chance with them, as he could do no good by returning to the Treasury, and would certainly lose his life. He said he knew what the result would be, but it was his duty to stick to his post. He did so and stood on guard at the Treasury door, armed with a sword, one solitary Englishman among a mass of infuriated howling Sepoys, who soon overpowered and cut him down resisting to the last.

GONNE, HENRY. Deputy Commissioner at Mullapore in Oudh. This district soon caught the contagion of rebellion and anarchy, and Gonne with the rest of the officials were in a few days, after hoping against hope, compelled to leave. They attempted to make their way down the Sarju by boat but, finding all the regular landing-places occupied by the rebels, they left their boat and made the best of their way to the Fort of Mathiára, belonging to the Raja of Dharawa. Thence the party attempted to reach Lucknow, but failed. They were not

allowed to remain at Mathiára, so made for the Nepaul Terai, but were attacked on the way and murdered, after undergoing terrible privations and suffering.

GRANT, CHARLES. Was Joint Magistrate of Mozuffernugur at the time of the outbreak. The Magistrate was quite incapacitated for work, owing to ill-health, and had shortly to proceed on leave, so that the work and responsibility fell on Grant, whose position was a very difficult one. The Detachment of the 20th Native Infantry on duty at Mozuffernugur mutinied, plundered the Treasury, burned the public buildings and private residences, and went off to Dehli. Grant had to proceed to Shámli, a large revenue post in the district, to open postal communication between Kurnaul and Meerut. Having arranged this most important matter he returned to Mozuffernugur, whither a troop of the 4th Irregular Cavalry had been sent. These mutinied almost immediately and murdered their Officer. Grant's position was one of extreme danger till relieved by a party from Meerut, which enabled him to remain at his post, though the district was a most difficult one to manage.

GRANT, DONALD. Assistant Magistrate at Humeerpore. Gallantly held to his post with Loyd, the Magistrate. Though urged by Mayne, the Magistrate of Banda, to retire to that Station whilst comparative order still prevailed, they refused to move. Had they gone to Banda they would have been saved, for no lives were lost at that Station, excepting that of Cockerell, who came in from Kirwee after the others had been obliged to fly. On June 13 they had to try to make their escape, for the troops mutinied, murdered all the Christians they could find, and burned and plundered the Station. Crossing the Jumna they tried to get to Futtehpore at first, but finding that hopeless they returned and remained hidden in the reeds at the junction of the Jumna and Betwa. Here they were for a time fed by loyal men in Humeerpore, but were at last discovered, brought back to the Station and shot there. Very gallant and unselfish was their conduct.

GREATHED, HENRY HARRIS. Commissioner of Meerut. He and his family had a very narrow escape with their lives on the night of May 10. Warned of the outbreak, he had taken his wife and some other English women who had sought safety with them to the roof of his house. But the insurgents set fire to the lower part of the building, plundered the rooms and then surrounded the place. With the flames

raging beneath and the enemy in crowds around their position was one of deadly peril, and they must have perished miserably but for a native servant who simulated intense sympathy with the rebels. He told them his master had escaped and offered to show them the spot where he was concealed, and so led them away from the house. Greathed and his companions descended into the garden just as the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. Greathed proceeded with the troops under Wilson to Dehli, and was present at the battles on the Hindan. He remained in camp throughout the siege and lived long enough to witness our troops enter the city, but he fell a victim to cholera on Sept. 19, one day before the work was completed, and thus was lost to the Service a very meritorious Officer.

GUBBINS DE KILFRUSH, FREDERIC BEBB. Judge of Benáres, having previously held with conspicuous ability the post of Magistrate at that Station. He and his successor as Magistrate, F. M. Lind, rendered excellent service, having great influence with the natives. They had to contend against the disloyalty of the garrison and the turbulence of the city people, and were several times, in common with the rest of the residents, in imminent danger. Gubbins was very active in forwarding the troops up country as they arrived from England, never thinking of detaining a man and perfectly unmindful of his own difficulties. When it was proposed, as it seriously was at one time, to retire to Chunar, Gubbins and Lind so strenuously opposed the idea that it was abandoned, and what would have been a fatal step prevented. His friendship with Raja Deo Narain Sinh, a most influential man in the city, was so great that the latter actually left his own house to live with Gubbins, and was of the greatest assistance in controlling the merchants of the city for good. And but for Gubbins it may be doubted whether the Sikh State prisoner, Surat Sinh, would have exerted himself as he did to keep faithful the Sikh Guard at the Treasury when the rest of the Regiment had been fired on and dispersed on parade. All the non-combatants of the Station were collected there and at their mercy.

GUBBINS, MARTIN RICHARD. Was Financial Commissioner in Oudh and took special charge of the Intelligence Department. Served throughout the siege of Lucknow, during which he retrenched and completed the post which bore his name, and was eminent among those who fought hard and laboured unceasingly.

HALL, SIR BASIL FRANCIS. Assistant Magistrate at Etah. Served under Phillipps in all the hard work necessary to hold the district till June 5, when they were forced to retire to Agra.

HARVEY, SIR GEORGE FREDERIC. Was Commissioner of Agra, and went out with the Bhurtpore troops to endeavour to keep open the communications with Dehli. For a long time they operated with some success in the Muttra and Goorgaon districts, though much hampered by the disaffection of many in the party, but at last the Contingent came to open mutiny, and the Officers were forced to disperse. Harvey and Wigram Money made their way back to Agra, which they reached on July 23, having been out from May 20. When Agra was relieved Harvey again saw service with the troops in the Futtehabad Pergunnah.

HILLERSDON, CHARLES GEORGE. Collector of Cawnpore. This is not the place to record the events of the terribly anxious times passed by the Christians of Cawnpore previous to entering the so-called intrenchments, nowhere higher than three feet, which they did as a forlorn hope; nor the terrible suffering they there underwent; nor the cruel treachery of which the survivors were victims, trusting to the promised protection and safeguard of the accursed Nana. Suffice it to say that the brave and patient Hillersdon soon fell, killed by a round shot in the presence of his wife, she herself soon following him.

HORNE, CHARLES. Was Magistrate of Azimgarh, where the 17th Native Infantry mutinied and the residents were forced to retire to Ghazipore. Horne afterwards did hard and good service in collecting supplies and aiding the Commissariat at Allahábád.

HUME, ALAN OCTAVIAN. Magistrate of Etawah, where he had hard work in organizing police patrols and following small parties of mutineers till the troops at the Station broke out, and he was forced to retire to Agra. Served as a gunner in the action with the Neemuch mutineers near Agra. On his return to Etawah reorganized the police and did valuable service againt the rebels escaping from Oudh. Notably engaged in a desperate action on the banks of the Jumna with Firoz Shah and a large body of men under him. Had work for months keeping in order the turbulent population along the Jumna.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN ROSS. Magistrate of Dehli. On hearing of the arrival of the mutineers from Meerut on the morning of May 11, Hutchinson drove to the Commissioner's house and after conferring with

him left for the Dehli gate in order to have it closed. Some men of the 3d Cavalry, with swords drawn, were hastening to the Palace. Hutchinson had no arms and when he saw them turned his buggy and tried to escape, but the Sowars surrounded it and cut at him. Wounded and bleeding he jumped from the buggy and ran into the house of Ram Ji Das, from which the mutineers dragged him and put him to death.

INGLIS, JOHN FORBES DAVID. Was on furlough, but returned in time to take part in the suppression of the Mutiny. Was attached to the force under General Jones, and with him was present at the action at Najibabad and the recapture of Bareilly and pacification of Rohilcund.

JACKSON, COLVILLE COVERLEY. On his return from furlough was re-posted to Oudh. Accompanied Sir Colin Campbell and was present at the recapture of Lucknow, but his leg was broken by a fall from his horse, and he died from the injury before he could assume his duties.

JACKSON, SIR MOUNTSTEUART GOODRICHE. Assistant Commissioner of Seetapore. With his sister and some others escaped from the massacre at Seetapore, only to fall victims to the cruelty of the rebels later on. They remained concealed in the jungles near the Fort of the Mithowlee Raja, who would not receive them; and after being in hiding for several weeks, undergoing the greatest hardships and privations, under which several of the party succumbed, the survivors were taken prisoners to Lucknow, where they were cruelly murdered.

JENKINS, ARTHUR. Assistant Commissioner at Poorwa in Oudh. Escorted the non-combatants to Cawnpore, and perished there with the rest.

JENKINS, CHARLES JOHN. When the troops mutinied at Shahjehánpore, the officers were either shot down on the spot or murdered when attempting to escape into Oudh. Jenkins perished among the latter at Mohumdee.

JENKINSON, SIR EDWARD GEORGE. A young assistant, full of life and energy, was most active as a Volunteer at Benáres, organising and conducting patrols by which order was maintained in the city and district, and raising a body of horse which afterwards did good work. On the night of June 4, when the Sepoys had mutinied, Gubbins and Caulfield drove to the Mint for an European guard to escort the civilians

from the Treasury, and Jenkinson rode with them. As they crossed the bridge, Jenkinson saw some armed Sepoys aiming at Gubbins. "There was no time for warning or hesitation, and he at once reined back his horse, covering with his own body his companions in danger. It were far easier to praise such an act than to praise it worthily, and I praise it best by not praising it at all" (Taylor's official narrative).

JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER. Was officiating as Magistrate of Meerut. The troops at Meerut remaining inactive after the outbreak of May 10, the district naturally and rapidly became disorganized. On May 24 Johnston obtained the assistance of a small party of Carabineers to proceed against some of the most refractory of the villages in the neighbourhood, and the burning of the village of Iktiarpore was the first hint given to the people that there were some British soldiers left. On the return of this expedition Johnston was thrown from his horse and died in a few days from the effects of the fall. And thus was lost to the Service a gallant and rising young officer.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM. Returned to India in October 1857, and was posted to the Futtehpore district, where he saw field service with Colonel Christie's Column. In April took charge of the outpost at Soraon in Allahábád. Here he saw much work with General Whistler against the strong forts across the border in Oudh. He remained at this post till his health gave way and he was forced to retire.

KEENE, HENRY GEORGE. Superintendent of the Deyra Doon. This was a post of considerable importance and responsibility. The Hill Station of Mussoorie, close to the Doon, contained a very large European population, of whom a large proportion were women and children. The adjoining district of Seháranpore, of which Spankie was Magistrate, was partially disturbed. But fortunately the evil spirit of rebellion did not extend to the Doon, thanks in a great measure to vigorous administration. But Keene was not altogether free from anxiety. He had to provide supplies for the population of Mussoorie and the Doon, and this he did most successfully under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty. Not the least was the deficiency of coin, but his tact enabled him to remedy this by the issue of paper.

LANCE, GEORGE EDWARD. Was Magistrate of Etawah in July and August 1857, and had hard work with the rebels in the parts of the district lying on the Jumna. Not only did he keep them in check, but

in August he escorted the merchant fleet from Agra and enabled them to pass safely down the river.

LANE, WILMOT. Assistant Magistrate at Allygarh. Came into Agra, served throughout the siege, and took his part in patrolling the city and suburbs.

LAWRENCE (JOHN LAIRD MUIR), LORD. His name cannot be omitted from this list, but it is impossible to epitomize the magnificent work which he did. All that can be said here is that he, with the noble staff around him, maintained order in the Punjáb, enabled the British troops to recapture Dehli, and saved India.

LAWRENCE, GEORGE HENRY. Was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Duriabad in Oudh just as the Mutiny broke out, but was unable to join, owing to the disturbed state of the country, and was compelled with the others in Lucknow to enter the Residency. Here he served throughout the siege, being wounded twice, once very severely. After the Relief of Lucknow and a short visit to Calcutta, Lawrence was posted to Oonao, which district remained disturbed for some months, giving him ample opportunity of showing what stuff he was made of. But hard work and exposure told on him, and he was invalided home at the end of 1858.

LE BAS, CHARLES THEODORE. Judge of Dehli. On hearing of the arrival of the mutineers from Meerut, went to consult with the Commissioner, Simon Fraser, and thence drove into the city with the object of closing the Dehli Gate. Here he fell in with a party of the 3d Cavalry, who tried to stop him, but he managed to get past them and eventually escaped to Kurnaul, where he, throughout the most critical period of the mutiny, rendered most valuable service in keeping open communications between the Dehli Camp, Umballa and Meerut, and in collecting and forwarding supplies of all sorts to the British forces engaged in the siege. His health broke down, and he died at sea on his way home.

LEVIEN, ARTHUR. Had hard work for many months under Barnes, the Commissioner of Umballa, patrolling the country towards Dehli, keeping open communications and maintaining order with the assistance only of troops who could hardly be trusted.

LIND, FRANCIS MACAN. Magistrate of Benáres. Did excellent service at a very critical time. When matters looked blackest at this most important Station it was proposed by the Military authorities to

retire to Chunar, a strong fort about fifteen miles off on the right bank of the Ganges. Lind refused to stir and, backed up by Gubbins, prevented what would have been a very false move. The troops mutinied, but were dispersed by a few of the Madras Fusiliers under Neill, and Artillery under Olpherts. Lind had his hands full, for in addition to the troubles in the district with which he had to contend, he had to arrange for the onward march of the troops arriving from Calcutta, which would have been very seriously impeded had the move to Chunar been carried out. Later on he saw much active service in the district of Jaunpore with the Goorkhas and troops under Colonel Longden, being present in several actions; and he remained there till order was finally restored. No man did his duty more bravely, unselfishly, and efficiently.

LITTLEDALE, ARTHUR. Was Judge of Sháhábád and throughout the siege of Arrah (for which see Wake). Served as a Volunteer in the subsequent capture of Jugdespore by Major Eyre.

LOCH, JOHN ADAM. Joint Magistrate of Rohtuck in the Dehli Division. Though but a very short distance from Dehli, Loch remained at his post till May 23, when the approach of a large body of mutineers compelled him to fly to Páneepat, 70 miles off. Here he met the Advanced Guard of General Anson's army. He then returned to Rohtuck with the 60th Native Infantry. The station was found to be in ruins, and the 60th at once broke out; and Loch with the officers made the best of their way into the Camp before Dehli, Loch on foot. On reaching the Camp he was at once admitted to the Field Hospital, utterly prostrate from fatigue and exposure. He was laid up for months and never recovered from the effects.

LOW, WILLIAM MALCOLM. Was in the Hills on sick leave when the Mutiny broke out, but as soon as possible volunteered for work and joined Spankie at Seháranpore on July 28. He was occupied in patrolling the district with troops, chiefly towards Deobund. When it was necessary to send assistance to Mozuffernugur Low accompanied the Cavalry, and was severely wounded in the action at Thana Bhowan. He then returned to the Hills, and later on was sent to restore order in Philibheet. Here he was present at several small actions and at the desperate fight at Sirpura with Sir S. Browne, who lost his arm there.

LOWE, WILLIAM HENRY. Served throughout the siege of Agra, where he was active among the Volunteers, and did good work in the Intelligence Department.

LOWIS, ROBERT NISBET. Joint Magistrate of Farruckábád, close to the Cantonment of Futtehgurh. On hearing of the approach of the mutineers from Bareilly and Shahjehánpore, the non-combatants set off in boats down the Ganges. But hearing many contradictory reports as to the attitude of the villagers on the banks, the party divided next day. Some went up the Ramganga to Dharmpore, whence most of them returned to Futtehgurh. This they gallantly defended, but were eventually obliged to evacuate it and the survivors were brutally murdered. The others tried to escape down the Ganges to Cawnpore and Lowis went with them. He lost his life on the way; the others were the victims of the Nana at Bithoor.

LOYD, THOMAS KIRKMAN. Magistrate of Humeerpore. The only troops at Humeerpore were the Treasury Guard of the 56th Native Infantry, under a Subhadar, who were known to be disaffected. Loyd therefore called on two neighbouring Rajas, on whose loyalty he could rely, to furnish him with a few men; and up to June 13 a semblance of order was maintained. But on that date the Sepoys broke out, the levies joined them, and the work of murder, arson, and plunder commenced. The Christian clerks and their families were the first victims. Loyd, Grant, and two visitors (refugees from Jalaun), finding that their horses had been seized, fled across the Jumna hoping to escape to Cawnpore or Futtehpore. The others went on, and one did eventually reach Havelock's camp, but Loyd and Grant returned and lay hid at the junction of the Jumna and Betwa. For a few days they were fed by faithful men in Humeerpore, but eventually they were betrayed by a goatherd and brought into the station, where they were shot by the mutineers.

Loyd and his party might have escaped to Banda and were pressed to do so by Mayne, the Magistrate there, but they would not leave their posts, and gave up their lives sooner than do so. It is touching to record Loyd's unshaken faith in his countrymen. His last words, as he stood awaiting his death, are said to have been, "Have the English not come yet."

LUSHINGTON, EDWARD HARBORD. Was Commissioner of the Burdwan Division in Bengal, to which the districts of Purulia and

Singbhoom, in Chutiá Nágpore, were attached for the time. These were in a state of anarchy, and before they could be reduced to order the Shekhawattee Battalion and a detachment of Sikhs had many more or less severe engagements. Lushington was present at most of these, and in one was wounded.

LYALL, SIR ALFRED COMYNS. Was Assistant Magistrate at Bulundshahr, and had his full share of work under Sapte and Turnbull, especially the latter, whom he accompanied in patrolling parties throughout the district, by which refugees from Dehli were saved and some order maintained till May 21. When the Gujars attacked the town of Bulundshahr, and the Sepoys refused to do more than guard the Treasury, the small body of Englishmen were unable to stop them with only a few troopers and police, and were obliged to break up. Turnbull and Lyall joined Lieutenant Ross and tried to remove the treasure. But soon after starting the Guard took the road towards Dehli instead of to Meerut, and warned Ross that his life was no longer safe with them. The three officers then made their way to Meerut, which they reached in safety. Lyall afterwards joined the Khákee Resálla under Dunlop, and was well known in that gallant band of Volunteers.

MCDONELL, WILLIAM FRASER, V.C. Magistrate of Sárun. Accompanied Dunbar's expedition for the relief of Arrah as a volunteer. The party fell into an ambush, and had to retreat with heavy loss. The survivors reached a stream, which had to be crossed in boats, but these were fastened to the bank, and they were subjected to a heavy fire from the rebels. McDonell, at the imminent risk of his life, exposed himself to free one of the boats full of men and, amidst a perfect storm of bullets, he managed to unfasten it, and they quickly drifted down the stream and out of range. For this gallant act he received the Victoria Cross. Later on, when Kooer Singh escaped from Oudh and returned to his own country, McDonell was attached to the force under General Lugard, which followed him up.

MACKILLOP, JOHN ROBERT. Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore; a brave, unselfish man. When the English entered what were called the intrenchments, which were hastily thrown up earthworks, affording little or no shelter to the besieged, Mackillop took upon himself to draw water for his comrades from a well exposed to the full fire of the

rebels. He did not long carry on this dangerous duty, but soon fell a victim to his unselfish bravery, pierced by the bullets of the enemy. No man ever yielded his life better than "Jack" Mackillop.

MACNABB, SIR DONALD CAMPBELL. Assistant Commissioner of Shahpore in the Punjáb. This district, of which Gore Ouseley was Deputy Commissioner, remained undisturbed, though threatened beyond its borders by the turbulent tribes of the Jhang and Gugera districts. Two suspected Companies of Native Infantry from Sealkote formed the garrison, but were sent back to headquarters, where they mutinied the day after their arrival. The station of Shahpore was protected by a small body of Military Police known to be loyal. Ouseley and Macnabb were able to raise a considerable body of Irregular Horse, who were sent to Dehli and afterwards incorporated in Hodson's and Lind's Horse.

MACNABB, JAMES WILLIAM. Assistant Commissioner at Rawal Pindi in the Punjáb. Was, on the outbreak of the 55th Native Infantry at Hoti Mardán, specially deputed by Lawrence to victual the fort at Attock, then held by a wing of the 27th Inniskillens; this being considered a matter of vital importance. The harvest of the Chach plains was at that time being gathered in, and the happy idea struck Macnabb of collecting the revenue direct in kind, so that in a few days a splendid store was laid up in the fort. Thus well did this young officer earn the approbation of Lawrence. He subsequently, in 1862, captured the body of Himmat Khan, who refused to be taken alive, and who was known to have murdered Dr. Graham and his daughter in the outbreak at Sealkote. He also arrested the Rao Sahib, the active Lieutenant of Tantia Topi. The Rao was tried, convicted, and executed, it being proved that he was in command at Bithoor when the European fugitives from Futtehgurh were massacred there in his presence.

MACNAGHTEN, ELLIOT. Assistant Magistrate at Futtehpore, whence he escaped to Banda, and thence, *viâ* Nagode, to Benáres. Returned again to Futtehpore and remained there till order was finally restored, seeing much work in the field with the troops employed in the pacification of the district.

MACWHIRTER, JOHN PEACH. Magistrate of Páneepat in the Dehli Division, always a very turbulent one and difficult to manage. It, of

course, very soon became completely disorganized, and the residents had to leave. Macwhirter tried to make his way to Dehli, but lost his life on the road, whether drowned in crossing the canal or murdered by the villagers has never been ascertained.

MANGLES, ROSS LOWIS, V.C. Assistant Magistrate in the Patna district, part of which was much disturbed. The mutiny of the Brigade at Dinapore and of the Irregular Cavalry at Segoulee had a very bad effect on Patna. Many of the Sepoys of these regiments came from the districts of Patna, Gayá, Sháhábád, Tirhoot and Chupra. As soon as they mutinied their friends, many of them pensioned Sepoys, joined them, as did the released prisoners and several of the leading landholders, notably Kooer Singh. With the exception of a part of Patna, all the above-named districts were wholly lost for a time. Mangles accompanied Rattray's Sikhs in the quelling of a rising in the city of Patna, and was a volunteer with the unfortunate expedition, made by detachments of H.M. 10th and 37th Foot and a few Sikhs, which marched to the relief of the Arrah garrison. This force fell into an ambush and suffered very severely, being compelled to retreat. Out of the force of 15 officers and 415 men only 3 officers and 50 men escaped unwounded. Mangles, at great personal risk, carried and supported a wounded soldier of the 37th for five miles, who, but for his care, must have been left to die. For this gallant service Mangles received the Victoria Cross, a distinction nobly earned. He subsequently was most active in procuring supplies and carriage for the Goorkhas under Jung Bahadur. Early in 1858 he held the station of Sehwan in the Chupra district, till the rebels under Kooer Singh marched into the place, and Mangles escaped as by a miracle.

MANSON, CHARLES JAMES. Political Agent in the Southern Marátha country. Hearing while at Kundwar of a rising at Gudduck, in which the Chief of Nurgoond was actively concerned, he at once started for Nurgoond, hoping by his personal influence to settle matters. He reached Rámdroog, 25 miles from Nurgoond, on the evening of May 28, when the news that the Chief had joined the rebels was confirmed, and he was urged not to proceed with his insufficient escort. But on he went, and during the night was attacked by the rebels; and he and his escort, consisting of sixteen troopers, were cut up, one man alone escaping and he severely wounded. Manson's death was much deplored,

as he was most popular and an officer of no ordinary merit. The Chief was subsequently captured and brought to justice.

MARTIN, SIMON NICOLSON. Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow. Was of the greatest assistance in provisioning the Residency. Served throughout the siege at the Brigade Mess Post and shared in the mining operations. After the Relief was attached to H.M. 88th Connaught Rangers and saw active work in the Cawnpore district. Martin resumed his post at Lucknow when it was recaptured, but accompanied several flying columns in the pursuit of rebels and was present at the action of Suleempore. In November 1858 he was attached as Intelligence Officer to Brigadier Eveleigh, whose force marched against Banee Madho in the south of Oudh, and finally drove him north to Nepaul.

MAYNE, FRANCIS OTWAY. Magistrate of Banda, which was garrisoned by three Companies of the 1st Native Infantry, the headquarters of which were at Cawnpore and who were not to be trusted; whilst the Nuwab of Banda, although professing loyalty, was a poor creature of very weak character. Mayne, however, by great tact persuaded him to take care of the ladies and children at his palace, and he faithfully performed this duty so long as the troops remained quiet. It was not long, however, before they broke out, and then ensued the usual scene of arson and plunder. The officials, of course, could no longer remain at Banda, and they made the best of their way, *viâ* Nagode, to Mirzapore with the women and children. Mayne, having lost his own district for the time, rendered excellent service in Allahábád and Mirzapore. The Trans-Gangetic portions of these districts were put in his charge and he remained at the small fort of Soraon, within a few miles of the Oudh border, incessantly occupied in keeping in check the rebels from the neighbouring fortified villages, who threatened the district and the high road between Benáres and Allahábád, up which all the troops from Calcutta for the relief of Lucknow had to pass. On the re-occupation of Banda by the Madras troops under General Whitlock, Mayne returned to restore order in that district.

MELVILLE, SWINTON SAMUEL. Joint Magistrate of Bulundshahr under Sapte, with whom he went to Meerut when forced to abandon the station on May 21. They returned after a few days and held the district till driven out again by Wali Dad Khan. Melville was afterwards sent to Seháranpore, where he worked hard under Spankie, patrolling

the district, watching the Ganges against the rebels in Rohilcund, and punishing any outbreak. When help was required in Mozuffernugur Melville went with the troopers who were sent to augment the force there, and he was engaged in the severe action at Thana Bhowan. He then returned to guard the Ganges till his health failed, and so he was prevented from taking part in the re-occupation of Rohilcund.

METCALFE, SIR THEOPHILUS JOHN. Served throughout the siege of Dehli under H. H. Greathed, Commissioner. Took a large part in the restoration of order after the capture of the city, both in it and the district. Was attached to the column under General Showers.

MONEY, ALONZO. Generally distinguished himself during the disturbances; took an active part in the pursuit of the rebel Jodhar Singh, with Captain Young and Captain Rattray; and was present at the action of Koosma. When Gayá, of which district he was Magistrate, was threatened, he saved the treasure and conveyed it safely to Calcutta. He was subsequently employed in Sháhábád throughout the operations under General Lugard and Brigadier Douglas, and was frequently engaged in personal encounters with the enemy.

MONEY, WIGRAM ELLIOT. Was in Agra when the Mutiny broke out, and shared the troubles there. Was with Harvey in his expedition for the relief of Muttra and the keeping open of communication with Dehli, extending up to the end of July, when they were forced to return to Agra.

MOORE, CHARLES WILLIAM. Was Assistant Magistrate at Mirzapore, which district was much disturbed, the northern portion by its own population and the southern by the passage of mutineers from Lower Bengal. Accompanied various parties of troops who were temporarily landed and employed in harassing the mutineers crossing the district. Went to Allahábád in June, and was present at the action which resulted in the recapture of the city.

MOORE, WILLIAM RICHARD. Joint Magistrate at Mirzapore. In June was sent to Gopeeganj in charge of the northern portion of the district. There this promising young officer met his death at the hands of the rebel Rajputs of Páli, whose leader he had arrested.

MORGAN, ROBERT BROOK. Was Judge of the S.D.N.A. and served throughout the siege of Agra.

MORLAND, EDWARD HENRY. Judge of Agra. Served throughout the siege there.

MORRIS, SIR JOHN HENRY. Settlement Officer at Mooltan. Here there was no outbreak in the beginning, as the Native troops were disarmed and remained quiet. But in August 1858, when they were being sent away in detachments and disbanded piecemeal, they gave way to panic, imagining that they would be destroyed, and broke out armed with weapons which they had secretly collected. On their way through the station they passed Morris's house and attacked it. With the assistance of his small guard of Sikhs he resisted successfully, and before long the Europeans arrived in pursuit and the rebels fled. But the fight was severe for the time, and they left nine or ten of their number on the ground.

MUIR, SIR WILLIAM. Was Member of the Board of Revenue when the Mutiny broke out, and became one of the garrison of Agra, where he had charge of the Intelligence Department.

NEAVE, EDWARD DIGBY. Assistant Collector of Khandesh. Accompanied a force against the Bheels and was present at the action of Mundra, in which he distinguished himself.

OLDFIELD, SIR RICHARD CHARLES. Assistant Secretary to the Government, N.W.P. A small body of Mounted Volunteers from among those compelled to take refuge in the fort at Agra was raised by Major Prendergast, of which Oldfield was a member. On July 5, on the approach of the mutinous Brigade from Neemuch, a force moved out to attack them. During the engagement which took place near Sháhgunj on the road to Futtehpore Seecree, Prendergast's troop, consisting of twenty sabres, heroically charged the rebel Cavalry, three hundred in number. In this charge Oldfield was dangerously wounded, being shot through the chest at close quarters, and was laid up for many weeks. Of the twenty, five were killed and nine wounded.

OMMANEY, MANATON COLLINGWOOD. Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. Was one of the Provisional Council at Lucknow during Sir Henry Lawrence's serious illness in June. Ommaney fell a victim early in the siege, being wounded on July 4 and dying from the effects very shortly afterwards, thus gallantly closing a career of meritorious service.

OUSELEY, GORE. Deputy Commissioner of Sháhpore in the Punjáb. This district remained undisturbed though threatened by the turbulent tribes of the Jhung and Gogeira districts. Two suspected Companies of a Native Infantry Regiment from Sealkote formed the garrison at first, but were sent back to headquarters, where they mutinied the day after their arrival. The station of Shahpore was protected by a small body of Military Police, known to be loyal, and with these the district was kept in order. Ouseley was also able to raise a considerable body of Cavalry, who were sent to Dehli and afterwards incorporated in Hodson's and Lind's Horse.

OUTRAM, SIR FRANCIS BOYD. Was posted at Allygarh when the Mutiny began, where he well preserved the credit of the name transmitted to him by his noble father. Watson, the Magistrate, and his Assistant, Outram, supported at first by troops who mutinied later on, and then only by ten brave volunteers, held the district throughout the month of June. Driven back at one time to Hatras, whence they sent the women and children to Agra, they returned again to Allygarh, where they held their own, with incessant work in the saddle, till July 3. Then, after they had repulsed hundreds of the bad characters of Koel and mutineers, the revolt of the Gwalior Cavalry and Artillery compelled them to retire to Agra. The day after their arrival Outram took part in the battle of Sháhgunj, in which he was wounded. He served as a volunteer in the fort and after the relief returned to Allygarh. Here he was attached as Civil Officer to Colonel Riddell's Column, and finally accompanied the Siege Train to Cawnpore. Wounds and exposure, however, had done their work, and in the following year he was permanently invalided.

PALMER, GEORGE. Joint Magistrate of Bijnore. On the abandonment of that district he went into Roorkee, thence to Meerut, and afterwards to headquarters at Dehli on special duty. In July he went to Mozuffernugur as Joint Magistrate, and served there till Bijnore was re-occupied in April 1858. At Meerut he was enrolled in the Khákee Resálla; at Dehli he was on the Personal Staff of Sir Henry Barnard, and through the whole time he was engaged in military operations, for which his training in the Essex Yeomanry was of the greatest service. Especially he was concerned in the defeat of a large body of rebels at Fazlpore in Bijnore, and, later on, organized and commanded an Artillery Force of two light field guns in Mozuffernugur.

PATERSON, WILLIAM SMOULT. Was Magistrate of Goruckpore in the beginning of 1857, and was quitting the station on sick leave when the Mutiny broke out and prevented his departure. The troops stationed there were two Companies of the 17th Native Infantry and some ninety troopers of the 12th Irregular Cavalry. The district was much disturbed, but some order was maintained till the end of July, when, the Cavalry at the neighbouring Cantonment of Segowlee having murdered their officers and marched towards Goruckpore, it was found necessary to retire with the Column from Nepaul to Azimgarh.

PHILLIPPS, ALFRED LISLE MARCH. Joint Magistrate of Etah. He looked for aid from Rohilcund, but obtaining none joined Bramley at Patiálee. The latter had collected about sixty troopers on leave in the neighbourhood from various Regiments, but they were not to be depended on. News reached them of the mutiny near Mynpoorie of a detachment of Oudh Irregular Cavalry which had been sent to aid them. Soon after this they were joined by Edwards, Magistrate of Budáon. But by June 5 the sixty troopers had dwindled to twenty. Finding they could do no good by remaining Phillipps and Bramley started for Agra, whilst Edwards returned to Rohilcund intending to make for Nynee Tal. After reaching Agra on June 11, Phillipps joined Prendergast's troop of volunteers and did excellent service, especially in the action against the Neemuch mutineers, when the small party of twenty charged the rebel Cavalry, losing five killed and nine wounded. This pluck so disconcerted the rebels that a gun was saved from capture, but the English, being hopelessly outnumbered, had to retire to Agra. On July 9 Phillipps was made Magistrate of Agra, and very soon had the city in comparative order.

PLOWDEN, SIR WILLIAM CHICHELE. Was Assistant Commissioner at Umballa, and carried the despatches announcing the outbreak at Meerut to the Commander-in-Chief at Simla. Plowden was in political charge of a Squadron of Cavalry and two Companies of Infantry sent to open up the road from Umballa to Meerut. They reached Seháranpore in time to enable Spankie to hold that district till strengthened by a Goorkha Regiment, and in concert with the latter punished several rebellious villages. Plowden and his column then returned to Jugádree in his own district, keeping up and guarding the bridge of boats at Rájghat. He co-operated with Forsyth in the pursuit of the mutineers

from Jullunder and followed them through Seháranpore. By this time most of the Sepoys in the Column had mutinied, and the Cavalry had to be recalled to Umballa and disbanded as untrustworthy, but their place was supplied by a squadron of the 9th Irregular Cavalry (also under strong suspicion), and with these and his Sikh levies Plowden maintained his position, keeping up the bridge of boats, though ordered to destroy it, till the rains carried it away. In November ill-health, consequent on the exposure, forced him to retire to Simla, but his invaluable work had been completed successfully.

POLLOCK, ARCHIBALD REID SWINEY. Joint Magistrate of Benáres. The youngest son of Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, and fully worthy of his father. He rendered most valuable and efficient service in provisioning and obtaining carriage for the English troops marching up country. His activity and energy were marvellous, and right well did he maintain the honour of the family name; proving himself in every respect a valuable coadjutor of Gubbins and Lind, the Judge and Magistrate of Benáres, to whom he rendered valuable aid in times of great difficulty and danger. When Azimgarh was re-occupied he was most successful in maintaining order and preventing the inroads of the rebels from Oudh.

POWER, JAMES WILLIAM. Was with his brother John at Mynpoorie and through the defence of Agra. Came down with Greathed's Column and was appointed Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore, where he was when General Windham was attacked by the Gwalior contingent. Was attached to the force under General Maxwell which operated on the left bank of the Jumna in concert with Sir Hugh Rose at Calpee, and he subsequently accompanied General Mitchell's Column into Oudh

POWER, JOHN. Magistrate of Mynpoorie. When the detachment of Sepoys mutinied on May 19, the Officers and non-combatants made for Agra. But Power resolved if possible to retain his district, as the mutineers had gone to join their companions at Allygarh, and he had only the villagers to deal with. Assisted by his brother, Lieutenant De Kantzow, Doctor Watson and six sergeants and clerks he remained till June 29. Then the mob in the town rose, the jail was broken open, and the whole party were forced to retire to Agra. After the relief of Agra, Power accompanied Greathed's column to Cawnpore, and was present as a Volunteer at the Relief of Lucknow. Subsequently he

was attached to the Commander-in-Chief and his force in Oudh till the recapture of Farruckábád.

PROBYN, LESLEY CHARLES. On return from leave in January 1858, was posted as Joint Magistrate at Bullia in Ghazipore. Engaged in various operations with the troops under Colonel Cumberlege, Sir E. Lugard and General Douglas against the mutineers, who had been driven out of Oudh and were trying to cross the Ganges to Sháhábád. Present at various actions with these, in the defence of Bairia by Lieutenant Jennings, and took part in the destruction by the "Benáres" gun-boat of a number of boats collected for transport.

PROBYN, WILLIAM GEORGE. Was officiating as Magistrate of Farruckábád, and did his best to maintain order. For a while he was successful, but the district became more and more disorganized, and on the approach of the mutineers from Bareilly and Shahjehánpore it was decided to send away the non-combatants by boat. Probyn had intended to remain in his district to the last, but the party refused to depart without him, and he therefore set off with them on the night of June 3. Next morning they were overtaken by two Officers of the 10th Native Infantry, who reported that the Regiment had mutinied and fired on its Officers. The party then divided, most going down the Ganges to Cawnpore, where they were murdered, and about forty, with whom was Probyn, going up the Rám Gunja to Dharmpore in Oudh, about ten miles from Farruckábád. Hearing that the 10th Native Infantry professed to have returned to its allegiance, Probyn and the two Officers returned to Futtehgurh, but after three days he again went to Dharmpore, as martial law had been proclaimed in the district and he knew that the Sepoys were faithless. The few Officers at Dharmpore, considering the fort there untenable and trusting that the 10th might yet remain staunch, returned to Futtehgurh on June 11. This was strongly against Probyn's advice, and events proved how fatally they were deceived. Probyn, feeling that all was lost and that he could do no more in his district, remained at Dharmpore with his family and W. Edwards. There they were loyally protected by Raja Hardeo Baksh in the face of repeated demands for their surrender from the Nawab of Farruckábád on the one side and the insurgents at Lucknow on the other; and after nearly three months of privation passed safely down the Ganges to Cawnpore. Probyn was afterwards stationed at Futteh-

pore as Magistrate, where he saw much service with various military Columns, notably at Khujwa, where the Dinapore Brigade was defeated by a force of 500 men under command of Col. Powell, H.M's. 53d Regiment, after a desperate engagement, in which Col. Powell and many others lost their lives; and with Col. Barker's Column in the south and south-east of the district.

RAIKES, CHARLES. Judge in the Sadr Court at Agra. Entered the fort with the rest of the English and, without any particular function, was always ready with sound counsel and advice to the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Colvin, and subsequently to his successor, Colonel Fraser. He also took his part with the Volunteers in their military duties.

RAIKES, GEORGE DAVY. Judge of Bareilly. On hearing of the outbreak at Meerut the neighbourhood became very unsettled, and the authorities soon became aware that the troops at Bareilly were only watching their opportunity to break out. The ladies and children were sent off to Nynee Tal. On May 31 the Infantry and Artillery mutinied, several of the officers were shot by their men and others murdered by the villagers when trying to escape to the hills. Raikes instead of proceeding with the rest of the fugitives, for all the officials had to leave, took refuge with a Mahomedan Sub-Judge. But the house was very soon attacked by the ruffians from the city, who basely murdered Raikes and Mr. Birch, who was with him.

READE, EDWARD ANDERTON. Senior Member of the Board of Revenue at Agra. Took part in the patrolling of the city. When the Lieutenant Governor's health broke down, so as to incapacitate him for work, Reade was one of a Council of three, with Major Macleod and Brigadier Polwhele, to administer affairs. He was most active in directing measures for the defence of the fort, and was mainly instrumental in saving the Revenue records from the general destruction of Government property. On the death of Mr. Colvin, Reade became the senior Civil Officer and, in conjunction with Major Fraser, carried on the administration, displaying the utmost coolness and judgment throughout a period of extreme difficulty and danger.

RICHARDES, CHARLES JAMES HALEY. Was Assistant to C. T. Le Bas, and with him rendered invaluable service at Kurnaul in keeping open communications and collecting supplies in the rear of the British Force before Dehli.

RICKETTS, GEORGE HENRY MILDMAY. Deputy Commissioner of Loodiana. The district was only partially disturbed, but Ricketts was soon employed elsewhere and attached to various military Columns. With these he saw service against the 3d, 36th and 61st Mutineers on the banks of the Sutlej, where he himself worked the only serviceable gun till ammunition failed; at the actions of Allygunj and Bareilly in Rohilcund, and in the districts of Philibheet, Shahjehánpore, Budáon and Farruckábád.

RICKETTS, MORDAUNT. Magistrate of Shahjehánpore. The 28th Native Infantry stationed at Shahjehánpore rose on the morning of Sunday, May 31, when most of the Civil and Military European residents were in church. A party of Sepoys, armed with swords, entered while the service was going on and cut down Ricketts and others. The Assistant Magistrate, Jenkins, and several Officers and ladies who managed to escape from the church were immediately fired on from the neighbouring Sepoy lines, but the majority got away in buggies and on horseback, only to be eventually massacred in Oudh. Syud Amjad Ali, Tahsildar, who on hearing the firing had hastened to the spot, found Ricketts' body in the church. The sword cuts on head and neck were so terribly severe that death must have been immediate. The bodies were treated with all respect and carefully buried by the Syud.

ROBERTSON, DAVID. Judge of Bareilly, the headquarters of the Rohilcund Division. The station, though rumours of approaching evil were rife, remained quiet till May 31, the women and children being sent off in the interval to Nynee Tál. On that date the Native Infantry and Artillery broke out, murdering several of their Officers, and the station was given up to plunder and arson. Robertson declined to leave for the Hills with the rest of the Officials and took refuge with a friendly native, along with the Doctor and the Deputy Collector. But the townspeople attacked the house and murdered Robertson and his companions.

ROBERTSON, HENRY DOUGLAS. Assistant to Spankie at Seháranpore. The work here was most arduous, but throughout the rebellion order was maintained in the district, communications kept open, and supplies forwarded to the Camp at Dehli, Deyra Doon, and the Hill Stations of Mussoorie and Landour.

ROSS, HERCULES GREY. A young civilian, still in the College but studying at Benáres. Most active in organizing and commanding the

levies, including artillery, with which order was maintained in that district and in Azimgarh.

SAPTE, BRAND. Magistrate of Bulundshahr, which was garrisoned by half a Company of the 9th Native Infantry. They mutinied on May 21, plundered the Treasury and marched off to Dehli. The town was plundered and the Station burnt by the Goojars. The Officers went to Meerut, but returned in four or five days. They were again driven out by the rebels under Wali Dád of Málagarh, who held the district till the fall of Dehli. Sapte served with the Khákee Resálla raised by Dunlop in the Meerut district; accompanied Colonel Greathed's Force from Dehli; was present at the action of Bulundshahr on Sept. 29, in which Wali Dád and a large force of mutineers were defeated, losing their guns and ammunition, and were driven across the Ganges into Rohilcund. Wali Dád, for whose capture a lac of rupees was offered, was never heard of again. Sapte with Colonel Farquhar's Force patrolled the right bank of the Ganges to prevent any rebels crossing, and on December 13 was present at the action of Gangeera under Colonel Seaton. Was transferred to Meerut in April 1858.

SAUNDERS, CHARLES BURSLEM. Magistrate of Moradabad, where J. C. Wilson was Judge and J. S. Campbell Joint Magistrate. The troops there were the 29th Native Infantry, who for a time behaved fairly well, marching out to clear the road to Meerut and capturing a party of mutineers on May 18. On the 19th five emissaries from the rebels attempted to get into the lines, but one was shot by the sentry and the others made prisoners and sent to jail. Unfortunately the dead man had a relation in the Regiment, and he and his friends went down, broke open the jail and released all the prisoners. The civilians had hard and exciting work in pursuing and recapturing some 150 of these men with the help of a few of the 29th. Wilson at one time, having outridden the Sepoys, found himself alone amongst twelve men. He shot three, and then the neighbouring villagers came to his help and took the others. That evening the Regiment was quieted and for a time remained steady. Saunders returned from his expedition towards Meerut, and he, Wilson, and Campbell were with the force that on May 22 met and disarmed two Companies of mutinous Sappers and Miners from Roorkee. But on June 3 the appproach of the mutineers from Bareilly rendered further stay impossible. The 29th could no longer be trusted,

Wilson and Saunders, when packing the treasure in tumbrils to be sent to the lines, were aimed, though not shot, at by the guard, and the whole party were obliged to leave quietly that night with nothing but their clothes on their backs. Next day they reached Garmukhtesar Ghat, where they found Fleetwood Williams and a party, who escorted them to Meerut. Saunders then joined Greathed before Dehli, and was employed in the Punjáb. After the capture of Dehli he took charge as Commissioner, and had most arduous work in restoring order in the Division.

SAUNDERS, REGINALD FLOYD. Deputy Commissioner of Kángra and served under Generals Reynell Taylor and Edward Lake. Knowing the popular local saying, "He who holds the Fort hold the Hills," they secured the fort at night and next morning disarmed the 4th Native Infantry, who were not to be trusted and whose Subhadar Major was connected with the Royal House of Dehli. The Regiment was overawed for the time, but subsequently mutinied and fled. When the Hill tribes rose under Partab Singh, they were put down by force and the leaders captured and punished. Saunders had most anxious and trying work in the protection of the sanatorium at Dhurmsála, which was full of the wives and children of Officers. He also raised levies from the Kángra Rajputs and Dogras, who formed the nucleus of the Punjáb Regiments which were sent to Dehli. Saunders had on one occasion to perform the arduous task of escorting 96 prisoners for more than 100 miles through the Hills in the midst of the rains. These men were mutineers of the 46th Native Infantry and 9th Cavalry who had fled from Sealkote to the Hills and were captured beyond Spiti and Lahaul. This work was accomplished with the assistance of a few villagers only.

SHAKESPEAR, ALEXANDER. Magistrate of Bijnore, forty miles from Meerut on the left bank of the Ganges. So disturbed did the country become between these two Stations that the news of the outbreak at Meerut on May 10 only reached Bijnore on the 13th, and anarchy rapidly spread through the latter district, notwithstanding Shakespear's gallant endeavours to maintain order. Mahomed Khan, Nawab of Najibabad, was called on to assist the authorities, but he very shortly fell away; and when matters became so serious that the district officers had to escape across the river to Roorkee the Nawab proclaimed the

king of Dehli, and gave out that he was holding the district in his name. Shakespear did not remain idle, but took part in several expeditions against refractory villages in the Seháranpore and Mozuffernugur districts, and notably against Mahomed Khan, the rebel Nawab of Nujeebábád, who was routed by a force under Lieutenant Boisragon. He accompanied the troops into Rohilcund under General Coke, to whom he was able to give valuable aid; and he subsequently displayed conspicuous zeal and energy in restoring the district of Bijnore to order.

SHEPPARD, GEORGE FREDERIC. Stationed at Ahmednugur in charge of the frontier on the Godáveri river. Saw active service with the troops under General Woodburn, commanding the Field Force at Aurungábád; and was on the frontier subsequently for some months to prevent incursions of Bhils from Khandesh and the Nizam's Territory, which duty he very creditably performed.

SHERER, JOHN WALTER. Magistrate of Futtehpore, which district he was forced to abandon when the Mutiny broke out on either side of him at Allahábád and Cawnpore. Retired to Banda, from which place the residents were forced to escape to Nagode and Benáres. Reached Cawnpore with Havelock, and remained there as Magistrate till order was finally restored. His work there was of the most arduous nature, involving the provision of supplies and information during the whole time of the relief and recapture of Lucknow, in addition to the control of the utterly disorganized district.

SIMSON, JAMES. Assistant Magistrate at Azimgarh. The troops mutinied on June 3, and Simson with the other residents were forced to retire to Ghazipore. Messrs. Venables and Legge, indigo planters, afterwards restored partial order, and Simson was one of those who returned with a force from Benáres to reoccupy the district. They reached Azimgarh on July 18, and were at once attacked by a large body of rebels, who were defeated and dispersed, but the advance of the 12th Irregular Cavalry compelled our officers to abandon the Station again on the 25th. Simson was then sent to the Mirzapore district, where he did good work against small parties of rebels and mutineers. Notably he and Lieutenant Knyvett, with only 50 mounted Sikh police, defeated and dispersed a body of 500 or 600 mutineers at Sháhpore.

SMITH, ARTHUR CHESTER. Assistant Magistrate at Shahjehánpore. This Station was garrisoned by the 28th Native Infantry, which broke

out on Sunday, May 31, while the residents were in church, where most of them were cruelly murdered. Some few escaped to Mohumdee, only to fall victims a few days later on to the cruelty and treachery of the mutineers. Smith tried to escape through the town, and concealed himself for a time in the Kotwali, but was discovered and murdered there.

SPANKIE, ROBERT. Magistrate of Seháranpore, which has been styled the bulwark of the Hill Stations of Mussoorie and Landour, with their large European population entirely dependent on the Plains for the common necessaries of life, as the Deyra Doon, lying at the foot of the Hills between them and Seháranpore, is not self-supporting. Thus, on Spankie holding his district depended the safety of the Hill Stations. So effectually did he do this, and that under circumstances of extreme difficulty, that he made law respected throughout the district and preserved life and property within and beyond it to an almost inestimable extent. For had the rebels mastered Seháranpore, the Hill Stations and the Doon must have been at their mercy, with their large and helpless English population, consisting for the most part of women and children, the families of Officers doing duty in the Plains. While he gallantly stood to his post, where his personal presence was indispensable, he found means to send aid to the authorities in the Doon and the adjoining district of Mozuffernugur, not only in money and supplies, but also of reliable men. He also sent men and materials to Dehli for the Engineer Park, which service was specially acknowledged by Colonel Baird Smith, the Officer in charge.

THOMASON, JAMES GRANT. Deputy Commissioner of Mohumdee in Oudh. The position of Mohumdee, close to the frontier of Rohilcund and but a short distance from Shahjehánpore, rendered it very sensitive to the insurrectionary movement. It was garrisoned by a detachment of the 9th Oudh Infantry and a few police troopers. Troubles commenced at Shahjehánpore, and the officials with ladies and children made the best of their way to Mohumdee. Thomason was unable to obtain carriage for them and applied for help to Christian at Seetapore. Christian, by great exertion, managed to supply this and forwarded it under an escort of Oudh Irregulars. The English left Mohumdee guarded by this party. They proceeded safely as far as Aurungábád, when the escort turned on them and butchered them in cold blood, only one man, Captain Orr, escaping. The ladies, eight

in number, behaved splendidly, joining in prayer and calmly awaiting their fate. The fugitives from Shahjehánpore and Mohumdee formed a large party, comprising two civilians (Thomason and Jenkins), three Captains, six Lieutenants, three Ensigns, one Sergeant, one Bandmaster, with eight ladies and four children.

THORNHILL, CUDBERT BENSLEY. Served throughout the siege of Agra. Had hard work as Secretary to Government and also took part with the Volunteers.

THORNHILL, HENRY BENSLEY. Assistant Commissioner of Seetapore in Oudh. This station was garrisoned by the 41st Native Infantry, a Regiment which gained an unenviable notoriety in the Mutiny. The residents held out as long as it was possible, but had to leave after terrible anxieties. They were hotly pursued, and men, women, and children ruthlessly shot down by the mutineers. Thornhill and his wife perished amongst them.

THORNHILL, JOHN BENSLEY. Deputy Commissioner in Oudh. Was one of the Lucknow garrison, having escaped from his own district. On the approach of Havelock's relieving force Thornhill volunteered to go out and guide the troops through the city. In the performance of this most important service he was mortally wounded and died after he had been carried into the Residency.

THORNHILL, MARK BENSLEY. Magistrate of Muttra. Held the district with the help of troops from Bhurtpore till July 6, when the advance of the mutineers from Morar and Neemuch forced him to escape to Agra. There he remained till order was restored and he returned to Muttra.

THORNHILL, ROBERT BENSLEY. Judge of Farruckábád, a station eighty miles up the Ganges from Cawnpore. It was garrisoned by the 10th Native Infantry, which did not commit any overt act of mutiny till June 3, when some of the Oudh Irregulars entered the station and the 10th fraternized with them. A few days later the 41st Native Infantry, which had mutinied and committed many murders at Seetapore, arrived and the city rose, thus rendering the place untenable. Some of the residents had previously gone down the river in boats, the rest took the fort, which they gallantly defended to the last. Thornhill was one of the fugitives in the boats, many of whom were killed on the voyage.

The rest only reached Bithoor to swell the terrible slaughter carried out there and at Cawnpore by the orders of the Nana.

THORNTON, EDWARD. Commissioner of Rawal Pindi, where there was much anxious work. Mentioned especially by Malleson for arresting the leaders of revolt in Hazára. When the troops at Rawal Pindi were disarmed, Thornton and A. Brandreth joined the Officers and, at the risk of their lives, rode up and down among the men for a full half-hour trying, with success in the end, to persuade them to lay down their arms and submit. Not only were they in danger from the men, but at one moment, a shot having been fired, the Artillery were on the point of opening fire on them and were only just stopped in time.

TRENCH, PHILIP CHEVENIX. Judge of Seháranpore, so had no control over the administration of the district, which was in the able hands of Spankie. But he acted as a volunteer in the night watches and took part in several expeditions against rebels and mutineers in the district.

TUCKER, HENRY CARRE. Commissioner of Benáres. A brave, honest, Christian gentleman. All through the crisis at Benáres he was ever ready to give credit to his subordinates, never attributing to himself any portion of credit for services conjointly performed. On its being proposed to retire to Chunar Tucker opposed the suggestion, declared it to be the duty of every Englishman to stand fast. Although the position of affairs at Benáres was most critical it never seemed to have entered into the head of any of the officials there to detain any of the English reinforcements intended for the relief of Cawnpore and Lucknow, and Tucker took a most active part in hurrying their despatch up country. If ever any body of hardly pressed Englishmen acted thoroughly unselfishly it was the brave set of Civilians at Benáres—Tucker, Gubbins, Lind and Pollock.

TUCKER, ROBERT TUDOR. Judge of Futtehpore. On June 9 the storm burst at this Station, halfway between Allahábád and Cawnpore. The mob plundered the Treasury, let loose the prisoners and destroyed the Government offices, and the officials had to escape as best they could. But Tucker refused to stir. He took up his post on the roof of the Magistrate's office and there held the rebels at bay till he was shot down, not before several had fallen to his rifle. Not one member of the Service behaved more gallantly than Robert Tucker, one brave Englishman alone and unsupported, not hesitating to face an infuriated

mob of ruffians and sacrificing the life which he might well have saved to a noble, if exaggerated, sense of duty. So much had he endeared himself to all that after his death two Hindus stood out and cursed his murderers in public, for which honest and brave speech they lost their lives.

TURNBULL, GEORGE DUNDAS. Had made over charge of the district of Bulundshahr to Sapte, but was prevented by the outbreak at Meerut and the consequent disturbed state of the country from taking up his post of Judge at Cawnpore. Remained at Bulundshahr, where his knowledge of the district and people, acquired during five years, was of inestimable value to his successor. The district was much disturbed, owing to its proximity to Dehli and the number of Goojars in it, but extra police were raised, and with the assistance of many well-disposed Talukdars and several men on leave from Cavalry Regiments, strong patrolling parties were organised, by which refugees from Dehli were saved and some order maintained till May 21. Then an attack was made on the town by a large body of Goojars. The Sepoys refused to do more than guard the Treasury, and the small body of seven Englishmen, supported only by a few troopers and police, were unable to effectually resist the rebels, who forced their way into the town, broke open the jail, and plundered and burned the Officers' houses. The party then became separated. Turnbull and A. C. Lyall made their way to Lieutenant Ross at the Treasury, where all had been prepared for removal. But the Sepoys, though not molesting them, marched off with the treasure towards Dehli, and they were obliged to make the best of their way to Meerut. On the death of Johnston, who was acting as Magistrate, on May 26, Turnbull took charge of the district till Dunlop's return on June 12. During this period he made several excursions to villages around with such troops as could be spared, notably to Gagaul, where severe punishment was inflicted on the rebels, and Hapar, which was saved from plunder. Some order, too, was maintained in the district by the police and other levies, with the assistance of some 120 loyal Sepoys of the 11th Native Infantry, who were re-armed for that purpose. On the return of Dunlop, Turnbull became a volunteer in the Khákee Resálla and took part in all the gallant work done by that body till August 2, when ill-health compelled him to retire to Mussoorie and rest.[1]

[1] *See* Appendix A

UNWIN, HENRY. Served throughout the siege of Agra, where he was Judge of the S.D.N.A.

WAKE, HERWALD CRAUFORD. The outbreak of the Mutiny found Wake at Arrah in charge of the district of Sháhábád. There was every reason to expect the disturbances which occured here, for there was a large Rajput population, from which the army was extensively recruited, especially the 40th Native Infantry, then stationed at the neighbouring cantonment of Dinapore. Moreover their Chief, Kooer Singh, was a man who was utterly ruined by mismanagement and extravagance, overwhelmed in debt, and with no hope of recovery except by the subversion of order and the annihilation of his creditors. When, therefore, the three Regiments at Dinapore mutinied he easily persuaded them to delay their march to Dehli and join their friends and relations in attempting the destruction of the little body of Englishmen in Arrah and their rule in the district. The party at Arrah consisted of Messrs. Littledale, Judge; Combe, Collector; Wake, Magistrate; J. C. Colvin, Assistant Magistrate; Hall, Civil Surgeon; Field, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent; Anderson, Assistant Opium Agent; Boyle, Railway Engineer; Syud Azim uddin Husein, Deputy Collector; Da Costa, Munsif; Godfrey, Schoolmaster; Cook, Head Clerk; Tait, Secretary to Mr. Boyle; Delparron and Hoyle, Railway Inspectors; and Souza. These, with fifty men of Rattray's Sikh Police, took possession of a small bungalow, which had been made defensible as far as possible by Mr. Boyle, on hearing of the approach of the 7th, 8th and 40th Native Infantry from Dinapore. On the morning of Monday, July 27, they were attacked by the mutineers, who were reinforced by the jail guard and Kooer Singh, with a large number of his retainers, and for the rest of the week sustained an incessant siege. But every effort to dislodge them failed. The continued fire from musketry, matchlocks, and two small guns (one on the roof of a house only 50 yards away) was answered by a spirited and more effectual one; mine was met by countermine; food was scanty, but a sally brought in some sheep; water ran short, but a well eighteen feet deep was sunk in twelve hours; all temptations to desert were ignored and derided by the Sikhs; and for seven days did this little band of not seventy men successfully resist thousands. The first attempt to relieve them from outside failed, a force despatched from Dinapore being driven back on July 30 with heavy loss, but on Sunday, August 2, Wake's diary recorded "few rebels to be seen," for they had

gone to meet and be crushed by Major Eyre and next morning the heroic garrison met his victorious party. Arrah was now safe, but it remained to disperse the rebels. This was done by Major Eyre, who, with a force now increased to about 500, defeated Kooer Singh and his retainers and captured his fort at Jugdespore on August 12. In this engagement Wake and Colvin commanded the Sikh Police, and were specially mentioned in the despatch. After this order was maintained in the district, but not without several expeditions in which Wake took part with the Sikhs, notably the taking of the strong fort of Rhotásgurh.[1]

WALLACE-DUNLOP, ROBERT HENRY. Magistrate of Meerut. Absent on sick leave far away in the interior of the Himalayas, when, hearing of the mutiny of the troops at Meerut and the massacre of many of the Europeans, he hurried back. Hastening from Kulu, *viâ* Simla and Umballa, he proceeded to the Camp at Dehli. Thence he rode to Meerut almost unattended, through forty miles of country infested by rebels and resumed charge of his District on June 12. His *locum tenens*, Alexander Johnston, had been killed by a fall from his horse while on duty against some refractory villages. The District was in a state of anarchy. But Dunlop's presence installed new life and energy into the Administration. His first step was to raise the Khákee Resálla, a body of Volunteers composed of Civilians drawn from their Districts, Officers whose regiments had mutinied, some old Staff soldiers and a few faithful troopers. These were formed into a Corps commanded by Major Williams of the 29th Native Infantry, Capt. D'Oyley of the Stud, second in command, and Capt. Tyrwhitt, 14th Bengal Cavalry, as Adjutant. With these were detailed a few Carabiniers, some fifty men of H.M's. 60th Rifles, and two mountain guns. This force, always accompanied by Wallace-Dunlop, though constantly suffering from fever, continually patrolled the District, punished refractory villagers, checked the incursions of mutiniers, and kept the communications open with the Camp at Dehli—a matter of extreme importance. This activity resulted in large amounts of revenue, withheld during the prevalence of anarchy, being paid in, and immediately on the fall of Dehli the Meerut District resumed its normal state, thanks to the excellent administration of its able and zealous Collector.

[1] *See* Appendix B.

WATSON, WILLIAM CHRISTIAN. Magistrate of Allygarh. At the time of the outbreak the force present at Allygarh consisted of 300 men of the 9th Native Infantry. Watson, who, though hard pressed himself, sent half a company of the 9th Regiment to assist the Magistrate of Bulundshahr, held his own under very difficult circumstances till May 20, when the regiment mutinied, burned the Station and carried off 3 lacs of treasure to Dehli. Watson and the Officers (the ladies and children having previously been sent in to Agra) retired on Hatras, a town on the road to Agra, where they remained till May 26, when they were relieved by a body of Volunteers under Greathed of the Engineers and escorted back to Allygarh. Watson's position was one of the greatest danger, owing to the constant passing of mutinous regiments to Dehli. He, however, maintained, at all events a semblance of, authority till July 2, when, driven out by overwhelming numbers, he and his party retired to the fort at Agra, where he shortly afterwards died of cholera.

WEBSTER, HENRY BINNY. Joint Magistrate of Banda, garrisoned by a wing of the Native Infantry, the headquarters of which were at Cawnpore. The effect of the Mutiny at Cawnpore was quickly felt at Banda, which became very soon cut off from all communication with the outer world. In a few days a number of fugitives from Futtehpore, where Robert Tucker, the Judge, was murdered, reached Banda. Acting under the guidance of the able Magistrate, F. O. Mayne, all the English took up their quarters in the Palace of the Nuwab, who professed loyalty. But in a very short time he lost control over his men, and after a very anxious time, and it becoming evident that it was impossible to hold the Station with any advantage, it was resolved to make for Mirzapore and Benáres, where the English were holding their own. Among the party were several women and children. They started at 10 o'clock at night and, proceeding unmolested through an excited crowd, struck the road for the fort of Kalinjar. Passing through Nagode and Rewah, they reached Mirzapore, whence Webster with others proceeded to Benáres. The march, which occupied 21 days, was a very perilous one; and it is wonderful how the women and children survived it. Mrs. Webster at starting had a bad fall and broke her collar-bone, but bore up most bravely. At Benares Webster joined a body of Volunteers sent to avenge the murder of W. C. Moore at Gopeeganj in Mirzapore. He subsequently accompanied Mayne to Soraon on the Oudh Frontier,

where they were for some time actively engaged. In May 1858 Webster, after much trying work, was invalided home.

WEDDERBURN, JOHN. Magistrate of Hissar. When the Huriána Infantry and the detachment of 4th Irregular Cavalry stationed at Hansi determined to mutiny, they sent five Sowars to their comrades at Hissar with instructions to rise, murder the Europeans and seize the treasure. These men rode up to the Fort on arrival and called on the Guard to open the gates, as the Russian Army had arrived. All the European officials and residents were inside the Fort, as well as the Treasury Guard of Sepoys. When the latter heard of the events at Hansi they sounded the alarm, and Lieut. Barwell on going to the spot was shot down. Wedderburn, while holding office, was shot in his chair by one of the Treasury Guard Sepoys, who came up behind him.

WIGRAM, FRANCIS SPENCER. Joint Magistrate of Meerut. The Station of Meerut was the scene of the outbreak of the Mutiny, on May 10, when a great portion of it was plundered and burnt. For some days anarchy prevailed. The officiating Magistrate was killed by a fall from his horse on an expedition against some refractory villagers. Dunlop the Magistrate rejoined shortly afterwards from leave and at once raised a body of mounted Volunteers, composed principally of Civilians who had lost their Districts and Officers whose regiments had mutinied. This small body rendered excellent service and Wigram was one of its most active members, being present on every occasion when it was engaged, notably with the attack on and rout and death of Sahib Lal, a Ját landed proprietor of the Meerut District, of great influence for bad against the British. His defeat restored quiet to a great part of the District. Wigram also proceeded with Dunlop against some troublesome rebels in the Mozuffernugur District. The Volunteers known as the Khákee Resálla were repeatedly thanked by the Government, and did not break up till Dehli had finally fallen.

WILLIAMS, FLEETWOOD, C.S.I. Judge of Meerut. Started on June 1 to take up the office of Commissioner of Rohilcund, but was stopped on the road by news of the Mutiny at Bareilly. He returned to Garmukhtesar and was there joined on June 4 by the refugees from Moradabad. They then broke up the bridge of boats and returned to Meerut. Williams was a trooper in the Khákee Resálla and took an active part in its many operations. He was finally Commissioner of Meerut.

WILLOCK, HENRY DUNDAS. Joint Magistrate at Allahábád. At the outbreak entered the Fort and was placed in command of the Volunteers, and with them helped to disarm the Company of 6th Native Infantry guarding the main gate. Served under General Neill in the recapture of the city. With Major Renaud's force on its advance to Cawnpore, and took part in the actions at Futtehpore, Pándu Nuddee, and Cawnpore. At the capture of Bithoor. Accompanied Havelock to Lucknow, and remained in the Residency till relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. Accompanied the ladies of the Residency to Allahábád. Appointed Political Officer with Berkley's Column, present at the capture of several Forts in Oudh. With Maxwell's Column, watching the left bank of the Ganges, in concert with Sir Hugh Rose, till the capture of Calpee. Present in 23 general actions.

WILSON, SIR JOHN CRACROFT. Judge of Moradabad. A man of iron constitution and indomitable will, and an accomplished linguist. The Station being threatened by a body of fanatics from Rampur, who were in communication with the evilly disposed of the town, Wilson sought the aid of the Military, which, having obtained, he moved out against the rebels. Wilson distinguished himself in the action, which was completely successful, the fanatics being routed and dispersed. After a very anxious time, and the Sepoys, who at first behaved loyally, breaking out, the English were obliged to fly, some to Nynee Tál, and some with Wilson to Meerut.[1] From the moment of his arrival at Meerut, Wilson entered on what may be termed his career of rescue. Attaching to himself a small but select body of Irregular Cavalry Native Officers, he roamed through the country searching for fugitive Christians, not forgetting to collect a considerable amount of revenue. Wilson, always with his life in his hands, was instrumental in saving no less than 64 Christian fugitives. No work was too hard for him, and no risk too great, and right well did "Goojur" Wilson earn the honours he received. He was made a C.B. and, shortly after his retirement to New Zealand, K.C.B. Lord Canning, in his minute regarding the services of Civil Officers during the Mutiny, first mentioned the name of John Cracroft Wilson, stating: "I name this gentleman first, because he has the enviable distinction of having by his own obstinate courage and per-

[1] *See* also C. B. Saunders.

severance saved more Christian lives than any man in India. He did this at the repeatedly imminent risk of his own life." Besides this independent work, Wilson was at the action at Gangiri with Seaton's Column, and subsequently guided the Column which, in the end of April 1858, marched into Rohilcund from Allygarh, and joined the Commander in Chief in time to take part in the action at Furreedpore before Bareilly.

WINGFIELD, SIR CHARLES JAMES. Was Commissioner of the Baraech Division in Oudh when the Mutiny began, and residing at Secrora, which place he left for Gonda when it was evident that the troops were on the point of breaking out. By June 10 the whole country was in a state of anarchy and Wingfield retired to Balrámpore, whence, with the assistance of the Raja, he escaped through the north of the Goruckpore district, reaching the Station on June 26th.

WYNYARD, WILLIAM. Arrived at Goruckpore as Judge in April 1857 and took charge of the district by order of the Commissioner. The troops stationed here were two Companies of the 17th Native Infantry and some 94 troopers of the 12th Irregular Cavalry. The district was much disturbed, but some order was maintained. On June 20 the women and children were sent away and reached Ghazipore in safety. On July 28 the Nepaul troops arrived, but were under orders to march on to Benáres and could not leave a detachment. So when news came that the 12th Irregular Cavalry had mutinied at Segoulee and were marching on Goruckpore, the Station was abandoned and the Civil Officers accompanied the Goorkhas to Azimgarh on August 13, after disarming the Sepoys. Eighty-three of the Cavalry remained staunch and refused to await their mutinous comrades from Segoulee. After being attacked on the road by a large body of rebels and defeating them, the force reached Azimgarh on August 26th. Wynyard then took charge of Azimgarh, which was utterly disorganized, and remained there with two Regiments of Goorkhas. On September 19 they attacked and defeated a large body of rebels at Mundree, and in November Wynyard was with Col. Longden in the action at Atraulia. After this the district was comparatively quiet till the rebels were driven out of Oudh. Then a large body of Sháhábád men swarmed in and drove the Europeans into their intrenchments, where they remained from March 27 till relieved by Lord Mark Kerr on April 6th. But the district was not pacified till April 16th, when Lugard's Column arrived.

YULE, SIR GEORGE UDNY. Commissioner of Bhágulpore. A man respected alike by Europeans and Natives. By extraordinary energy and resolution he managed to maintain order without European troops in his Division till the third week in July. But the mutiny of the 12th Irregular Cavalry and the native regiments at Dinapore and the sedition of Kooer Singh compelled him to take action, and he did not hesitate to detain 90 men of H.M's. 5th Fusiliers to garrison Monghyr, thus securing, with Bhágulpore, two salient points, and assuring the navigation of the Ganges, a matter of extreme importance. This also rendered difficult all communication between the disaffected of East and West Behar. Subsequently Yule saw much field service, which cannot here be noticed at length. He was most active in the pursuit and punishment of large bodies of mutineers, driving many of them into Nepaul, not hesitating to follow up over the border the Dacca mutineers. By his promptness and rapidity of movement he saved Parnea and Kishenganj. His vigorous energy, nobly supported by the Civilians and Planters, with but very few regular troops, completely paralysed the movements of the mutineers from Chittagong and Dacca. Wherever there was work and danger in the Division, and even beyond its limits, there was Yule.

APPENDIX A

Translation of Petition from Jawahir Singh and others to the King of Dehli.

The original was found among the King's records and produced at his trial.

To His Highness the Asylum of the World, on whom be the Shadow of God, Peace!

Two days ago Your slave presented for the honour of Your Majesty's perusal a petition regarding arrangements necessary for the management of Babugarh, Allygarh and other places, but nothing has yet been done. Government has neither sent troops nor made any arrangements.

Delay in the settlement of these districts must be detrimental to Your Majesty's interests, and in all probability will lead to the loss of the treasure now safe there.

Cherisher of the poor! There are 24,000 rupees at Babugarh under a guard of 24 men of the Regular Army, and 20 lakhs at Chatari in the Allygarh district under Marden Khan's charge, guarded by 600 Játs. The treasure at Allygarh is under a guard of three Companies of Regular troops, and there are at Babugarh 1500 horse with money for their current expenses. If Your Majesty will but take immediate steps to send troops and establish order at these places, the whole of this wealth will fall into your hands. But by delay, even of a day or two, it will be lost to you. There is not a man of the whole English Army throughout the entire Doab, from Seháranpore to Agra, to oppose a single Regiment of Your Majesty's. There is only one Turnbull, a pestilent fellow, who,

with the Joint Magistrate, is creating a disturbance and zealously exerting himself at Bulundshahr in raising men and collecting and furnishing information.

(فقط یک ترنبل در بلندشهر سرگرم مفسده پردازي ونگاهر است)

Any delay on Your Majesty's part will be necessarily most injurious to your interests.

Cherisher of the poor! The inhabitants of 60 villages of the Chatri tribe are prepared to lay down their lives for Your Majesty, but the Zamindars on the other side of the river do not altogether believe what your slave tells them. If even a small force of Royal troops be placed under Your slave's command with a written order in his name, that the Zamindars may be convinced by the evidence of their own senses, they will all devote themselves to Your Majesty's service. Your slave therefore hopes that he may be honoured with a written order, under the Royal seal, directing him to raise new levies of horse and foot, on which the villages under Kehar Sinh, Zamindar of Muhimpur, Zillah Mirath, and likewise Dabi Sinh, Zamindar, with 87 villages, all eager now to sacrifice their lives for Your Majesty's sake, will on seeing the troops and the order under the Royal seal addressed to Your slave, at once espouse Your cause, heart and soul. All are bound as one body and one spirit with Your slave, who is an earnest well-wisher of Your Majesty's Household, but any delay will be in the highest degree injurious to the Royal cause.

Beyond this it is for Your Majesty to decide. Your slave has done his duty as a loyal subject in making this representation, and he trusts that a Regiment and guns may be placed at his disposal.

May the Sun of Wealth, oh God, ever shine!

The petition of the slave Jewahir Sinh, Sepoy, stationed at Mirath, Roshan Sinh, Zamindar of Bajehra, and Jhandi Ram, Zamindar.

ORDER IN PENCIL IN THE KING'S HANDWRITING.

Mirza Moghal Bahadur will with all despatch issue orders to the Officers of Regiments and send a force according to Jewahir Sinh's request.

APPENDIX B

WRITTEN WITH THE STUMP OF A PENCIL ON THE WALL AT ANY MOMENT THAT COULD BE SPARED IN CASE WE SHOULD BE SCRAGGED.

HERWALD WAKE.

We went into our fortified bungalow on the night of Sunday the 26th of July, one jemadar, two havildars, two naiks and 45 privates and Bhisti (water carrier) and cook of Captain Rattray's Sikh Police Battalion. Mr. Littledale, Judge; Mr. Combe, Officiating Collector; Mr. Wake, Officiating Magistrate; Mr. Colvin, Assistant; Dr. Hall, Civil Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Field, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent; Mr. Anderson, his Assistant; Mr. Boyle, District Engineer to the Railway Company; Syud Azim Oodin Hoosein, Deputy Collector; Mr. Dacosta, Moonsiff; Mr. Godfrey, School; Mr. Cook, Officiating Head Clerk of the Collectorate; Mr. Tait, Secretary to Mr. Boyle; Messrs. Delparron and Hoyle, Railway Inspectors; and Mr. David Souza. The police abandoned the town on the Sunday, and as we were wholly unable to estimate the force coming against us, we thought it right to remain in the Station, trusting to Dinapore for relief.

July 27.—The insurgent Sepoys arrived in the morning and all attacked us in force. They were joined by the Najeebs (Armed Police Force and Jail Guard), or some of them, and numbers of Kooer Singh's men. The Sepoys have repeatedly declared that they were acting under Kooer Singh's orders, and endeavoured to seduce to their side the Sikhs who have hitherto behaved nobly, refusing to have anything to do with them and showing perfect obedience and discipline. 9 a.m. the same day.—The Najeebs are firing on us with the rest.

July 28.—Two small cannon are brought to play upon the bungalow; they load them with hammered iron-balls and brass door handles and such like; fired at us all day from behind the barricades, but could not get the range with the biggest, which seems to carry heaviest metal. The little one has done us no serious damage, hitherto only one man (a Sikh) wounded, but severely, a ball in the head. The scoundrels skulked behind trees and walls and Boyle's house, which unfortunately is within eighty yards (afterwards measured fifty), so we cannot tell how many are hit.

July 29, 7 a.m.—This morning they are up to something new. Thousands are collected, probably the greater part villagers and disbanded Sepoys collected by Kooer Singh. 5 p.m.—No harm done; they can't touch the Bungalow with the big gun. The skulks won't come within shot, though now and then one of them is knocked over by rifle shots. 11.30 p.m.—Heard commencement of engagement between troops sent to our relief and the rebels.

July 30.—About 5 a.m. one of the Sikhs sent to our relief came in and told us that only 300 Europeans and 90 Sikhs had been sent to our relief—God aid them!—Our well under the lower story is nearly finished. The relief has evidently had to retire, but we hear from the Sikhs that Artillery is coming. There are 4 feet of water in the well! N.B.—The well is about 18 feet deep and was dug within 12 hours. In the afternoon we made a sally into the compound, and brought in some sheep and two birds in cages that had had neither food nor water for five days.

July 31.—They have got the largest of the guns close up to the house and fire on us, protected by the garden wall (N.B., through a hole). Several of the balls, round and cast iron, have struck the lower story, but hitherto have done no serious damage. The balls are about four pounds; how they do so little damage we cannot imagine. We have reason to apprehend that the Sepoys are mining from the outhouses to the south. We have commenced a countermine. The Sikhs are offered their lives and liberty if they hand over the Judge, Magistrate and Collector. The ladies and children ! ! ! too, are not to be injured ! ! !

Saturday, August 1.—No cannonade till 5.30 p.m. Occasional small arms firing all day. No one injured, except one Sikh had the wind

knocked out of him by the bricks displaced by a cannon shot. Several rebels supposed to have been killed by long shots. They are raising strong barricades on the roof of the opposite house, from which they are likely to give us serious annoyance, as they can see right into the upper verandah. The shaft of the countermine has been sunk to the depth of about 7 feet, and the gallery carried off towards the south and there stopped under the outer face of the wall. In the evening we were informed that it was the Subhadar's hookm ! ! ! that all our lives were to be spared if we would give up our arms, and we should be sent to Calcutta! Firing from the big gun (which they had placed in the roof of the big house) kept up all night. Two alarms during the night, but finding us prepared on both occasions, no attack was made except with musketry.

Sunday, August 2.—Gun fired three times between daybreak and 11 a.m. Little musketry; few rebels to be seen. Gallery progressing.

Sunday, August 2.—Major Eyre defeated the rebels; and on the 3rd we came out.

VIVAT REGINA!

ADDENDA

Page 394, Thornton, E., died in London, Dec. 10, 1893.

,, 419, Fane, H. P., died at Fulbeck, Jan. 8, 1894.

,, 426, Spankie, R., died at Ealing, Nov. 27, 1893.

,, 431, Cockburn, F. J., died at Ealing, July 10, 1893.

,, 458, Willock, G. B., died in London, Nov. 30, 1893.

,, 504, Beauchamp, G. T., died at Guildford, Jan. 2, 1894.

,, 504, Shubrick, C. J., died in London, Dec. 12, 1893.

,, 558, Hebbert, H., died at Brighton, Dec. 17, 1893.

ERRATUM

Page 426, Vibart, Captain *Edward* Charles, should be Vibart, Captain *Edmund* Charles.

killed at Cawnpore June 27, 1857, should be *killed by mutineers*, 1857.

GENERAL INDEX.

NOTE.—The letter *n* shows that the reference is to a footnote.

A

Act of Parliament abolishing College, 141 and *note*.
"Ægrotats," 64.
Aitchison, Sir C.: His *Life of Lord Lawrence* referred to, 278 *n*.
Alderson, Baron, 119.
"A letter to the Chairman, etc., of the East India Company, on the subject of their College at Haileybury. By a Civilian": a pamphlet, 232 and *note*.
Allen, W. H. and Co.: Publishers of Oriental Educational Works, 43.
Anderson, Lieut.: Death scene of, 267 *n*.
Anderson, Rev. Robert: Assistant in Oriental Department, 23.
——— Biographical notice of, 207 and *note*.
Angelo, Henry: Fencing Master, 23.
"Anti-Scrutator," The. *See* "College Literature," 257 *et seq*.
Apprentices: Appointment of first, 4.
——— Pay of, 4, 5.
——— Appointed from Christ's Hospital, 6.
Arnold, Rev. Thomas (of Rugby), 170.
"A Speech delivered in the Court of East India Proprietors * * * by Robert Grant, on the occasion of a motion * * * 'that Haileybury College should be abolished'": a pamphlet, 235.
Ashburton, Lord, 119, 123.
Astell, J. H., 132.
Athletic sports and amusements, 77, 78 *n*.
Austin, Stephen: College bookseller, printer, etc., 63 and *note*, 82, 91, 107 *n*.
——— Biographical notice of, 225.
——— Books printed at the Press of, 226.
——— Preservation of College Publications by, 257.
Austin, Vernon, 225.
Autobiography and Reminiscences of Sir Douglas Forsyth referred to, 56 *n*.

B

Balliol College: Distinguished undergraduates of, 35.
Banbury, George: Anecdote of a difficulty in Sanskrit study, 71 *n*.
——— A reminiscence of the Rev. H. Melvill, 161.
Barber, Miss Eliza, 182 *n*.
Baring, Bart., M.P., Sir Francis, 17.
Barlow, Sir George, 238 *n*.
Barrand, a tradesman, 63.
Barry, Sir Charles, 180.
Batten, Rev. Joseph H.: Principal, etc., 20, 22, 29 *n*.
——— Biographical notice of, 144 and *note*, 146 *n*.

Batten, Hallett, 147*n*.
Bayley, Butterworth, 126*n*.
Bayley, Sir Steuart Colvin: College Literature, 257 *et seq*.
——— His account of certain College disturbances, 286.
——— Account of the College Debating Society, 306.
——— Account of the Wellesley Whist Club, 308.
Beadon, Sir Cecil: Speech by, at a Haileybury Dinner, 89.
Bed-makers: Employment of women as, at College, 37*n*.
Bellew, Robert: Deputy Registrar, etc., 21.
Bengal: Lieutenant Governors of, List of, 324.
Biographical notices of: Rev. Samuel Henley, 143; Rev. J. H. Batten, 144; Rev. C. W. Le Bas, 146; Rev. Henry Melvill, 152; Rev. J. A. Jeremie, 162; William Empson, M.A., 170; Rev. Richard Jones, 173; Francis Johnson, 180; Mirza Mohammad Ibrahim, 186; Rev. James W. L. Heaviside, 188; Edward V. Schalch, 189; Rev. Frederick Smith, 190; Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley, 191; Edward B. Eastwick, 192; Rev. William E. Buckley, 194; Sir James Stephen, 196; John Farley Leith, Q.C., 197; Rev. William Dealtry, 197; Rev. T. R. Malthus, 198; Rev. Bewick Bridge, 199; Edward Christian, A.M., 199; Rev. Edward Lewton, 200; Captain Alexander Hamilton, 201; Captain Charles Stewart, 202; Jonathan Scott, 203; Sir James Mackintosh, 203; Sir Graves C. Haughton, 204; Rev. Henry G. Keene, 205; David Shea, 207; Major James Michael, 207; Rev. Robert Anderson, 207; Sir Charles Wilkins, 208; Professor Horace H. Wilson, 209; Stephen Austin 225.
Birdwood, Sir George: Remarks on the Company's administration of their trade, 5*n*.
——— Letter to *The Times* on treatment of natives of India by young English officials, 56*n*.
Bishops of London: Visitors to College, 20, 59*n*, 131, 132.
Board of Control, 100.
Boating at College, 77 and *note*.
Bode, Mr., 195.
Boden Chair of Sanskrit, Oxford: Election of Professor H. H. Wilson to, 214.
Boden, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph: Founder of the Boden Chair at Oxford, 214 and *note*.
Bombay: Governors of, 1805 to 1893, List of, 531.
Booth, Rev. George, 168.
Bosanquet, Jacob, 17.
Bridge, Rev. Bewick, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 16, 21.
——— Biographical notice of, 199.
Bridgeman, Mr., Dancing Master, 16 and *note*, 23.
British Critic: Rev. C. W. Le Bas contributes to, 148 and *note*.
British Land Company purchase College estate, 20 and *note*.
Brougham, Lord, 117, 119; Comment on a sermon by Dean Jeremie, 121 and *note*.
Brown, Rev. David: First Provost of Fort William College, 238.
Buchanan, Rev. C., 238*n*.
Buckland, C. T.: The first *Competition-walla*, 126*n*.
Buckley, Rev. W. E.: Dean, etc., 21, 22.
——— 115*n*, 121.
——— Last Dean of College, 28*n*.
——— Sermon on the fall of Sebastopol, 128.
——— Biographical notice of, 194.

C

Cadets: Foreigners not eligible, 10.
Calcutta College. *See* Fort William College.
Calcutta Town Hall: A Haileybury Dinner held in, 89.
Campbell, Sir George, 51.
——— His works referred to, 278.
Campbell, Hallyburton, 119.
Campbell, Lord, 119.
Cambridge, late Duke of: Anecdote, 122.
Canning, George, 146, 157*n*.
Canton: Instruction of Writers appointed to, 8.
Caps and Gowns: Wearing of, 113 and *note*, 115*n*.
Cardew, Dr., 144.

Carey, Rev. William, 238*n.*
Carnac, Admiral, 132.
Cayley, Arthur, 127.
Central Provinces: Chief Commissioners of the, List of, 325.
Chairmen and Deputy-Chairmen, 1801 to 1858, List of, 317.
Cherry, Mr., 215.
Chester, Anthony: Petition of, for appointment as Writer, 11.
Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces: Lists of, 325.
China: Instruction of Writers appointed to, 8.
Christian, Edward: Professor of Law, 16, 22, 145.
——— Biographical notice of, 199.
Christian, Fletcher: Of the "Mutiny of the Bounty," 199.
Christ's Hospital: Appointments to Civil Service of youths from, 6.
Church service daily, 60 and *note.*
Civil Servants, originally called "Factors," 3.
——— First Institution formed by the Marquis Wellesley for the education of, 12.
Civil Service, East India Company's: Origin of, 3 *et seq.*
——— Laws governing appointments to, 4.
——— Appointment of apprentices, 4.
——— First mention of the term "Writer," 5.
——— Pay of Writers and Apprentices, 4, 5.
——— Salaries and conditions of Service in 1674, 5.
——— Dutch organization of, closely followed by Company, 5*n.*
——— Pay of Factors, 6.
——— Appointments to, from Christ's Hospital, 6.
——— Writers only appointed after 1765, 7.
——— Last appointments of Factors, 7.
——— Regulations for the appointment of Writers and Factors, 7.
——— Instruction of Writers sent to China, 8.
——— Foreigners not to be admitted, 10.
——— Distribution of patronage, 10.
——— Promotion of Writers, 11.
Civil Service, East India Company's: The earliest "Writers'" Petition preserved, 11.
——— Abuse of patronage: Oath to be taken by Directors, 12.
——— Declaration to be signed on Writer's petition, 12.
——— First Institution formed by the Marquis Wellesley for the education of the, 12.
——— Outline of Plan of Education for, 15.
——— Writers only to be appointed after passing through College, 18.
——— Age for admittance to College, and of appointment as Writer to India, 19.
——— Nomination, etc, privileges of Directors withdrawn, 19.
——— Original test for appointment, 30*n.*
——— Original duties of the E. I. Company's Writers, 31*n.*
——— Lord Wellesley on the duties of Civil Servants, 31*n.*
——— Description of a preliminary examination, 41.
——— Educational system framed more on Cambridge than on Oxford lines, 50.
——— Standard required to pass out of College, 51 and *note.*
——— Hints as to treatment of natives of India, 56*n.*
——— Gradual establishment of examination-tests at College, 57.
——— Speeches on, at a Haileybury Dinner in Calcutta, 1864, 89 *et seq.*
——— Directors entirely deprived of privilege of nomination, 122.
——— Commission appointed to consider the subject of the examination of Candidates, 123; its recommendations, 124 and *note.*
——— Minute of the Marquis Wellesley for establishing a College at Fort William, 237.
——— Introduction of the competitive system, 242.
——— Reprint of the original Prospectus of Haileybury College, 243.
——— Record of Services of Haileyburians during Indian Mutiny, 585 *et seq.*

Clarendon, Lord, 192.
Cleophas, Peter: The College Butler, 80 and *note*, 91 and *note*.
"Coach," a slang term, 42 and *note*.
"Cockatrice sermon" of the Rev. Richard Jones, 176 and *note*.
Cockburn's *Life of Lord Jeffrey* quoted, 16*n*; referred to, 119*n*.
Coddington, Mrs., 144*n*.
Colebrooke, Sir Henry T., 209, 238*n*.
Coleman, Mr. G. J.: The College Purveyor, description of, 79 and *note*, 95.
Coleman, Mrs.: The Purveyor's wife, 61.
Coleridge, John Duke, Lord Chief Justice of England, 35.
"College Council," 99; interference of Directors and others with, 100
College Discipline. *See* Discipline, etc.
College Literature, 257 *et seq.*
——— Specimens of contributions to, 280 *et seq.*, 298 *et seq.*
——— Design of Wrapper of the "Haileybury Observer," 288.
College Medical System, 64, 65.
College Staff: Sir M. Monier-Williams's reminiscences of, 143 *et seq.*
Colvin, John, 20.
Commission appointed to consider the subject of the examination of Candidates for the Civil Service, 123; its recommendations, 124 and *note*.
"Company's bad bargains," 86, 87.
Competition-Wallas, 126 and *note*.
Congreve, Richard, 127.
Convivial parties, 83.
Copeland, M.P., Alderman, 132.
Cotton, Mr., 101*n*, 108.
Court Minutes referred to, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18.
Cowley, Lord, 192.
"Crammer:" a slang term, 42*n*.
Cranworth, Lord, 117, 119, 170.
Cricket Club, Haileybury, 77, 78*n*.
Currie, Sir F., 132.
Cust, R. N.: His proclamation to the landowners of Hoshiarpur, 278*n*.

D

Dale, Rev. Dr., 41.
Danvers, Mr. F. C., 27, 31*n*, 201.
——— His account of the origin of the East India Company's Civil Service and of their College in Hertfordshire, 3 *et seq.*
Dealtry, M.A, Rev. William: Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 16, 21, 145, 151.
——— Biographical notice of, 197.
Debating Society, College, 306.
De Foligny, Mons.: French Master, 16, 23.
Delhi: Celebration of fall of, at College, 130.
——— King of: Petition of Jawahir Singh and others to the, 633.
Denman, Lord, 170.
Dictionary of National Biography referred to, 43*n*, 143*n*.
Dictionary, Richardson's: Edited by Professor F. Johnson, 181 and *note*.
Dictionaries: Pawning of, by sporting students, 44*n*.
Directors, 1801 to 1858: List of, 313.
——— Half-yearly visitation of Court of, to College, 54.
——— A bar to the effective discipline of the College, 86.
——— Interference of, with College Council, 100.
——— Entirely deprived of privilege of nomination, 122.
——— Last Visitation of Court of, to College, 131.
"Di's Day:" 54.
Discipline and general moral tone of College, 83 *et seq*, 85*n*, 86*n*, 87*n*, 229, 232, 233, 235.
"Disputations," Fort William, 241.
Dorset, Tom: A College servant, 62*n*, 91 and *note*.
Doyle, John: Designer of wrapper of the "Haileybury Observer," 288, 291.
Doyle, Richard, 288, 291.
Draper, Mrs., a College bed-maker: Book by, 62*n*.
Dress, 113 and *note*, 115*n*.
Dutch: The organization of the administration of their trade followed by the Company, 5*n*.

E

"Early days of Marlborough College" referred to, 227.
East India College, Herts, The. *See* Haileybury College.
East India Company: Origin of the Company's Civil Service and of their College in Hertfordshire, 3 *et seq.*

East India Company: Directors of, 1801 to 1818, 313.
——— Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of, 1801 to 1858, 317.
——— Presidents of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, 1800 to 1858, 319.
Eastlake, the artist, 180.
Eastwick, Captain: His hints to Sir George Birdwood on treatment of natives of India, 56*n*.
Eastwick, Edward B.: Librarian, etc., 21, 23, 98.
——— Biographical notice of, 192.
Eastwick, W. J., 132.
Edinburgh Review, The, 16*n*, 69.
——— Contributions to, of William Empson, 170 and *note*.
Editors of the "Haileybury Observer": Names of, 268, 269.
Education of Civil Servants. *See* Civil Servants, etc.
Edwardes, Herbert: His *Year on the Punjab Frontier* referred to, 267*n*.
Ellenborough, Lord, 103.
Empson, William: Professor, 22, 29*n*, 92, 119.
——— Law Lectures of, 69.
——— Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, 170 and *note*.
——— Biographical notice of, 170.
Evans, Dr. Richard, the College medical assistant, 64.
Evening Mail, the London: On the College discipline, 233 and *note*.
Examination: Description of a preliminary, 41.
Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service: Commission appointed to consider subject of, 123; its recommendations, 124 and *note*.
Examination-tests: Gradual establishment of, at College, 57, 58, 59*n*.
——— Letter of Rev. C. W. Le Bas on, 58, 59*n*.
Examinations: Monthly, 52 and *note*.
Examiners: First meeting of, in 1855, 127.
"Exeats," 65, 66 and *note*.

F

Factor: Dr. Johnson's definition of a, 3*n*.
Factors: Civil Servants originally called, 3.
Factors: To be appointed by a general assembly of the Adventurers, 3.
——— Appointments subordinate to, 4.
——— Laws governing appointments of, 4.
——— Pay of, 6.
——— Regulations for the appointment of, 7.
——— To be sworn on appointment, 7.
——— Last appointments of, in 1765, 7.
Farquhar, M.P., Sir M., 132.
Farrer, Thomas (Lord Farrer), 35.
Farukh Khān, 192.
Faulder, Mrs., 210 and *note*.
Field, John: Appointed Apprentice in 1661, 4.
Fleetwood, Charles: Appointment as Factor, 7.
Football, 78.
Forbes, Duncan: An Oriental "coach," 43.
——— Notice of, 43*n*.
——— Personal appearance of, 44.
Forbes, Penrose: Bishop of Brechin, 97.
Foreigners: Not to be admitted into the Company's Service, 10.
Forsyth, Sir Douglas: Medals and prizes awarded to, 56*n*.
Fort St. George: Appointment of Apprentices to, 4.
Fort William: Minute of the Marquis Wellesley for establishing a College at 237.
——— Roebuck's "Annals of the College" of, 241*n*.
Fort William College: Founded for the education of Civil Servants, 13, 27*n*, 237.
——— Staff of, 238*n*.
——— Unsatisfactory discipline at, 239.
——— "Disputations," 241.
——— Abolishment of, 241.
Fullerton, Lord, 119.

G

Gaisford, Rev. Thomas, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 146.
Gatherings from Parish History in the Rural Deanery of Ware: Extract from, 224.
Ghoolam Hyder, Moonshy: Oriental Writing Master, 23.

Gilchrist, Dr. John Borthwick: acting Oriental Professor, 16*n*, 43*n*, 201 and *note*, 238*n*.
Gladwin, Francis, 238*n*.
"Glimpse of Old Haileybury," A, 227.
"Golden Lectureship" held by Rev. Henry Melvill, 160.
Gorhambury Races, 78*n*.
Goulburn, Rev. Edward Meyrick, Dean of Norwich, 35.
Governors-General of India: List of, 322.
Governors of Madras: 1805 to 1893, List of, 472.
——— Of Bombay: 1805 to 1893, List of, 531.
Grant, James, a student, drowned, 128 and *note*.
Grant, Robert: Speech made by, on a motion "that Haileybury College should be abolished," 235.
Greathed, Mr., 20.
Gwalior, Maharajah of, 135
"Gyp": Cambridge slang for an undergraduate's servant, 37*n*.

H

Hailey House: Gives name to College, 29 and *note*.
"Haileyburian," The: Magazine, quoted, 29*n*, 147*n*.
Halleyburians: Mutiny services of, 585 *et seq*.
Haileybury College: Origin of, 3 *et seq*. 14.
——— *The Wellesley Club*, 13*n*.
——— Educational Staff: Names of first appointments to, 15.
——— Estate purchased in 1805, 17.
——— Design and estimate of Mr. W. Wilkins, R.A., 17 and *note*.
——— First stone laid, 17.
——— Opened 1806, at Hertford Castle, 17.
——— Subordinate School at Old Hailey Hall, 17 and *note*.
——— Move from Hertford Castle to new buildings, 18.
——— Writers must pass through, 18; exception made to above, 18.
——— Age for admittance, and appointment of students to India, 19.
——— Nomination, etc., privileges of Directors withdrawn, 19.
Haileybury College: Closed 7th December, 1857, 19.
——— Estate sold, 20 and *note*.
——— Founding and progress of Public School since established at, 20*n*.
——— Names of all who held office at, 20.
——— Original objects aimed at in first founding a College in England, 27*n*.
——— "My Student Days," by Sir M. Monier-Williams, 27 *et seq*.
——— Name derived from Hailey House, 29 and *note*.
——— Examination-tests at, 30*n*.
——— Probably founded by Company owing to ignorance and apathy on Indian subjects at the Universities, 33.
——— Sporting students pawn their Persian Dictionaries to go hunting, 44*n*.
——— Description of, by Sir M. Monier-Williams, 45 *et seq*, 46*n*.
——— Rev. C. W. Le Bas's strictures on architectural defects of, 48.
——— "Lynes,"—furnisher and universal provider to, 49.
——— Educational system framed more on Cambridge than on Oxford lines, 50.
——— Age for admittance of students, 50.
——— Standard required to pass out of, 51 and *note*.
——— Duties of Professors at, 51, 52 and *notes*.
——— Curriculum of studies, 51, 52.
——— Half-yearly visitation of Court of Directors, 54.
——— Prize-distribution at, 55, 56*n*.
——— Gradual establishment of examination-tests at, 57.
——— Anecdote of a visit by a Bishop of London, 59*n*.
——— Daily routine of life at, 60.
——— Whist Club, 61 and *note*.
——— Servants and bed-makers, 62 and *note*.
——— Tom Dorset and Mrs. Draper, 62 and *notes*.
——— Tradesmen: Twaddle, 62; Barrand, 63; Shirrell, 63; Stephen Austin, the bookseller, etc., 63 and *note*.

Haileybury College: The medical men, Drs. Norwood and Richard Evans, 64.
——— "Ægrotats" for exemption from chapel, etc., 64.
——— Medical system at, 64, 65.
——— "Exeats" for absence from, 65, 66 and *note*.
——— Daily lectures, 66.
——— Lectures and lecturers, 66 *et seq*.
——— Compared with the Universities, 75.
——— Amusements and athletic exercises at, 77 and *note*.
——— Cricket club, 77, 78*n*.; football at, 78.
——— Quarrels settled by single-stick combats, 78.
——— Description of Hall-dinner, 79 and *note*.
——— Mr. George J. Coleman, the purveyor, 79 and *note*.
——— Peter Cleophas, the butler, 80 and *note*.
——— Neale, the College steward, 81; Benjamin Jones, the under-steward, 81 and *note*.
——— Inspector Jacks, 81 and *note*, 83
——— Establishment of the "Haileybury Observer," 82 and *note*.
——— Convivial parties, 83; duties of watchmen, 83.
——— Discipline and general moral tone of, 83 *et seq*., 85*n*, 86*n*, 87*n*.
——— Advice to young ladies to "marry a Haileybury student," 86*n*.
——— Speeches delivered at a Haileybury Dinner in the Calcutta Town Hall, 1864, 89 *et seq*.
——— "My Professorial Days," by Sir M. Monier-Williams, 97 *et seq*.
——— Change in government of, in 1843, 99.
——— Letters of Rev. C. W. Le Bas on constitution of, 102, 104, 105 and *notes*.
——— Students' contribution towards expenses of, 103*n*.
——— Address presented to the Queen in 1843, 106; frolic of students after, 106, 107*n*, 286.
——— Discipline maintained by Sir M. Monier-Williams, 109, 110*n*.
Haileybury College: Wearing of caps and gowns, 113 and *note*, 115*n*.
——— Effects of isolation of, on students, 116.
——— Life at, 117.
——— Anecdote of the late Duke of Cambridge, 122.
——— Directors entirely deprived of privilege of nomination, 122.
——— Commission appointed to consider the subject of the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of the East India Company, 123; its recommendations, 124 and *note*.
——— Death of a student at, 128; a student drowned, 128.
——— News of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny received at, 129; celebration of fall of Delhi at, 130.
——— Return of students to, for the last time, 130.
——— Light work of Professors during final days of, 131.
——— Last Visitation of Chairman and Court of Directors to, 131.
——— Speech of Rev. H. Melvill at last Visitation, 138.
——— Act of Parliament abolishing, 141 and *note*.
——— Sir M. Monier-Williams's reminiscences of College Staff, 143 *et seq*.
——— Account of the interval between the old and new Colleges, 223.
——— Turned into military barracks, 224.
——— Appointment of Stephen Austin and his father as printers and booksellers to, 225.
——— A "Glimpse of Old Haileybury," 227.
——— Professor Malthus's pamphlet, etc., on College discipline, quoted, 229, 232, 233, 235.
——— The College of Fort William in its connection with, 237.
——— Reprint of the original Prospectus of, 243.
——— Reprint of the Particulars of Sale of, 253.
——— Periodicals brought out by students of, 257 *et seq*.
——— Local slang, 258.

Haileybury College: Sir S. C. Bayley's account of some offences against discipline at, 286.
——— Students forbidden to introduce wine, etc., into, 286.
——— Its Debating Society, 306.
——— The Wellesley Whist Club, 308.
——— Record of services of Haileyburians during the Mutiny, 585 *et seq.*
Haileybury Cricket Club, 77, 78*n.*
Haileybury Dinner in Calcutta Town Hall, 1864, 89 *et seq.*
"Haileybury Observer," The. *See* "College Literature," 257 *et seq.*
——— Establishment of the, 82 and *note.*
——— Names of Editors of, 268, 269.
——— Design, and designer of Wrapper, 288.
Haileybury Register, 1862–1891, 20*n.*
Hale, Archdeacon: Master of the Charterhouse, 48 and *note.*
——— Letters of Rev. C. W. Le Bas to, 57, 65, 102, 141.
Hall-dinner: Description of, 79 and *note.*
Hamilton, Captain Alexander: Professor of Sanskrit, 16*n*, 22.
——— Biographical notice of, 201.
Harris, Lord, 206.
Haughton, Sir Graves C.: Professor, 22.
——— Biographical notice of, 204, 215.
Hayes, Colonel, 224.
Heaviside, Rev. J. W. L.: Registrar, 21, 121, 124*n.*
——— Sole survivor — with Sir M. Monier-Williams — of old College Staff, 28*n.*
——— Mathematical Lectures of, 68, 69*n.*
——— On marriage with "Haileybury students," 86*n.*
——— On the presentation of an Address to the Queen, 106.
——— Letter on life at College, 118.
——— On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, 129.
——— Anecdotes of Dr. Batten, 146*n.*
——— ——— Of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, 148*n*, 151*n.*
——— ——— Of George Canning and Dr. Whewell, 157*n.*
Heaviside, Rev. J. W. L.: Of the Rev. H. Melvill, 162*n*; of the Rev. Richard Jones, 175*n*, 176*n*, 177; of Professor E. V. Schalch, 190.
——— On the Rev. H. Melvill and Rev. C. W. Le Bas as preachers, 157*n.*
——— On the Rev. J. A. Jeremie as a preacher, 164*n.*
——— Biographical notice of, 188.
Henley, Rev. Samuel: First Principal of Haileybury College, 15, 20.
——— Biographical notice of, 143.
Herschel, Sir John, 117, 119, 125.
Hertford Castle: First taken for College purposes, 16, 17*n.*
——— College opened at, in 1806, 17 and *note.*
Hertford Mercury, The, 63.
——— Report of a presentation to the Rev. J. A. Jeremie, 167 and *note.*
——— Obituary notice of Professor W. Empson, 172.
——— ——— Of Mirza Mohammad Ibrahīm, 187.
"Hertfordian," The. *See* "College Literature," 257 *et seq.*
Hertfordshire: East India Company's College in, 3.
Hertfordshire Mercury, The, 181*n.*
——— Obituary Notice of G. J. Coleman, 79*n.*
——— ——— of Benjamin Jones, 81*n.*
——— ——— ——— of Stephen Austin, 225.
Higgens, Rev. Robert, 224.
Hitopadeśa: A book of Sanskrit fables, 71 and *note.*
Hobhouse, Arthur (Lord Hobhouse), 35.
Hobhouse, Sir C. P.: Anecdote of Rev. J. A. Jeremie, 170*n.*
——— On the Rev. R. Jones, 177*n.*
Hogg, Sir J. Weir, 101*n*, 132.
Holkar, Maharajah, 135.
Hooper, W. T.: East India College Secretary, 40, 42, 54, 55, 132.
Hoshiarpur: Mr. R. N. Cust's proclamation to the landowners of, 278*n.*
Hume, Mr.: Charges made against the College by, 229.
Hunter's *Life of Lord Dalhousie* quoted, 267*n.*

I

Iddesleigh, Lord (Sir Stafford Northcote), 35.
Imperial Institute : Scholarship at, in memory of Col. J. W. J. Ouseley, 191*n*.
India : English ignorance of, fifty years ago, 33.
——— Hints as to treatment of natives of, by young English officials, 56*n*.
——— Secretaries of State for, 1858 to 1893, List of, 320 ; Members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1860 to 1893, List of, 320.
——— Governors-General of, 1797 to 1856, List of, 322 ; Viceroys and Governors-General, 1856 to 1894, List of, 323.
Indian Civil Service. *See* Civil Service, East India Company's.
Indian Mutiny : Outbreak of the, 129.
——— Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., on, 133.
——— Account of the deaths of P. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson, 267*n*.
——— Record of services of Haileyburians during the, 585.
——— Petition of Jawahir Singh and others, to the King of Delhi, 633.
——— Notes written by Herwald Wake during the, 635.

J

Johnson, Dr. Samuel : His definition of a Factor, 3*n*.
Jacks, Inspector, 60, 81 and *note*, 91 and *note*.
Jawahir Singh and others : Petition to the King of Delhi, 633.
Jeffrey, Lord, 117, 119 and *note*.
Jenkyns, Dr. : Master of Balliol, 33, 34.
Jennings, Rev., 129.
Jeremie, Rev. James Amiraux, Dean of Lincoln, 21, 22, 50, 93, 98, 106, 107.
——— Classical Lectures of, 66, 67*n*.
——— Elected Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, 121.
——— Sermons of, 74, 121 and *note*.
——— Biographical notice of, 162.
——— Testimonials presented to, by pupils 166, 167, 168 and *notes*.
Johnson, Francis : Professor, 23, 92, 98, 110.
——— Sanskrit, etc., Lectures, 71 and *note*, 72*n*.
——— Biographical notice of, 180.
——— His edition of Richardson's Dictionary, 181 and *note*.
Jones, Benjamin : The under-steward, 81 and *note*.
Jones, Rev. Richard : Professor, 22, 92.
——— Lectures on Political Economy and History, 69.
——— Death of, 125.
——— Biographical notice of, 173.
Jones, Sir William, 209.
Jowett, Benjamin : Master of Balliol, 35, 123.

K

Keene, Rev. Henry George : Registrar, etc., 21, 22.
——— Biographical notice of, 205.
Keene, H. G. (son of the foregoing) : His works referred to, 279.
Ker, Bellenden, 119, 176*n*.
Key, Mr., 41*n*.
Kinnaird, Hon. D. : Motion made by, "that Haileybury College should be abolished," 235.

L

Languages and Literature, Oriental. *See* Oriental Languages, etc.
Lawrence, Lord, 20.
Lawson, Sir Charles : His Monograph "Where Warren Hastings rests," referred to, 7*n*.
Le Bas, Rev. Charles Webb : Principal, etc., 20, 21, 29*n*, 51, 93, 94.
——— His strictures on architectural defects of College buildings, 48 and *note*.
——— Letters to Archdeacon Hale on examination-tests at College, 58, 59*n*.
——— ——— On College medical system, 65.
——— ——— On constitution of College, 102, 104, 105 and *notes*.
——— Sermons of, 74.
——— "Solemn moneo" by, 107*n*.
——— Letter on Life at College, 117.

Le Bas, Rev. Charles Webb: On "the demise of Haileybury College," 141.
——— Biographical notice of, 146.
——— Speech at Visitation of Directors in 1843, 150.
——— Funeral Sermon on the Rev. E. Lewton, 200 and *note*.
——— Letter to Professor H. H. Wilson, 219.
Le Bas, Rev. H. V.: Preacher of the Charterhouse, 48*n*, 102*n*, 147*n*.
"Le Bas Prize-essay": Founding of, 150 and *note*.
Lea, River: James Grant, a student drowned in the, 128 and *note*.
Lectures: Classical, 66; Mathematical, 68; Law, 69; Political Economy and History, 69; Sanskrit, 71; Persian and Arabic, 73; Hindūstānī, 74.
Leith, Q.C., John Farley: Professor, 22, 29*n*, 171.
——— Biographical notice of, 197.
Lewis, Sir George Cornewall, 119, 175*n*.
Lewis, Samuel: A Factor, 7.
Lewton, M.A., Rev. Edward: Professor of Humanity and Philology, 16, 21, 22.
——— Biographical notice of, 200.
Leyden, Dr. John, 211 and *note*.
Liddell, Dean: Joint author with Rev. Robert Scott of a Greek-English Dictionary, 34.
Liddon, Canon, 155 and *note*, 160.
Lieutenant Governors of the North-West Provinces, 324; the Punjab, 325.
Life of Lord Dalhousie quoted, 267*n*.
Life of Lord Jeffrey quoted, 16*n*.
Life of Lord Lawrence referred to, 278*n*.
Lillie, Mr., 51*n*.
Literature and Languages, Oriental. *See* Oriental Languages, etc.
Lockwood, Edward: "A Glimpse of Old Haileybury," 227; "Early days of Marlborough College," 227; his account of Patná during the Mutiny, 228.
London, Bishops of: Visitors to College, 20, 131, 132.
London, Bishop of: Story of a visit by a, 59*n*.
Lumsden, Mathew, 238*n*.
Lynes, —: Furnisher and universal provider to the College, 49, 91, 283 and *note*.

M

M——, a College "scout" described, 37.
Macaulay, Lord, 123.
Mackintosh, Sir James: Professor, 22, 75.
——— Biographical notice of, 203.
Macnabb, Sir Donald: Anecdote of the Wellesley Whist Club, 309.
Macnaughten, E., 132.
Madrás: Governors of, 1805 to 1893, 472.
Magazines, College, 82 and *note*, 257 *et seq*.
Malthus, Rev. T. R.: Professor of General History, etc., 16, 22, 75, 92, 145.
——— His pamphlet referred to, 41*n*, 52*n*, 84, 87*n*, 101, 113*n*, 240.
——— Biographical notice of, 198.
——— His pamphlet on the discipline at Haileybury College, 229 *et seq*.
"Malthusian": Introduction of word into English language, 198
Mangles, M.P., Mr. Ross Donnelly: Closes College, 19.
——— Speech by, at last College Visitation, 132.
Manlavī Abdal Aly: Assistant in Oriental Department, 23.
Manlavī Mirza Kheleel: Assistant in Oriental Department, 23.
Marriage: Advice to young ladies to "marry a Haileybury student," 86*n*.
Marshall, Captain, 241*n*.
Martineau, Miss Harriet: Recollections of Old Haileybury College, xxiii.
Mary Roper's Story, by Mrs. Draper, a College bed-maker, 62*n*.
Maxwell, Miss, 145*n*.
McNeile, Rev., 60*n*.
Medical system at College, 64, 65.
Medland, Thomas: Drawing and Oriental Writing Master, 16, 23.
Melvill, Rev. Henry: Principal, 20, 93, 106, 123, 124*n*, 129.
——— Sermons preached by, 120, 123, 128, 130, 131, 153, 155*n*.
——— Speech of, at last College Visitation, 138.
——— Biographical notice of, 152.
——— On the death of Professor W. Empson, 172.
Melvill, Sir James Cosmo, 152*n*.
Members of Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1860 to 1893, List of, 320.

Michael, Major James: Registrar, etc., 21, 22.
——— Biographical notice of, 207.
Mill, Rev. Dr., 215 and *note*.
Miller, Mrs., 197.
Minto, Lord, 211, 230.
Mirza Mohammad Ibrahīm: Professor, 23, 92, 98.
——— Persian and Arabic Lectures of, 73.
——— Persian Grammar by, 73 and *note*.
——— Biographical notice of, 186.
Monier-Williams, Sir M.: Professor, 23.
——— "My Student Days," 27 *et seq*.
——— The sole survivor—with one exception—of old College staff, 28.
——— At Balliol College, Oxford, 29.
——— Nominated an "Indian Writer," 30.
——— Ignorant of the latent potentialities of an Indian appointment, 31.
——— The duties of civil servants, 31 *n*.
——— His awakening to the earnestness of life, 32.
——— Effect produced by nomination on minds of friends, 33.
——— Applies to Dr. Jenkyns for advice, 33.
——— Advised by Rev. Robert Scott to study Sanskrit, 34.
——— His contemporaries at Balliol College, 35.
——— Ignorance shown by his fellow-undergraduates with regard to India, 36.
——— "Chaffing" advice of College friends, 36.
——— Description of a College "scout," 37 and *note*.
——— Farewell advice of the Rev. Robert Scott, 38.
——— Interviews and describes Professor H. H. Wilson, 38 39.
——— Receives from Mr. W. T. Hooper particulars of preliminary examination, 40.
——— Subjects of examination, 40.
——— Makes a careful analysis of Paley's *Evidences* and *Moral Philosophy*, 40.
——— Account of his preliminary examination, 41 and *note*.
——— His ignorance of geography, 41.
Monier-Williams, Sir M.: Admonished by examiners, 41 and *note*.
——— Sanskrit, a formidable subject, 42.
——— Prohibitive price of Oriental Dictionaries, etc., 43.
——— Studies Sanskrit under Duncan Forbes, 44, 45.
——— Describes Duncan Forbes, 44.
——— Visits and describes Haileybury College, 54 *et seq*.
——— Commencement of residence at College, 50.
——— Age of certain student contemporaries, 51.
——— Anecdote of Prof. H. H. Wilson, 53.
——— Describes "Di's Day" at College, 54.
——— Establishment of College examination-tests, 57.
——— Daily routine of College life, 60.
——— Recollections of Mr. Stephen Austin, 63 and *note*.
——— Pleasure and profit derived from lectures, 66.
——— On College lectures and lecturers, 66 *et seq*.
——— Reflections on teaching received at College, 74.
——— Compares Haileybury with the Universities, 75.
——— On amusements and athletic exercises at College, 77 and *note*.
——— Describes Mr. G. J. Coleman, the College Purveyor, 79 and *note*.
——— ——— Peter Cleophas, the College Butler, 80 and *note*.
——— ——— Neale, the College Steward, 81; Jones, the Under-steward, 81 and *note*.
——— ——— Inspector Jacks, 81 and *note*.
——— Establishment of the "Haileybury Observer," 82 and *note*.
——— Discipline and general moral tone of College, 83 *et seq*, 85 *n*, 86 *n*, 87 *n*.
——— "My Professorial Days, 97 *et seq*.
——— Withdrew from Haileybury and attached himself to University College, Oxford, in 1841, 97.

Monier-Williams, Sir M.: Passes time in Italy, 1843, 97.
——— Appointed Professor at Haileybury College in 1844, 97, 98.
——— Describes change in College government, 99.
——— Instructed to assist in maintaining Collegiate discipline, 108.
——— Difficulties on occasion of first lecture, 110.
——— His method of conducting lectures, 112.
——— Advantages derived by, through isolation of College, 117.
——— Anecdote of the late Duke of Cambridge, 122.
——— Appointed one of the first competition-examiners, 127, 128*n*.
——— Delivery of last Haileybury lecture by, 131.
——— On the last official act in the corporate life of the College, 140.
——— Biographical notices of colleagues and College Staff, 143 *et seq*.
——— On the Rev. H. Melvill as a College Principal, 158, 159*n*.
——— Paper on *Oriental Transliteration*, 201*n*.
——— Account of the Interval between the Old and New Haileybury Colleges, 223.
——— Remarks on the study of Indian Vernaculars, 228.
——— Quotes Prof. Malthus's pamphlet, etc., on College discipline, 229, 232, 233, 235, 240.
——— His works referred to, 278, 279.
Montgomery, Sir Robert, 20, 134.
Moonshy Ghoolam Hyder: Oriental Writing Master, 23.
Moore, William, 20.
Moore, Mr., 134.
Moral tone of College, 83 *et seq*, 85*n*, 86*n*, 87*n*, 229, 232, 233, 235.
Müller, Max, 127.
"Mutiny of the Bounty," 199.
Mutiny, Indian: Outbreak of the, 129.
——— Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., on, 133.
——— Account of the deaths of P. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson, 267*n*.
Mutiny, Indian: Record of Services of Haileyburians during the, 585.
——— Petition of Jawahir Singh and others, to the King of Delhi, 633.
——— Notes written by Herwald Wake during the, 635.
"My Student Days," by Sir M. Monier-Williams, 27 *et seq*.
"My Professorial Days," by Sir M. Monier-Williams, 97 *et seq*.

N

Nassau Senior, Mr., 117.
Neale, the College Steward, 81.
Newman, John Henry, 148.
Nisbet, M.P., Mr., 132.
Northcote, Sir Stafford (Lord Iddesleigh), 35.
Northampton, Lord, 170.
North West Provinces: Lieutenant Governors of the, List of, 324.
Norwood, Dr.: The College medical man, 64, 65.

O

Old Hailey Hall: Subordinate School at, 17 and *note*.
Oriental Languages and Literature: Provision made for the study of, 13.
——— Prohibitive price of Grammars, Dictionaries, etc., 43.
——— Publication by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. of Educational Works on, 43.
——— Lectures and Lecturers on, 71 *et seq*.
——— Works edited by Professor F. Johnson, 181, 182.
——— Works of Professor E. B. Eastwick, 193, 194.
——— ——— of Dr. J. Gilchrist, 201*n*.
——— ——— of Capt. A. Hamilton, 202.
——— ——— of Sir G. C. Haughton, 204, 205.
——— ——— of the Rev. H. G. Keene, 206.
——— ——— of David Shea, 207 and *note*.

Oriental Languages and Literature : Of Maj. J. Michael, 207.
——— ——— of Professor H. H. Wilson, 219, 220*n*.
——— ——— Books printed at the Press of Stephen Austin, 226.
Oudeypore, Rájáh of, 135.
Oudh : Chief Commissioners of, List of, 325.
Ouseley, Colonel J. W. J. : Professor, 23, 29*n*, 98, 241*n*.
——— Biographical notice of, 191 ;
——— Scholarship at Imperial Institute, in memory of, 191*n*.
Ouseley, Miss M. J., 191*n*.
Oxford : Election of Professor H. H. Wilson to Boden Chair of Sanskrit at, 214.

P

Paley's Evidences, 40 and *note*.
——— *Moral Philosophy*, 40.
Palmerston, Lord, 186.
Pamphlets, etc., relative to College Discipline : Extracts from, 229, 232, 233, 235.
Panizzi, Antonio, 127.
Parliament, Act of, abolishing College, 141 and *note*.
Parry, Edward : Deputy Chairman, lays first stone of College buildings, 17.
Particulars of Sale of Haileybury College : Reprint of, 253.
Patience : a College servant, 91.
Patná, during the Mutiny : Mr. E. Lockwood's account of, 228.
Patronage : Distribution of, in the Civil Service, 10.
——— Abuse of, oath to be taken by Directors, 12.
——— Privileges of Directors of Nominating, etc., persons to Haileybury College, withdrawn, 19, 122.
Periodicals, College, 257 *et seq*.
Persian Dictionaries : Pawning of, by sporting students, 44*n*.
Petitions : of Warren Hastings. 7*n*.
——— of Anthony Chester, for appointment as Writer, 11.
——— The earliest "Writers'" preserved, 11.
——— No "Factors'" in existence, 11.
Plowden, Colonel, 132.
Presidents of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, 1800 to 1858, List of, 319.
Prize-distribution at College, 55. 56*n*.
Probyn, Leslie : A reminiscence of the Rev. H. Melvill, 161.
——— On the Rev. Richard Jones as a Preacher, 176.
Profane Language among Students, 85*n*.
Professors : Duties of, at College, 51, 52 and *notes*.
Prospectus of Haileybury College : Reprint of the original, 243.
Publications : College, 257 *et seq*.
Punjab : Lieutenant Governors of the, List of, 325.
Pusey, Dr., 159*n*.

Q

Queen, The : Address presented to, in 1843, 106.
——— Disturbances at College after presentation of an address to, 106, 107*n*, 286.

R

Rawlinson, George, Canon of Canterbury, 127.
Record of services of Haileyburians during the Indian Mutiny, 585 *et seq*.
Religious service daily, 60 and *note*.
Report on the Miscellaneous old Records of the India Office quoted, 5*n*.
Richardson's Dictionary : Professor F. Johnson's edition of, 181 and *note*.
Ricketts, George, 20.
Roebuck's "Annals of the College of Fort William," 241*n*.
Rogers, William : Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, 35.
Rolfe, Baron (Lord Cranworth), 117, 119, 170.
Romer, John, 241*n*.
Rost, Dr. Reinhold, 220*n*.
Roxburghe Club : Reprints of, edited by the Rev. W. E. Buckley, 195, 196.
Russia : War with, 122, 128.
Rye House, 77.

S

Sale of Haileybury College, Particulars of, 253.
Salisbury, Lord, 193.
Sanskrit Grammar, Wilkins', 44.
Sapte, Brand: His Record of the Active Services of Haileyburians during the Mutiny, 1857–58, 585 *et seq.*
Schalch, Edward V.: Professor, 23, 29*n*, 98.
——— Hindūstānī Lectures of, 74.
——— Biographical notice of, 189.
Scott and Liddell's Greek-English Dictionary, 34.
Scott, Jonathan: Oriental Professor, 16 and *note*, 201.
——— Biographical notice of, 203.
Scott, Rev. Robert, 42.
——— Joint author, with Dean Liddell, of a Greek-English Dictionary, 34.
——— His Sanskrit studies and difficulties, 34.
——— Advice to Sir M. Monier-Williams, 38.
"Scout": Description of M———, a College, 37.
——— Oxford slang for an undergraduate's servant, 37*n*
"Scrutator," The. *See* "College Literature," 257 *et seq.*
Secretaries of State for India, 1858 to 1893: List of, 320.
Seringapatam: Siege of, 206.
Sermons, 120, 121, 123, 128, 130, 131, 153, 155*n*, 200.
Sermons of the Rev. Richard Jones, 176 and *note*.
Servants and bed-makers, 62 and *note*.
Services of Haileyburians during the Indian Mutiny, 585 *et seq.*
Services, Religious, 60 and *note*.
Seton-Karr, W. S.: On Tom Dorset, a College servant, 62*n*, 91.
——— Speech by, at a Haileybury Dinner, 90.
——— His works referred to, 278.
Seymour, Danby, 141.
Shakespeare, Mr.: Oriental works of, 43.
Shank, Mr.: Gives a nomination to Sir M. Monier-Williams, 30.
Shaw Lefevre, J. G., 123.
Shea, David: Assistant in Oriental Department, 23.
——— Biographical notice of, 207.
Sherer, J. W.: Reminiscences of the Rev. R. Jones, 178.
——— His works referred to, 279.
Shirrell, the barber, 63.
Slang: The local, of students, 258.
"Slokahs," 71*n*.
Smith, Rev. Frederick: Registrar, 21, 121.
——— Biographical notice of, 190.
Smith, Vernon, 127, 141.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 62*n*.
"Sole(mn)-moneos," 99*n*, 107*n*.
Specimens of contributions to "College Literature," 280 *et seq*, 298 *et seq.*
Speeches at a Haileybury Dinner in Calcutta, 1864, 89 *et seq.*
Stanley, Rev. Arthur Penrhyn, Dean of Westminster, 35, 195.
"Statements respecting the East India College in refutation of the Charges brought against it": a pamphlet by Professor Malthus, 229 and *note*.
"Statutes of the College," 99.
"Stephen Austin Memorial," The, 227.
Stephen, Right Hon. Sir James Fitzjames: Professor, 22, 126 and *note*, 127, 170, 196*n*.
——— Biographical notice of, 196.
Stephen, Leslie, 126*n*, 196*n*.
Stewart, Captain Charles: Professor of Hindi, 16*n*, 22, 238*n*.
——— Biographical notice of, 202.
Stokes, Sir George G., 127.
Strachey, Sir John, 51.
"Student," The. *See* "College Literature," 257 *et seq.*
Surat: Requisition from, for apprentices, 4.
Swearing among students, Prevalence of, 85*n*.

T

Tait, Rev. Archibald Campbell (afterwards Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury): His ignorance of India, 34.
——— Speech at last College Visitation, 136 and *note*.
Tea Trade: Writers, etc., to be instructed in the peculiarities of the, 8.

Temple, Rev. Frederick: Bishop of London, 35, 127.
Temple, Sir R.: His works referred to, 279.
Testimonials presented to the Rev. J. A. Jeremie, 166, 167, 168 and *notes*.
Tests, Examination: Gradual establishment of, 57, 58, 59*n*.
——— Letter of Rev. C. W. Le Bas on, 58, 59*n*.
The Delhi Gazette: Anecdote of the Rev. R. Jones in, 178.
The Indian Charivari, 127*n*.
The Journal of Indian Art and Industry for July, 1892, referred to, 7*n*.
The Times, 233.
——— Letter of Sir George Birdwood to, on treatment of natives of India by young English officials, 56*n*.
——— Report of the last Visitation of Court of Directors to College, 131.
——— Obituary notice of the Rev. W. E. Buckley, 196.
Thornhill, Mr., 51*n*.
Thring: Late Head Master at Uppingham, 127*n*.
Tomline, Bishop, 147.
Townshend, Marquis, 132.
Tradesmen, 62.
Twaddle, a tradesman, 62, 91.

U

Universities: Ignorance and apathy on Indian subjects at the, 33.
Unsatisfactory moral tone of College, 83 *et seq.*, 85*n*, 86*n*, 87*n*, 229, 232, 233, 235.

V

Vans Agnew, Patrick: Death scene of, 267*n*.
Viceroys and Governors-General of India: List of, 323.
Visitation, last, of Court of Directors, 131.
Visitors, 20, 59*n*, 131, 132.

W

Wake, Herwald, 20, 134.
——— Notes written by, during the Indian Mutiny, 635.
Walter, Rev. Henry: Professor, 21.
Warren Hastings: Facsimile of *The humble Petition of* referred to, 7*n*.
Watchmen, duties of, 83.
Wellesley Club, The: Debating Society at Haileybury named, 13*n*.
"Wellesley Whist Club," The, 61*n*, 308.
Wellesley, Marquis: Formed first Institution for Education of Civil Servants, 12.
——— Founded the Calcutta College, 13 and *note*.
——— Original object in founding Calcutta College, 27*n*.
——— On the duties of Civil Servants, 31*n*.
——— His minute for establishing a College at Fort William, 237.
"Where Warren Hastings rests" referred to, 7*n*.
Whewell, Dr., 117, 125, 157*n*.
Whist Club: Wellesley, 61 and *note*, 308.
Wigram, Oswald: The only student who died at Haileybury College, 128.
Wilkins' *Sanskrit Grammar*, 44.
Wilkins, Sir Charles: Visitor to College, 22, 53*n*.
——— Biographical notice of, 208.
Wilkins, R A., William, 46.
——— Designs and estimates for College, 17.
Williams, Professor Monier. *See* Monier-Williams, Sir M.
Willis, I., 11.
Willock, Sir H., 132.
Wilson, Rev. C. T., 209.
Wilson, Professor Horace H.: Visitor to College, 22, 53 and *note*, 98.
——— Oxford Professor of Sanskrit, 35.
——— Described, 39.
——— Biographical notice of, 208.
Wine: Students prohibited from introducing, into College, 286.
Women employed as bed-makers at College, 37*n*.
Wood, Sir Charles, 125, 127.
"Writer": First mention of the term, 5.
Writers: Pay of, 5.
——— Regulations for the appointment of, 7.
——— To be sworn on appointment, 7.
——— Instruction of those sent to China, 8.

Writers: Foreigners not eligible, 10.
——— Promotion of, 11.
——— Petition of Anthony Chester for appointment, 11.
——— Declaration to be signed on every petition, 12.
——— Only to be appointed after passing through College, 18.
——— Exception made to above, 18.
——— Age for admittance to College, and of appointment to India, 19.
——— Original test for appointment, 30*n*.
Writers: Original duties of Company's, 31*n*.
——— Description of a preliminary examination, 41.
——— Age at which they arrive in India, 237.
——— Establishment of a College at Fort William for instruction of, 237.
"Writers' Buildings," Calcutta, 27*n*, 51, 239, 241*n*.
"Writers'" Petition: Transcript of the earliest preserved, 11.

INDEX OF
STUDENTS OF OLD HAILEYBURY COLLEGE

Abercrombie, A. . . 434
,, R. . . . 415
Adam, F. J. . . . 332
Adams, G. 380
Adamson, W. D. . . 481
Agnew, G. V. . . . 523
,, J. V. . . 438
,, P. A. V. . 413
Ainslie, M. 333
,, W. . . . 430
,, W. . . . 475
Alexander, F. J. . . 467
,, F. J. . . 509
,, G. . . . 371
,, G. H. M. . 397
,, H. A. R. . 439
,, H. S. . . 526
,, H. W. . . 463
,, J. W. . . 372
,, N. S. . . 471
,, R. . . . 421
,, R. H. . . 449
,, W. C. . . 507
,, W. F. . . 552
,, W. M. 460, 585
,, W. S. . . 375
Allen, C. 382
,, W. J. . . 501
Ames, C. H. . . . 523
Anderson, A. . . . 336
,, Fi. . . . 495
,, Fr. . . . 358
,, Sir G. W. . 533
,, G. W. . . 573
,, Sir H. L. . 563
,, H. L. . . 413
,, R. . . . 474
,, R. . . . 550
,, S. M. . . 522
,, W. B. . . 484
Andrews, W. C. . . 545
Angelo (Tremamondo), A. F. 483
Annand, A. S. . . . 393
Annesley, Hon. H. A. 346
Anson, E. H. . . . 422
Anstey, J. T. . . . 480
Arbuthnot, Sir A. J. . 514
,, Hon. C. . 516
,, C. T. . . 510
,, Hon. D. . 513
,, Hon. D. . 562
,, F. F. . . 572
,, J. R. . . 529
,, Sir R. K. . 542
,, Hon. W. . 385
,, W. H. . . 526
,, W. U. . . 495
Archbold, E. C. . . 362
Armstrong, J. . . . 356
,, J. F. . . 569
,, H. . . . 372
Arthur, J. R. . . . 570
Ashburner, L. R. . . 568
Ashton, W. . . . 485
Astell, J. H. . . . 580
,, H. G. 403, 585
Atherton, H. . . . 396

B

Babington, B. G. . . 479
,, S. . . . 533
,, S. . . . 561
,, W. H. . . 490
Baber, E. H. . . . 558
Bacon, G. W. . . . 360
,, P. . . . 547
Bagge, H. C. . . . 403
Bagshaw, R. S. . . 566
Baillie, A. 535
,, E. H. . . 534
,, J. W. . . 390
Bainbridge, A. J. R. . 459
,, J. H. . . 552
Balfour, G. G. . . . 417
,, H. . . . 437
Ballard, G. A. . . . 517
Balmain, W. . . . 442
Banbury, G. . . . 521
Bannerman, D. . . 482
,, E. . . . 485
,, J. . . . 579
,, R. A. . . 490
Baring, R. 455
Barlow, E. F. . . . 382
,, G. N. . . 460
,, J. H. . . 342
,, Sir R. . . 354
,, Sir R. W. . 527
,, R. W. . . 367
,, W. . . . 336
Barnard, A. C. . . . 454
Barnes, J. R. . . . 411
,, G. C. 410, 585
Barnett, C. J. . . . 487
,, H. G. . . 546
Barr, M. W. . . . 573
Barrow, P. 401
Barwell, S. 339
Batten, G. H. M. . 450
,, G. M. . . 380
,, J. H. . . 391
Bayley, Sir E. C. . . 416
,, G. T. . . 330
,, H. V. . . 405
,, Sir S. C. . 462
,, W. H. . . 505
,, W. R. . . 395
Baynes, W. C. . . . 383

Bax, J. 534
Bax-Ironside, J. H. 438, 585
Bazette, R. Y. . . . 558
Beadon, Sir C. . . . 408
Beale, T. B. . . . 369
Beames, J. 469
Beatson, W. S. . . 426
Beauchamp, G. T. . 504
Beaufort, F. L. . . 408
,, W. M. . . 419
Becher, J. F. . . . 365
,, S. J. . . 393
Begbie, A. W. . . . 359
Bell, A. 537
,, A. . . . 542
,, A. R. . . 390
,, C. W. . . 578
,, W. . . . 394
,, W. . . . 476
,, W. W. . . 552
Bellasis, A. F. . . . 564
Belli, C. S. 428
,, W. H. . . 331
Bennett, J. 390
Benson, G. S. . 440, 586
,, W. H. . . 363
,, W. R. 449, 586
Benthall, E. . . . 377
Berford, G. M. B. . 414
Bernard, Sir C. E. . 468
Best, J. 534
,, J. R. . . 358
,, J. R. 430, 586
,, W. R. . . 427
Bettington, A. . . . 556
Bidwell, A. C. . . . 396
Binning, R. B. M. . 507
Binny, E. D. . . . 525
,, T. H. . . 549
Birch, E. G. . . . 440
Bird, C. J. 500
,, E. W. . . 514
,, F. M. 443, 586
,, G. . . . 541
,, G. M. . . 374
,, J. . . . 499
,, R. M. . . 329
Birdwood, W. . . . 548
Biscoe, J. S. . . . 352
,, J. V. . . 341
,, T. . . . 346
Bishop, J. F. . . . 498
Blackburn, T. T. . . 348
Blackburne, J. . . . 483
,, W. . . . 348
Blackett, R. S. . . . 520
Blair, C. D. 547
,, G. M. . . 540
,, H. M. . . 485
,, J. H. . . 517
,, W. T. . . 477
,, W. T. . . 520
Blakiston, H. J. . . 560
Blane, D. A. 541
,, G. J. . . 553
,, T. L. . . 494
Blanshard, J. . . . 499
Block, A. H. G. 447, 586
Blundell, H. . . . 340
Blunt, G. 368
,, Sir W. . . 433
Boddam, W. T. . . 368
Boileau, C. E. . . . 440
,, T. E. J. . 483
Boldero, E. J. . . . 415
,, J. C. . . 424
,, J. S. . . 331
Bond, A. H. . . . 547
Bonham, Hon. F. . . 380
Borradaile, A. A. . . 574
,, H. . . . 540
Bosanquet, A. . . . 570
,, A. H. . . 334
,, J. I. . . . 338
,, T. . . . 573
Boswell, H. B. . . . 569
,, J. A. C. . 526
Boulderson, A. 460, 587
,, H. S. . . 353
,, S. M. . . 336
Bourchier, F. . . . 535
,, R. J. . . 534
Bourdillon, J. D. . . 499
Bowring, L. B. . . 424
Boyd, R. 536
,, W. B. . . 522
,, W. S. . . 540
Boyle, H. D. . . . 453
Bracken, W. . . . 380
Bradford, E. . . . 359
Bramley, W. J. 418, 587
Brandreth, A. . 449, 587
,, J. E. L. . 419
Breeks, J. W. . . . 522
,, R. . . . 521
Brereton, H. . . . 424
Brett, H. A. . . . 504
Brewster, J. . . . 399
Briggs, E. H. . . . 556
Bright, G. 435
Brodhurst, W. H. . 411
,, M. . . . 445
Brooke, R. W. . . 332
Brooks, G. L. . . . 412
Brown, C. P. . . . 485
,, G. F. . . 363
,, H. . . . 543
,, J. Ch. . . 493
,, J. Co. . . 350
,, S. S. . . 384
Browne, J. F. . . . 462
,, Lord H. U. 447
Brownlow, H. B. . . 374
Bruce, A. F. . . . 488
,, M. . . . 344
,, T. . . . 382
,, W. C. . . 538
Bruere, J. G. S. . . 495
Buchanan, J. . . . 559
Buckland, C. T. . . 425
Buckle, W. B. . . . 413
Buller, B. 373
Burnett, A. 535
,, J. . . . 549
Burney, R. T. . . . 470
Butra, H. 576
Burton, E. W. . . . 558
Bury, C. 371
,, E. . . . 351
,, J. F. . . 506
Bushby, C. M. . . . 488
,, G. A. . . 355
,, H. J. . . 412
,, H. T. . . 481
,, W. J. . . 534

C

Cadell, W. M. . . 513
Caldecott, C. M. . . 376
Campbell, A. H. E. . 526
,, C. H. . . 429
,, E. C. . . 529
,, E. L. . . 368
,, Sir G. 420, 587
,, G. A. E. . 552
,, G. R. . . 357
,, H. G. . . 440
,, J. . . . 352

Campbell, J. S. 437, 587
,, J. W. . . 580
,, R. H. S. . 386
,, S. F. . . 550
,, W. . . . 474
Cameron, C. H. . . 567
,, N. S. . . 481
Capper, W. C. 448, 588
Carbonell, W. C. . . 529
Cardew, C. 352
,, F. 377
Carmichael (Smyth) C. P. 441
,, (Smyth) D. F. 523
Carnac, C. F. . . . 428
,, J. H. R. . 471
,, J. R. . . 409
,, W. J. R. . 415
Carnegie, J. 384
Carr-Gomm, F. C. . 527
Carruthers, J. R. . . 386
,, M. W. . . 393
Carter, J. 336
Cartwright, C. R. . 357
Cathcart, J. F. . . . 363
,, R. . . . 351
,, R. . . . 496
Cator, F. S. W. . . 515
Caulfield, H. M. . . 464
,, W. H. 461, 588
Cavendish, Hon. R. . 343
Cayley, J. 338
Chambers, J. P. . . 553
,, R. C. . . 551
,, R. G. . . 547
Chamier, C. F. . . 516
,, G. F. . . 534
,, H. . . . 480
,, W. . . . 543
Chapman, C. . . . 403
,, C. E. . . 452
,, J. . . . 341
,, F. S. 569, 588
,, R. B. . . 444
Chase, H. M. . 448, 588
,, M. C. . . 519
,, R. . . . 347
,, T. A. N. . 522
,, T. C. . . 477
Chastenay, H. . . . 338
Chatfield, R. W. . . 504
Cheap, A. 489
,, G. . . . 358
Cherry, A. I. . . . 493
Cherry, J. H. . . . 536
,, J. W. . . 512
Chester, C. . . 401, 589
,, G. . . . 401
,, J. E. . . 520
Child, F. S. . . . 516
Christie, C. R. H. . 389
,, H. L. . . 517
,, J. . . . 411
,, W. D. . . 408
Christian, G. J. 426, 590
Clarke, G. H. . . . 405
,, H. M. . . 580
,, H. R. . . 450
,, J. S. . . 364
,, R. G. . . 512
,, R. H. P. . 386
,, S. C. . . 488
,, Th. . . . 506
,, Tr. . . . 349
,, W. C. S. . 440
,, W. G. . . 548
,, W. R. . . 355
Clementson, F. F. . 484
Clerk, C. 495
,, Ch. . . . 554
,, E. . . . 427
,, Sir G. R. . 354
,, R. . . . 485
,, T. . . . 347
,, W. . . . 546
Clifford, R. H. . . . 455
,, T. W. . . 439
,, W. . 459, 590
Clifton, E. A. . . . 427
Clive, R. 478
,, R. H. . . 484
Clulow, J. 485
Cochrane, J. G. . . 502
,, J. H. . . 498
,, W. E. . . 508
Cockburn, F. J. . . 431
,, G. F. . . 407
,, M. D. . . 476
Cockerell, E. W. . . 345
,, F. R. . . 444
,, H. A. . . 454
,, H. E. 451, 590
,, J. R. . . 522
,, R. V. . . 461
Cocks, A. H. . 409, 591
Cole, A. 500
Colebrooke, T. E. . 400
Colebrooke, W. H. E. 389
Coles, G. 552
Colledge, G. W. 456, 591
Collett, C. 517
Collins, G. T. . . . 335
Colvin, Sir A. . . . 467
,, B. J. . . 383
,, B. J. . . 444
,, E. . 461, 591
,, E. T. . . 407
,, J. C. 460, 591
,, J. H. B. . 443
,, J. R. 374, 591
Combe, J. . . 422, 593
Compton, T. A. . . 563
Connolly, W. J. . . 363
Conolly, F. H. . . 576
,, H. V. . . 493
Conway, T. B. . . . 502
Cook, H. D. . . . 508
Cooke, J. F. G. . . 357
,, W. . . . 550
Cookson, W. . . . 552
Cooper, B. H. . . . 411
,, F. H. . 436, 593
Copeland, L. . . . 578
Copleston, F. . . . 502
Corfield, A. K. . . 556
Cornish, F. G. . . . 381
Corsar, F. A. . . . 548
Cotton, C. R. . . . 483
,, J. J. . . . 504
,, R. R. . . 509
,, S. J. . . 477
Coulson, G. G. B. . 574
Coulthurst, E. . . . 444
Couper, Sir G. E. W. 433, 593
Court, M. H. . 416, 594
Courtney, W. . . . 554
Coxon, M. A. . . . 564
Craigie, E. J. . . . 566
,, J. A. . . 391
,, J. B. . . 469
Craster, E. C. . . . 436
Crawford, A. . . . 537
,, A. T. . . 573
,, D. H. . . 404
,, J. A. . . 446
,, S. . . . 493
,, W. . . . 373
,, W. A. . . 548
Crawley, A. 481
Creighton, H. . . . 339

Creighton, R. . . . 345
Crozier, F. H. . . . 504
Cumine, J. 386
Cumming, A. . . . 356
Cuninghame, W. C. S. 405
Cunliffe, B. 478
,, B. . . . 507
,, C. W. 452, 594
,, D. . . . 404
,, F. . . . 518
,, R. E. . . 377
Cunynghame-Dick, A. T. 389
Cuppage, B. R. 445, 594
Currie, A. P. . . . 373
,, C. . . . 445
,, E. . . . 367
,, Sir F. . . 354
,, R. G. 463, 594
Curtis, J. 330
Cust, R. N. . . . 420

D

Dale, D. 344
Dallas, D. 489
,, E. H. . . 557
,, G. . . . 487
Dalrymple, F. A. . . 400
,, J. W. . . 421
Dalyell, Sir R. A. . 522
Dalzell, J. A. . . . 479
Dampier, H. L. . . 440
,, W. . . . 353
Dance, C. W. A. . . 511
Daniell, C. A. . . . 455
,, C. J. 461, 594
,, L. . . . 507
,, M. P. . . 501
,, N. M. W. . 577
Dashwood, H. W. 446, 595
,, T. J. . . 336
Davidson, C. T. . . 383
,, D. . . . 560
,, F. R. . . 506
,, H. . . . 423
,, J. . . . 359
,, R. . . . 497
,, R. . . . 524
,, T. H. . . 396
,, T. H. . . 501
,, T. R. . . 358
Davies, C. J. . . . 566
Davison, W. . . . 484
Davies, J. M. . . . 555
,, Sir R. H. 425, 595
Davis, J. F. 579
,, L. . . . 355
,, S. . . . 358
,, S. F. . . 437
,, W. D. . . 484
Deane, H. W. . . . 379
Deedes, E. 365
,, J. G. . . 360
De Lancey, J. . . . 367
De Mierre, F. . . . 482
Denison, C. B. . . 430
Dent, H. F. . . . 541
,, H. W. . . 465
,, J. . . . 480
,, R. E. . . 520
,, T. W. . . 420
,, W. . . . 348
,, W. . . . 555
,, W. McK. . 518
Devereux, Hon. H. B. 395
De Vitré, J. D. . . 534
,, J. S. D. . 562
Dewar, J. 336
Dick, A. 340
,, H. L. . . 394
,, J. . . . 349
,, J. Ca. . . 373
,, J. Ch. . . 336
,, R. K. . . 385
Dickinson, A. W. . 568
,, H. . . . 475
Dickson, A. . . . 543
Dirom, W. M. . . 390
Dodgson, J. C. . . 430
Donnelly, A. F. . . 384
Dorin, J. A. . . . 362
Douglas, J. 349
,, W. . . . 494
Doveton, B. . . . 534
Dowdeswell, W. . . 496
Down, E. P. . . . 567
D'Oyly, Sir J. H. . . 340
,, W. . . . 569
,, W. H. . . 469
Drew, J. 332
Drinkwater, E. . . 393
Droz, B. 481
Drummond, C. G. . 380
,, Hon. Sir E. 400
,, E. . . . 453
,, Hon. F. . 416
Drummond, F. B. . 428
,, J. S. . . 467
,, Hon. R. A. J. . 418, 595
Drury, G. D. . . . 481
Duff, J. A. G. . . . 571
Dumergue, C. . . . 499
,, G. P. . . 505
,, H. F. . . 492
,, J. S. 395, 595
Dunbar, A. 349
,, J. . . . 368
Dundas, W. . . . 350
Dunsmure, J. . . . 348
Duntze, S. M. . . . 343
Dyce, A. 491
Dyke, W. H. . . . 554
Dykes, J. W. . . . 514

E

Eden, Sir A. E. . . 448
,, R. . . . 488
Edgeworth, M. P. . 397
Edison, C. 550
Edmonstone, G. 410, 595
,, Sir G. F. . 398
,, N. B. . . 383
,, W. A. . . 369
Edwards, R. M. 438, 595
,, W. . 408, 596
Egerton, P. H. 421, 596
,, Sir R. E. 443, 596
Ellerton, J. F. . . . 345
Ellice, H. E. . . . 445
,, W. G. . . 422
Elliot, A. J. . . . 436
,, C. B. . . 544
,, E. E. . . 538
,, E. F. . . 525
,, F. B. . . 441
,, F. E. . . 469
,, G. L. . . 537
,, G. W. . . 572
,, H. M. . . 345
,, R. J. M. . 566
,, Sir W. . . 490
,, W. . . . 498
Elliott, C. P. . . . 456
,, Sir D. . . 486
,, W. H. . . 392
Ellis, Sir B. H. . . 565
,, E. L. . . 424

Ellis, G. 370
,, G. H. . . 512
,, R. S. . . 516
Elphinston, A. . . . 541
,, J. . . . 574
Elsmie, G. R. . . . 468
Elton, F. B. . . . 503
Erskine, Lord . . . 376
,, C. J. . . 562
,, H. N. B. . 572
,, Ja. . . . 548
,, Jo. . . . 486
,, J. M. . . 568
Ewart, J. K. . . . 383

F

Fagan, C. W. . . . 391
Fairfax, Sir T. E. . . 457
Fairlie, E. 465
,, J. . . . 352
Fane, E G. R. . . 511
,, H. P. 419, 596
,, W. . . . 331
Farish, J. 533
,, J. . . . 563
Farquhar, W. M. T. . 529
Farquharson, J. A. O. 400
,, J. H. . . 542
,, R. N. . . 390
Farrant, G. L. . . . 553
Farrow, J. C. . . . 340
Fawcett, E. G. . . . 550
Fendall, J. 332
Fergusson, G. H. . . 556
,, H. D. H. . 409
,, W. F. B. G. 434
,, W. R. . . 577
Ferrers, E. J. . . . 514
Fetherston, H. . . . 489
Fisher, J. J. W. . . 556
,, W. . . . 509
Fitzgerald, B. . . . 374
Fitzpatrick, J. J. . . 415
Fletcher, C. G. . . 413
Flint, W. 492
Floyd, W. M. . . . 436
Floyer, A. C. . . . 349
Foord, E. B. . . . 516
Forbes, A. A. C. . . 560
,, A. K. . . 564
,, A. P. . . 508
,, C. . . . 561
Forbes, C. 562
,, C. H. . . 496
,, F. C. . . 442
,, G. St. . . 569
,, G. Su. . . 511
,, H. . . . 502
,, J. . . . 548
,, J. A. . . 538
,, L. . . . 523
,, M. S. . . 556
,, Hon. R. . 378
,, R. O. H. . 522
,, S. . . . 421
,, W. . . . 387
,, W. A. 435, 596
Ford, W. . . 418, 597
Forde, A. N. . . . 330
Forsyth, Sir T. D. 435, 597
,, W. A. . . 496
Foster, E. R. . . . 428
Fowle, F. C. . . . 421
Francis, P. 386
Franco, F. 544
,, G. F. . . 353
Fraser, Alex. . . . 381
,, Alex. . . 479
,, Alex. C. . 330
,, C. . . . 352
,, H. . . . 346
,, H. . . . 365
,, Ja. . . . 331
,, Ja. . . . 484
,, Ja. . . . 490
,, Ja. . . . 513
,, Jo. . . . 334
,, J. B. . . 496
,, S. . 364, 597
Freeling, G. H. 445, 598
,, W. T. . . 518
Freeman, H. . . . 394
Freese, A. 490
French, W. 482
Frere, Sir H. B. E. . 559
,, H. . . . 502
,, W. E. . . 556
Fullarton, W. . . . 545
Fullerton, G. F. . . 515
,, W. E. . . 486

G

Gaitskell, J. F. . . 394
Galloway, A. . 424, 598
,, W. . . . 412
Gambier, E. J. . . . 344
Gardiner, H. . . . 480
,, T. G. . . 535
Gardner, R. . . . 493
Garnier, H. 499
Garrett, C. B. . . . 470
,, R. B. . . 394
,, R. E. . . 512
,, W. N. . . 350
Garstin, C. 373
,, J. H. . . 529
Gibbs, J. 567
Giberne, G. . . . 539
Gillon, A. 424
Gilmore, M. S. . . 387
Glass, C. T. . . . 341
,, E. B. . . 491
,, H. H. . . 539
Gleig, J. D. . . . 482
Glover, F. A. B. . . 429
Glyn, E. R. . . . 568
,, R. C. . . 338
Goad, W. P. . . . 388
Goddam, R. H. . . 337
Goldfinch, W. A. . . 562
Goldie, J. H. . . . 512
Golding, B. 363
Goldingham, J. . . 489
,, J. D. . . 525
Goldsmid, H. E. . . 557
Gonne, C. 573
,, H. . 447, 598
Gooch, G. C. . . . 526
Goodwyn, T. W. . . 501
Gordon, C. 403
,, E. M. . . 360
,, H. P. M. . 370
,, J. . . . 553
,, Sir J. D. . 458
,, J. R. . . 519
,, S. St. J. . 570
,, W. . . . 540
,, W. C. . . 488
Gosling, G. R. . . 489
Goslting, C. P. . . 521
Gough, G. 363
,, Sir H. H. . 455
Gouldsbury, F. . . 364
Græme, A. D. . . 544
,, H. M. S. . 519
Graham, C. J. H. . 400
,, H. . . . 345
,, J. . . . 487

Graham, J. A. . . . 469
,, T. C. . . 464
,, W. J. . . 546
Grant, A. 367
,, A. R. . . 566
,, Sir C. . . 471
,, C. . 444, 599
,, D. . 452, 599
,, Edward . 537
,, Ewen . . 509
,, Geo. . . 563
,, Gre. . . 544
,, H. . . . 346
,, J. . . . 366
,, J. . . . 371
,, J. C. . . 377
,, J. H. . . 577
,, Sir J. P. . 388
,, J. P. . . 461
,, P. . . . 486
,, P. . . . 515
,, R. . . . 485
,, T. J. C. . 465
,, W. T. . . 348
Gray, A. 564
,, J. . . . 353
Greathed, H. H. 406, 599
,, R. H. . . 427
Greenhill-Gardyne, D. 536
Greenway, C. T. . . 499
Gregory, W. . . . 334
Grenfell, S. M. . . 523
Grey, A. E. D. . . 571
,, E. . . . 453
,, J. J. . . 444
,, L. J. H. . 404
,, Sir W. . . 416
Grote, Andrew . . . 355
,, Arthur . . 402
,, R. . . . 378
Gubbins, C. . . . 392
,, de Kilfrush, F. B. 406, 600
,, J. P. . . 373
,, M. R. 395, 600
Guthrie, J. 419

H

Haddon, G. . . . 555
Hadow, J. W. . . . 561
Haggard, J. . . . 515
Haig, J. 477
Halkett, H. C. . . 390
,, R. C. . . 376
Halkett-Inglis, D. C. 461
Hall, Alfred. . . . 396
,, Arthur . . 506
,, Sir B. F. 458, 601
,, F. . . . 495
,, R. . . . 368
Hallett, C. H. . . . 497
,, J. E. . . 555
Halliday, Sir F. J. . 372
,, F. M. . . 465
Halsey, W. S. . . . 451
Hamilton, A. . . . 509
,, A. E. . . 550
,, G. . . . 496
,, H. C. . . 392
,, Sir R. N. C. 361
,, T. B. . . 549
Hammersley, H. . . 425
Hammond, A. . . . 430
,, H. W. . . 442
Hampton, R. . . . 399
Hankey, H. . . . 463
,, J. A. . . 576
Hannyngton, J. C. . 528
Hanson, O. . . . 543
Harding, C. . . . 340
,, E. . . . 361
Hardinge, B. . . . 455
Hardy, R. 565
Hardyman, H. . . . 405
Hare, J. 366
,, W. . . . 379
Harington, W. . . . 484
Harper, R. J. . . . 375
,, S. T. . . 382
Harrington, E. J. . . 337
Harris, G. A. . . . 501
,, G. L. T. . 463
,, Hon. M. A. H. . . . 546
,, T. I. P. . 500
Harrison, B. . . . 477
,, B. . . . 518
,, C. M. . . 556
,, E. F. . . 441
,, H. A. . . 542
,, R. P. . . 405
,, W. A. . . 460
,, W. H. . . 555
Hart, W. 559
Harvey, C. F. . . . 457
Harvey, Sir G. F. 380, 601
,, J. L. . . . 366
Hathaway, A. . . . 511
,, W. F. . . 530
Hathorn, H. V. . . 365
Havelock, W. H. . . 568
Hawkins, A. F. . . 364
Hay, A. J. 454
,, Lord F. . 464
,, J. M. . . 402
,, W A. . . 419
,, W. J. . . 437
Hay-Coghlan, W. M. P. 573
Hayes, Sir T. P. . . 343
Head, F. S. . . . 405
Heath, J. M. . . . 474
Hebbert, H. . . . 558
Henderson, H. B. . 429
,, W. H. . . 441
Herschel, Sir W. J. . 454
Heyland, A. . . . 371
Heywood, E. C. . . 510
,, R. O. . . 429
Hichens, R. . . . 511
Hillersdon, C. G. 414, 601
,, S. G. . . 507
Hobart, Hon. G. A. H. 569
Hobhouse, Sir C. P. . 425
,, H. W. . . 338
Hockley, W. B. . . 535
Hodgson, A. P. . . 517
,, B. . . . 356
,, E. L. . . 397
,, R. F. . . 389
,, W. . . . 513
Hogg, C. M. . . . 577
,, F. F. . . 442
,, Sir F. R. . 467
,, Sir S. S. . 453
Holland, Fra. . . . 475
,, Fre. . . . 544
Hollond, E. . . . 541
Holloway, W. . . . 520
Home, B. 483
,, D. . . . 382
,, Sir J. . . 477
Hooper, E. P. S. . . 517
,, G. S. . . 487
,, W. S. . . 527
Hope, A. 430
,, Sir T. C. . 572
Hornby, A. 550
,, N. . . . 541

Horne, C. . . 423, 601
Horsley, J. 488
,, R. . . . 523
,, W. D. . . 526
Houlton, C. G. . . 542
,, G. F. . . 386
Hudleston, A. F. . . 482
,, F. I. . . 579
,, J. . . . 520
,, J. A. . . 486
,, W. . . . 478
,, W. . . . 518
Hughes, R. W. . . 373
Hume, A. 347
,, A. O. 441, 601
Humphrey, P. A. . . 470
Hunter, Ja. 578
,, Jo. . . . 350
,, J. A. . . 512
,, R. . . . 329
,, R. W. . . 574
,, W. . . . 388
,, W. J. . . 543
Hutchins, A. R. . . 529
,, Sir P. P. . 530
Hutchinson, J. R. . . 335
,, J. R. 418, 601
Hutt, B. 540
,, J. . . . 480
Hyde, C. C. . . . 336
,, G. A. C. . 540

I

Inglis, J. F. D. . 416, 602
,, W. A. D. . 497
Innes, G. E. J. . . 339
,, L. C. . . 516
Inverarity, G. . . . 562
,, J. D. . . 556
,, J. S. . . 567
Irvine, P. 505
,, O. B. . . 528
Irwin, E. V. . . . 381
,, J. A. . . 361

J

Jackson, A. J. . . . 442
,, C. C. 375, 602
,, E. . . . 420
,, J. H. . . 541
Jackson, Sir L. S. . . 423
,, Sir M. G. 464, 602
,, S. K. . . 551
,, W. B. . . 364
,, W. C. . . 433
Jacomb, H. E. . . 577
James, H. F. . . . 381
Jellicoe, W. E. . . 506
Jenkins, A. . . 452, 602
,, C. . . . 446
,, C. J. 449, 602
,, E. . . . 419
,, E. L. . . 560
,, R. P. . . 433
Jenkinson, Sir E. G. 463, 602
Jervoise, A. A. C. . 576
,, C. C. . . 576
Jessop, G. K. . . . 477
Johnston, A. . 439, 603
,, W. . 451, 603
Jones, A. W. . . . 558
,, E. C. . . 555
,, J. H. . . 544
,, W. A. . . 533

K

Kaye, C. T. . . . 501
,, W. . . . 469
Kean, H. F. J. . . 467
Keays, R. 552
Keene, H. G. . 434, 603
Kemball, A. D. . . 568
,, C. G. . . 570
Kemble, W. . . . 471
Kemp, F. B. . . . 396
Kennaway, L. . . . 360
,, W. R. . . 366
Kensington, H. W. . 477
Kentish, J. 536
Kerr, W. D. . . . 334
,, W. H. . . 528
Key, T. K. 420
Kindersley, E. C. . . 486
,, F. M. . . 527
,, J. R. . . 519
King, J. 476
Kinloch, C. W. . . 387
Kirkland, N. . . . 546
Knox, T. J. . . . 511
,, W. . . . 508
Kynaston, S. W. . . 551

L

Lacon, H. 476
Lamb, P. 358
Lance, C. E. . . . 440
,, G. E. 424, 603
,, W. . . . 336
Lane, C. 460
,, C. P. . . 433
,, H. S. . . 356
,, T. Bl. . . 448
,, T. Br. . . 451
,, W. . 458, 604
,, W. G. L. . 465
Lang, A. 375
,, G. L. . . 470
Langford, J. W. . . 545
Larken, M. 555
Larking, W. F. . . 477
Larkins, T. P. . . . 437
Larpent, Sir A. J. de H. 573
Lascelles, F. . . . 484
Latouche, C. . . . 386
Laurell, J. 403
Lautour, E. 403
,, E. F. . . 411
Lavie, W. 490
Law, C. 534
,, E. . . . 350
,, G. E. . . 344
,, J. S. . . 554
,, J. V. . . 549
,, W. A. . . 379
Lawford, H. B. . . 445
Lawrell, H. . . . 369
,, J. G. B. . 367
Lawrence, Lord 391, 604
,, A. H. . . 468
,, A. J. . . 465
,, G. H. 449, 604
Lean, J. 381
Le Bas, C. T. . 407, 604
,, R. H. . . 421
Lee, C. B. 352
Le Geyt, P. W. . . 543
Leighton, D. C. R. . 567
Leman, G. D. . . 529
Levien, A. . . 446, 604
Levinge, Sir V. H. . 510
Lewin, F. M. . . 487
,, M. . . 483
,, R. . . . 331
,, R. C. . . 518

Lewis, J. W. . . . 478
Leycester, G. P. . . 399
Liddell, H. . . . 553
Lillie, J. E. S. . . 414
Limond, C. . . . 427
,, D. R. . . 503
Lind, A. F. . . . 344
,, F. M. 417, 604
Lindsay, A. D. . . 339
,, C. . . . 354
,, C. . . . 460
,, C. B. . . 366
,, C. R. . . 427
,, G. . . . 356
,, H. B. . . 571
,, P. Y. . . 341
,, R. . . . 437
Little, A. 388
,, J. H. . . 538
Littledale, A. . 406, 605
Livington, H. C. . . 564
Lloyd, F. 566
Loch, G. 402
,, J. A. 415, 605
,, T. C. . . 404
Locke, H. S. . . . 348
Lockett, H. B. . . 566
Lockhart, W. E. . . 494
Lockner, W. C. . . 431
Lockwood, E. D. . . 464
Lodwick, R. W. . . 571
Longley, C. T. . . 525
Longmore, W. . . . 427
Loughnan, R. J. . . 376
,, T. C. . . 557
Louis, J. 358
,, T. . . . 387
Low, W. M. . 461, 605
Lowe, W. H. . 447, 606
Lowis, E. E. . . . 465
,, J. M. . . 445
,, R. N. 449, 606
Lowth, F. 388
Lowther, R. . . . 335
Loyd, T. K. . 401, 606
Luard, R. D. . . . 549
Luke, W. 382
Lumsden, J. D. . . 553
,, J. J. F. . 465
,, W. J. . . 536
Lushington, C. A. . 415
,, C. H. . . 399
,, E. H. 414, 606
Lushington, E. H. . 564
,, F. . . . 511
,, F. A. . . 402
,, G. T. . . 372
,, Sir H. . . 361
,, H. . . . 429
,, J. L. . . 514
,, J. S. . . 366
,, S. . . . 446
,, T. D. . . 503
,, V. . . . 451
Lyall, Sir A. C. 461, 607
,, Sir J. B. . 468
,, J. E. . . 393

M

Maberley, J. . . . 402
Macan, R. 351
Macdonald, A. G. . 401
,, A. R. . . 575
,, C. E. . . 495
,, N. W. . . 378
Macfarlan, J. . . . 577
MacGregor, A. . . 527
Mackenzie, A. R. D. . 464
,, C. . . . 385
,, C. J. . . 459
,, H. S. . . 439
Mackillop, C. W. . . 430
,, J. R. 434, 607
Mackintosh, Æ. . . 393
,, C. . . . 378
,, G. G. . . 399
Maclean, A. . . . 488
,, A. T. . . 466
,, J. D. . . 470
Macleod, D. . . . 385
,, J. McP. . 479
Macnabb, Sir D. C. 456, 608
,, J. W. 450, 608
Macnaghten, A. W. . 461
,, E. . 463, 608
,, Fe. . . . 576
,, Fr. . . . 349
,, Fr. . . . 452
Maconochie, H. D. . 414
,, W. M. G. . 408
MacPherson, J. C. . 501
Macready, W. C. . . 457
Mactier, R. F. . . . 569
,, T. B. (*not* Martier). . 423
MacWhirter, J. P. 416, 608
Maddock, Sir T. H. . 346
Madocks, H. R. . . 428
Magniac, A. . . . 456
,, F. L. . . 564
,, L. . . . 345
Mainwaring, G. . . 332
Maitland, A. . . . 494
Malcolm, G. A. . . 549
,, Geo. . . 554
,, Gil. . . . 557
,, M. . . . 390
,, P. . . . 447
Malcolmson, J. K. . 456
Malet, A. 551
,, G. G. . . 368
,, H. P. . . 551
,, O. W. . . 397
,, W. W. . . 546
Maltby, E. 498
,, F. N. . . 500
Manderson, R. . . 448
Mangles, A. C. . . 469
,, J. H. . . 448
,, H. A. . . 455
,, R. D. . . 359
,, R. L. 453, 609
Manning, H. . . . 349
Mansell, C. G. . . . 375
Mansfield, S. . . . 559
Manson, C. J. . 565, 609
Maples, W. 423
Marjoribanks, C. . . 579
,, E. . . . 333
,, E. . . . 334
Marriott, R. . . . 422
Marsack, E. C. . . 535
,, G. H. . . 534
Marshall, J. H. . . 490
Marten, T. P. . . . 372
Martin, G. 334
,, G. L. . . 403
,, R. F. . . 568
,, R. P. . . 459
,, S. N. 439, 610
,, W. H. . . 379
Mason, J. G. . . . 479
,, T. M. . . 577
,, W. . . . 480
,, W. H. G. . 505
Masson, W. P. . . 389
Master, C. G. . . . 525
,, G. W. . . 375

Master, J. 341
,, J. H. . . 524
,, R. E. . . 518
Mathison, A. S. . . 502
Maxwell, E. . . . 502
,, R. W. . . 343
Mayne, D. 510
,, F. O. 432, 610
McChlery, W. . . . 436
McDonnell, Æ. R. . 515
,, W. F. 443, 607
McFarlan, D. . . . 350
McGregor, F. A. R. M. 427
McKenzie, Rt. Hon. H. 329
McLeod, Sir D. F. . 385
,, G. F. . . 428
McMahon, M. . . 381
,, T. W. . . 398
McNeile, D. J. . . 459
McPherson, W. . . 464
McQuhae, W. . . . 530
McSween, C. . . . 332
Meeke, W. 375
Mellis, J. T. . . . 394
Mellor, A. 493
Melvill, F. D. . . . 575
,, Sir M. . . 574
,, P. 414
,, P. S. . . 432
,, R. G. . . 457
Melville, A. L. . . 433
,, R. J. . . 528
,, S. S. 453, 610
,, Hon. W. H. L. 329
Merivale, C. . . . 378
Metcalfe, Sir C. T. . 468
,, Sir T. J. 439, 611
,, T. T. . . 340
Middlemas, C. A. . 470
Middleton, C. A. . . 578
,, C. J. . . 333
,, H. J. . . 332
Miles, W. A. . . . 348
Milford, H. . . . 411
Mill, J. B. 407
Mills, A. J. M. . . 374
,, E. B. . . 539
,, R. . . . 538
,, W. . . . 332
Millett, C. 579
,, E. . . . 359
,, F. . . . 349
,, F. G. . . 467
Millett, H. 341
Minchin, J. I. . . . 516
Mole, F. 503
Molle, W. M. . . . 504
Molony, A. 352
,, C. A. . . 330
,, E. . . . 341
,, E. W. . . 443
,, F. B. . . 525
Monckton, E. H. C. . 397
,, G. P. . . 509
,, H. . . . 435
,, W. . . . 343
Money, A. . . 422, 611
,, G. P. . . 418
,, R. . . . 397
,, R. C. . . 547
,, W. E. 392, 611
,, W. J. . . 453
,, W. J. H. . 379
Monier-Williams, Sir M. . . 563
Monro, J. C. . . . 487
Monsell, T. E. . . 343
Montagu, E. S. . . 347
Monteath, A. . . . 467
Montgomerie, E. . . 543
,, H. . . . 480
Montgomery, Sir H. C. 492
Montresor, C. F. . . 422
Moore, A. T. . . . 448
,, C. W. 464, 611
,, H. . . . 343
,, J. C. . . 422
,, J. C. . . 564
,, J. G. . . 576
,, M. . . . 506
,, Hon. R. F. 363
,, W. R. 450, 611
Moray, C. 335
More, G. 535
Morehead, W. . . . 493
Morgan, J. R. . . . 559
,, R. B. 385, 611
,, W. J. . . 406
Moriarty, J. . . . 573
Morland, E. H. 387, 612
Morley, C. 331
Morrieson, D. B. . . 367
Morris, F. W. . . . 526
,, G. G. . . 442
,, G. J. . . 353
,, G. L. . . 520
Morris, H. 364
,, H. . . . 492
,, H. . . . 521
,, H. B. . . 547
,, J. C. . . 486
,, Sir J. H. 438, 612
,, R. G. . . 537
,, W. R. . . 540
Mowbray, R. H. . . 389
Moxon, F. 457
Muir, J. 384
,, J. W. . . 398
,, M. F. . . 407
,, Sir W. 410, 612
Murray, A. 340
,, M. . . . 502
Muspratt, C. H. . . 455
,, H. . . . 444
,, J. R. . . 564
,, J. W. . . 542
,, R. J. M. . 552
Mytton, R. H. . . . 379

N

Nairne, Rev. A. K. . 577
,, J. . . . 447
Nasmyth, Sir J. . . 437
Neave, E. D. . 570, 612
,, J. . . . 351
,, R. . . . 368
,, W. A. . . 491
Nelson, H. . . . 425
,, R. . . . 484
Nepean, F. 342
Nesbitt, W. S. . . 519
Newberry, E. . . . 499
Newill, H. 513
Newton, H. . . . 565
Nisbet, J. 477
,, R. P. . . 339
,, W. . . . 330
,, W. . . . 527
Norman, Geo. . . . 391
,, Ger. . . 575
,, J. . . . 396
,, M. . . . 524
Norris, C. 535
North, Hon. F. H. . 462

O

Oakes, C. E. . . . 491
,, C. H. . . 555
,, H. G. . . 538

Robert Montgomerie

Oakes, R. M. . . . 475
,, W. H. . . 334
Ochterlony, Sir C. M. 406
Ogilvie, Adam . . . 333
,, Alex. . . 519
,, G. M. . . 481
,, T. E. . . 417
,, W. . . . 369
Ogilvy, D. 426
,, J. B. . . 375
,, T. . . . 558
,, W. C. . . 494
Okeden, W. P. . . 356
Oldfield, H. S. . . 351
,, Sir R. C. 439, 612
Oliphant, H. L. . . 469
,, J. E. . . 567
Ommaney, M. C. 398, 612
Onslow, A. P. . . . 491
,, T. . . . 501
,, W. . . . 384
Orr, J. 484
Oswell, W. C. . . . 510
,, W. F. . . 496
Ouseley, G. . 435, 613
,, J. D. . . 451
Outram, Sir F. B. 463, 613
Ovans, C. R. . . . 575
Owen, A. M. . . . 503
,, H. T. . . 351

P

Page, W. 354
Palmer, A. V. . . . 454
,, F. C. . . 476
,, G. . 443, 613
,, H. J. . . 347
,, S. G. . . 362
,, W. P. . . 357
Park, G. S. 470
Parker, R. D. . . . 498
Parks, C. C. . . . 352
,, R. C. . . 333
Parry, W. H. . . . 485
Pasley, G. R. . . . 450
,, R. S. L. S. 571
Paternoster, J. . . . 483
,, R. . . . 490
Paterson, W. S. 413, 614
Pattison, E. . . . 405
Patton, J. 362
,, P. E. . . 332
Paul, G. R. 367
Pauncefote, B. . . . 519
Paxton, G. A. . . . 431
,, S. . . . 359
Paynter, H. G. . . 460
Peacock, F. B. . . 466
Pearson, E. S. . . . 421
,, F. B. . . 416
Pellew, F. 471
Pelly, C. 503
,, C. R. . . 520
,, J. H. . . 557
,, R. . . . 498
Pepper-Staveley, G. A. 432
Percival, E. H. . . 575
Peters, E. 509
Phelips, G. B. . . . 425
Philips, A. L. M. 430, 614
Phillipps, R. . . . 572
Phillips, A. W. . . 512
,, G. . . . 478
Pidcock, H. . . . 370
Pigou, A. 422
,, H. M. . . 339
Pillans, T. H. . . . 388
Pinkey, R. H. . . . 570
Pitt, G. H. 549
Plowden, A. U. S. . 371
,, H. C. . . 396
,, R. C. . . 368
,, T. J. C. . 380
,, W. A. C. . 337
,, Sir W. C. 453, 614
Plumer, C. G. . . . 528
Pochin, C. N. . . . 521
Pocock, R. T. . . . 370
Pollock, A. R. S. 443, 615
Popham, S. I. . . . 497
Porcher, G. G. . . . 332
,, ... 334
Porter, R. T. . . . 494
Power, J . . 419, 615
,, J. W. 437, 615
Powney (Thompson),
E. P. . . 491
Praed, B. J. M. . . 575
Pratt, H. 432
,, W. R. . . 576
Prendergast, C. G. . 556
,, T. . . . 379
,, T. . . . 496
Prescott, C 547
Price, C. 553
Pringle, D. 371
,, J. A. . . 335
,, J. R. . . 508
,, R. K. . . 543
,, W. A. . . 337
Prinsep, A. 362
,, E. A. . . 438
,, H. T. . . 333
,, H. T. . . 462
,, J. H. . . 436
,, V. C. . . 468
Pritchard, Sir C. B. . 578
Probyn, L. C. . 456, 616
,, W. G. 434, 616
Propert, W. H. . . 576
Puckle, R. K. . . . 524
Purvis, A. 505
Pybus, J. B. . . . 476
Pym, J. A. 523
Pyne, J. 539

Q

Quintin, C. B. . . . 387
,, W. St. Q. . 383

R

Radcliffe, E. F. . . 403
Raikes, A. 409
,, C. . 398, 617
,, G. D. 404, 617
,, H. C. . . 429
,, H. T. . . 376
,, R. C. . . 410
,, W. N. . . 393
Rainey, A. J. M. . . 433
Ramsay, R. B. W. . 404
Ratcliffe, J. . . . 513
Ravenscroft, A. W. . 551
,, E. W. . . 570
Ravenshaw, C. A. . 412
,, E. C. . . 364
,, H. S. . . 401
,, H. T. . . 580
,, J. He. . . 452
,, J. Hu. . . 542
,, T. E. . . 441
,, T. E. . . 521
Read, F. E. . . . 378
Reade, C. W. . . . 508
,, E. A. 373, 617
,, G. E. . . 538

Reade, J. T. . . . 350
Reeves, F. J. H. . . 546
,, H. W. . . 551
Reid, A. 372
,, D. 494
,, E. M. . . 402
,, H. M. . . 408
,, H. S. . . 432
,, J. 393
,, J. F. M. . 347
,, J. W. . . 527
,, L. 566
,, L. R. . . 539
,, M. . . . 376
Remington, A. . . 557
Renny, R. 380
Richardes, C. J. H. 438, 617
Richardson, A. St. J. 561
,, C. G. . . 390
,, E. J. C. . 421
,, G. . . . 338
,, H. C. . . 438
,, R. J. . . 428
,, T. . . . 356
,, W. . . . 545
Rickards, R. . . . 497
Ricketts, D. W. . . 494
,, G. H. M. 434, 618
,, Sir H. . . 360
,, M. . 431, 618
,, P. . . . 547
Riddell, H. P. A. B. . 413
Ritchie, W. 345
,, W. A. . . 568
Rivaz, J. T. . . . 355
Roberts, A. A. . . 410
,, C. A. . . 517
,, W. . . . 412
Robertson, A. . . . 487
,, A. D. . . 563
,, A. H. B. . 352
,, D. . 391, 618
,, E. P. . . 570
,, H. D. 442, 618
,, J. C. . . 457
,, J. Mc. D. . 566
,, J. M. G. . 554
,, J. W. . . 568
,, W. . . . 460
,, W. T. . . 351
,, W. W. . . 574
Robinson, F. H. . . 370
,, G. . . . 339
Robinson, H. H. . . 457
,, J. D. . . 512
,, Sir W. . . 514
,, Sir W. Le F. 448
Rodney, Hon. M. . 340
,, Hon. W. . 342
Rogers, A. 566
,, R. . . . 475
Rohde, J. 500
Rooke, G. 483
,, H. . . . 478
Rose, Henry . . . 436
,, Hugh . . 392
,, J. N. . . 559
Ross, Alex. 409
,, And. . . 412
,, H. G. 466, 618
,, H. S. J. . 466
Roupell, T. B. . . . 501
Rowley, G. 365
Russell, A. E. . . . 431
,, A. W. . . 435
,, C. Du P. . 344
,, F. W. . . 330
,, H. P. . . 357
,, J. W. . . 476
,, R. H. . . 415
,, W. O. . . 561
Ruthven, D. . . . 330
Ryan, R. H. . . . 567

S

St. Clair, Hon. J. C. 528
Salmon, W. M. . . 575
Samuells, E. A. . . 400
Sandeman, A. S. . . 518
,, H. D. . . 426
Sandham, G. H. . . 419
Sandwith, W. . . . 571
Sandys, E. 421
,, M. W. . . 466
Sapte, B. . . . 424, 619
Saunders, C. B. 423, 619
,, H. C. . . 443
,, L. S. . . 469
,, R. . . . 335
,, R. F. 450, 620
Schalch, E. V. . . 361
,, V. H. . . 417
Sconce, A. 389
Scott, D. 330
,, G. . . . 567
Scott, H. 426
,, J. C. . . 491
,, P. . . . 552
,, R. H. . . 344
,, R. J. . . 416
,, S. . . . 498
,, T. C. . . 378
,, W. . . . 457
Seally, C. T. . . . 407
Seton, A. 549
,, J. . . . 545
Seton-Karr, G. B. . 561
,, W. S. . . 420
Sewell, H. 475
,, R. B. . . 504
Shakespear, A. 415, 620
,, G. T. . . 389
Shank, A. 390
,, J. J. . . . 401
Sharpe, G. R. . . . 527
Shaw, A. N. . . . 545
,, (Mackenzie) C. F. H. 570
,, F. . . . 428
,, J. . . . 357
,, T. A. . . 350
Shaw-MacKenzie, J. A. 540
Shaw-Stewart, M. J. M. 568
Shawe, M. A. G. . . 402
Shee, H. 537
Shepherd, J. F. . . 417
,, R. . . . 431
Sheppard, G. F. 574, 621
Sherer, J. W. . 429, 621
Sheridan, R. B. . . 493
Sherwood, W. C. . . 450
Shore, Hon. F. J. . 354
,, R. N. . . 414
Shubrick, C. J. . . 504
Siddons, G. R. . . 383
Silver, J. 506
Sim, J. D. 514
,, W. C. . . 524
Sims, C. 544
,, F. . . . 557
Simson, D. 432
,, F. B. . . 436
,, G. S. . . 423
,, H. B. . . 450
,, Ja. . 457, 621
,, Jo. . . . 355
,, J. B. . . 537
,, R. . . . 436

Simson, W. 541
Sinclair, A. 482
Skelton, C. P. . . . 500
Skinner, C. B. . . . 456
Skipwith, F. 386
Sladen, J. 466
Smalley, E. 474
Smith, A. C. . 458, 621
,, C. M. . . 475
,, C. W. . . 337
,, E. 497
,, E. P. . . 362
,, G. A. . . 489
,, G. H. . . 369
,, H. 347
,, H. G. . . 516
,, M. 387
,, N. 346
,, S. G. . . 370
,, W. 337
,, W. H. . . 353
Smollett, P. B. . . 494
Smyth, D. C. . . . 345
,, E. 377
,, R. S. . . 578
Snell, R. H. . . . 398
Sotheby, H. . . . 329
Spankie, J. S. . . . 431
,, R. . 426, 622
Sparkes, G. 497
Sparks, H. J. . . . 468
,, R. W. . . 466
Spencer, W. C. . . 445
Spens, A. 555
,, A. L. . . 575
Spiers, A. 373
Spooner, R. . . . 554
Spry, A. H. . . . 578
Stack, J. W. . . . 571
Stainforth, H. . . . 371
Staniforth J. . . . 353
Steele, A. 546
Steer, C. 393
,, W. H. . . 347
Steven, J. 548
Stevenson, J. A. R. . 489
Stewart, C. E. . . . 562
,, J. H. F. . 562
,, P. H. . . 544
Stirling, A. 342
,, E. . . . 348
Stockwell, G. . . . 331
Stokes, H. 497
Stokes, J. 475
Stone, M. B. . . . 419
Stonhouse, Sir J. B. . 344
,, T. V. . . 486
Story, E. 499
,, P. F. . . 496
Stracey, E. 551
,, H. R. . . 559
Strachey, E. . . . 502
,, Sir J. . . 418
,, W. . . . 411
Strange, T. L. . . 496
Strombom, P. H. . 482
Stuart, A. C. . . . 560
,, C. . . . 343
,, R. . . . 335
,, R. H. . . 392
Stubbs, W. . . . 537
Sturt, R. R. . . . 379
Suart, E. M. . . . 558
Sullivan, A. W. . . 516
,, E. R. . . 475
,, H. E. . . 523
,, R. J. . . 510
Sutherland, A. M. . 510
,, J. C. C. . 335
Swetenham, H. . . 337
Swinton, A. . . . 421
,, A. A. . . 418
,, G. M. . . 507
,, R. B. . . 521
Sympson, T. H. . . 398

T

Talbot, T. H. . . . 548
Tayler, B. 342
,, R. J. . . 340
,, S. H. C. . 454
,, W. V. G. . 462
Taylor, C. W. . . . 376
,, G. J. . . 363
,, G. N. . . 513
,, H. . . . 349
,, J. 535
,, J. C. . . 500
,, J. G. . . 515
,, T. . . . 368
,, T. J. . . 366
,, V. T. . . 462
,, W. T. . . 384
Temple, C. 470
Temple, G. T. . . . 488
,, Sir R. . . 434
Templer, J. W. . . 312
Thackeray, St. J. . . 476
Thelluson, A. . . . 353
Theobald, J. P. A. . 519
Thomas, E. . . . 400
,, E. B. . . 493
,, E. C. G. . 524
,, H. S. . . 526
,, J. 482
,, J. F. . . 485
,, T. J. W. . 494
Thomason, J. . . . 365
,, J. G. 447, 622
Thompson, Sir A. R. 446
,, C. A. . . 486
,, C. F. . . 361
,, F. 431
,, G. F. . . 370
,, G. P. . . 347
,, J. A. . . 489
,, J. G. . . 521
,, S. 528
,, W. . . . 574
,, W. F. . . 385
Thornhill, C. B. 409, 623
,, E. B. . . 459
,, G. . . . 515
,, H. B. 433, 623
,, J. B. 453, 623
,, M.B. 413, 623
,, R. B. 407, 623
Thornton, E. . 394, 624
,, J. . . . 83
,, R. . . . 426
Tierney, J. M. . . . 365
Tilghman, R. M. . . 341
Timbrell, J. 492
Timins, D. T. . . . 395
,, W. R. . . 381
Tod, G. B. 525
Todd, C. 391
,, G. . . . 382
Toogood, O. . . . 429
Toone, H. L. . . . 333
,, W. L. M. . 392
Torin, R. 539
Torrens, J. S. . . . 397
,, R. . . . 369
,, T. H. . . 362
Tottenham, C. . . . 386
,, L. R. . . 463

Townsend, F. . . . 351
Townshend, E. H. . 545
Tracey, C. A. H. . . 553
Trafford, W. L. . . 377
Traill, G. W. . . . 335
Travers, A. C. . . . 562
,, J. G. . . 377
,, O. . . . 524
,, W. . . . 394
Trench, A. M. . . . 385
,, P. C. 383, 624
Trevelyan, Sir C. E. . 374
Trevor, C. B. . . . 395
,, E. T. . . 410
Trotter, C. 451
,, J. . . . 356
,, R. . . . 376
,, T. C. . . 406
,, W. T. . . 387
Truscott, C. W. . . 369
Tucker, F. 422
,, H. C. 396, 624
,, H. P. St. G. 563
,, H. St. G. . 399
,, L. H. B. . 565
,, R. T. 404, 624
,, St. G. . . 417
,, W. T. . . 431
Tulloh, C. R. . . . 374
Turnbull, A. . . . 406
,, G. D. 412, 625
Turner, T. J. . . . 351
,, W. C. . . 462
Turquand, W. J. . . 348
,, W. J. . . 561
Tweeddale, The Marquis of. . . 429
Tweedie, A. G. . . 515
Tyler, E. F. . . . 385
,, W. H. . . 370
Tytler, C. E. F. . . 560

U

Udny, A. 378
,, C. G. . . 371
,, G. . . . 361
,, J. S. . . 384
,, R. . . . 364
Uhthoff, E. . . . 481
Underwood, W. E. . 491
Unwin, H. . . 384, 626

V

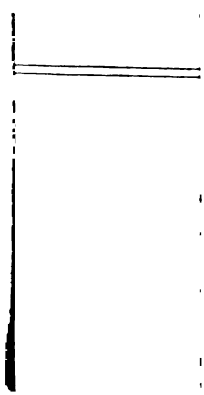
Valpy, W. H. . . . 339
Vansittart, H. . . . 410
,, J. G. . . 503
,, W. . . . 398
Vaughan, J. . . . 478
Venn, Rev. J. . . . 360
Vibart, E. C. . . . 426
,, J. . . . 538
,, T. G. . . 342
Villiers, C. P. . . . 360
Viveash (Baskerville) H. 479

W

Waddell, G. . . . 557
Waddington, C. A. . 578
Waid, J. R. 522
Wake, H. C. . 447, 626
Walhouse, M. J. . . 515
Walker, J. 492
,, J. N. . . 550
,, R. . . . 338
,, R. . . . 369
,, W. L. . . 499
Wallace-Dunlop, R. H. 424, 627
Walter, C. 569
Walters, H. . . . 340
Ward, E. E. . . . 507
,, J. D. . . 458
,, J. J. . . . 401
,, J. P. . . 333
,, J. P. H. . 462
,, J. R. . . 440
,, R. A. . . 334
,, S. N. . . 503
Warden, A. B. . . . 564
,, J. . . . 542
,, J. L. . . 572
Waterfield, E. . . . 458
,, W. . . 452
Waters, G. J. . . . 478
Wathen, W. H. . . 536
Watson, G. E. . . . 451
,, J. . . . 438
,, W. C. 426, 628
Watts, J. E. . . . 492
Wauchope, S. . . . 417
Webb, J. 551
,, R. T. . . 543
Webster, A. McC. . 529
,, E. F. . . 530
,, H. B. 456, 628
Wedderburn, J. 427, 629
,, Ja. A. . . 519
Wedderburn-Maxwell, M. A. . 514
Weeding, T. . . . 571
Wellesley, G. . . . 331
Wells, F. O. . . . 366
,, R. . . . 357
,, W. S. . . 464
West, F. A. . . . 494
Wheatley, T. R. . . 487
Wheler, C. J. . . . 541
,, Sir F. . . 359
,, J. . . . 396
Whish, C. M. . . . 480
,, J. C. . . 476
,, M. T. . . 329
White, D. 498
,, F. H. . . 387
,, J. G. . . 572
,, R. . . . 569
Whiteside, W. S. . . 528
Whitmore, C. . . . 381
Whittingham, A. . . 509
Wigram, F. S. . 446, 629
,, O. . . . 468
,, P. . . . 466
,, R. J. . . 455
Wilkins, W. . . . 533
Wilkinson, J. E. . . 339
,, L. . . . 548
,, W. . . . 346
Wilks, J. B. . . . 486
Willes, C. T. . . . 379
,, W. . . . 542
Williams, D. . . . 528
,, F. . 394, 629
,, H. . . . 489
,, J. . . . 536
,, R. . . . 348
,, W. J. . . 401
Williamson, R. H. . 498
,, T. . . . 538
Willock, A. . . . 487
,, G. B. . . 458
,, H. D. 454, 630
Willoughby, Sir J. P. 539
,, H. P. . . 536

Wilmot, A. 495
,, E. . . . 382
,, E. C. . . 377
Wilson, Sir J. C. . . 630
,, W. . . . 502
Wingfield, Sir C J. 412, 631
Winn, C. 500
Wise, D. F. . . . 542
Wollen, W. 337
Wood, H. 505
Woodcock, C. . . . 498
,, J. W. . . 558
,, T. P. . . 378
Woodcock, W. H. . 372
Woodward, R. . . . 352
Wrey, E. B. . . . 479
Wroughton, G. C. . 543
,, J. C. . . 487
Wyatt, J. G. . . . 350
,, T. . . . 357
Wylie, G. 522
Wyllie, F. R. S. . . 578
Wylly, E. M. . . . 406
Wynch, C. G. . . 458
,, P. M. . . 337
Wynyard, W. . 409, 631

Y

Young, A. R. . . . 408
,, C. F. . . 580
,, H. . . . 545
,, J. . . . 334
,, J. H. . . 395
,, S. J. . . 507
,, T. . . . 388
,, W. . . . 407
,, W. G. . . 425
,, W. R. . . 355
Yule, Sir G. U. 399, 632

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